

Cuneiform Documents from the Chaldean and Persian Periods

Ronald H. Sack



Cuneiform Documents from the Chaldean and Persian Periods

RONALD H. SACK

This thoroughly illustrated study analyzes and comments on 113 cuneiform clay tablets, which form part of an important collection of 1,700 such tablets in the World Heritage Museum of the University of Illinois. Purchased from an orientalist and antiquarian at the turn of the twentieth century, they largely focus on the metropolitan center of ancient Mesopotamia known as Uruk (the biblical Erech) and its great temple sanctuary called Eanna. They range in subject matter from inventories of animals received for sacrifice to accounts of responsibilities of prominent officials in the temple hierarchy. The tablets are datable to the seventh, sixth, and fifth centuries B.C. and include material from the reigns of Nebuchadnezzar II (605–562 B.C.), Nabonidus (555–539 B.C.), Cyrus II (549–529 B.C.), and Darius the Great (522–486 B.C.). Some are very important in that they yield the names of individuals heretofore unknown and raise serious questions as to the relationship of temple and palace during the sixth and fifth centuries B.C.

Prior to the nineteenth century, the civilizations of ancient Mesopotamia were known largely only through accounts contained in the books of the Old Testament and the writings of Greek and Roman biographers and historians. Today, much of the history of the lands of Assyria and Babylonia is highly detailed in Sumerian and Akkadian cuneiform documents unearthed over the past two centuries by archaeologists from many countries. These sources include a wealth of information about the reigns of significant monarchs mentioned in the books of Kings, Chronicles, Isaiah, and

(Continued on back flap)

Cuneiform Documents from the
Chaldean and Persian Periods

Cuneiform Documents from the Chaldean and Persian Periods

Ronald H. Sack



Selinsgrove: Susquehanna University Press
London and Toronto: Associated University Presses

© 1994 by Associated University Presses

All rights reserved. Authorization to photocopy items for internal or personal use, or the internal or personal use of specific clients, is granted by the copyright owner, provided that a base fee of \$10.00, plus eight cents per page per copy is paid directly to the Copyright Clearance Center, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, Massachusetts 01923. [0-945636-67-9/94 \$10.00 + 8¢ pp, pc.]

Associated University Presses
440 Forsgate Drive
Cranbury, NJ 08512

Associated University Presses
25 Sicilian Avenue
London WC1A 2QH, England

Associated University Presses
P. O. Box 338, Port Credit
Mississauga, Ontario
Canada L5G 4L8

The paper used in this publication meets the requirements of the
American National Standard for Permanence of Paper for Printed
Library Materials Z39.48-1984.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Sack, Ronald Herbert.
Cuneiform documents from the Chaldean and Persian periods /
[compiled by] Ronald H. Sack.
p. cm.
Includes index.
ISBN 0-945636-67-9 (alk. paper)
1. Akkadian language--Texts. 2. Erech (extinct city)--Religion--
Sources. 3. Religion and state--Iraq--History--Sources.
I. Title.
PJ3831.S23 1994
492'.1--dc20

93-49672
CIP

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Contents

Preface	vii
List of Abbreviations	ix
Introduction: The Acquisition of the World Heritage Museum Tablet Collection	1
Officials of Erech and Eanna	30
Preface to the Catalogues of Tablets in the World Heritage Museum Collection	42
Catalogue and Description of Datable Texts	43
Catalogue of Undatable Texts	53
Texts Arranged according to Inventory Number	58
Texts Arranged in Chronological Order	59
Index of Names	62
Personal Names	62
Broken Names	87
Functionaries or Occupations	87
Monarchs, Temples, Dieties	88
Geographical Names	89
Texts in Transliteration and Translation	90
Plates	131

Preface

The following volume constitutes an endeavor to augment the evidence contained in the legal and economic tablets from the reigns of the Neo-Babylonian and Achaemenid kings by publishing over one hundred documents presently housed in the World Heritage Museum of the University of Illinois. Several of these texts present, in some respects, rather significant new evidence concerning individuals of the great temple of Erech called Eanna. The valuable information they contain will enable the historian as well as the philologist to fill several lacunae still remaining in our knowledge of the Neo-Babylonian and Achaemenid periods. I am deeply indebted to Dr. Barbara Bohen, Director of the World Heritage Museum of the University of Illinois, for having placed these tablets at my disposal and for extending the privilege to me of publishing photographs and, in several instances, pertinent commentary on them here. Without the cooperation and understanding of Dr. Bohen, the following volume could not have been prepared. In addition, a special note of gratitude is reserved for Dr. Albrecht Goetze, late Sterling Professor of Assyriology at Yale University, for having catalogued most of the documents from the World Museum collection presented here. In this connection, I should also like to thank Charles Mercer of the University of Illinois Photographic Service, whose superb photographs of 113 of the World Heritage Museum tablets form the larger part of this volume. Finally, thanks are also extended to the National Endowment for the Humanities and to North Carolina State University, which provided the funds enabling me to complete the photography and study of the texts collected and presented here.

Abbreviations

<i>AfO</i>	<i>Archiv für Orientforschung</i>
<i>AJSL</i>	<i>American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures</i>
<i>AnOr</i>	<i>Analecta Orientalia</i>
<i>AOATS</i>	<i>Alter Orient und Altes Testament—Sonderreihe</i>
<i>ArOr</i>	<i>Archiv Orientální</i>
<i>BE</i>	<i>The Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, Series A: Cuneiform Texts</i>
<i>BOR</i>	<i>The Babylonian and Oriental Record</i>
<i>BIN</i>	<i>Babylonian Inscriptions in the Collection of James B. Nies</i>
<i>BRM</i>	<i>Babylonian Records in the Library of J. Pierpont Morgan</i>
Cory, Ancient Fragments	I. Cory, <i>Ancient Fragments of the Phoenician, Chaldean, Egyptian, Tyrian, Carthaginian, Indian, Persian and Other Writers</i>
<i>CT</i>	<i>Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum</i>
Dougherty, Shirkûtu	R. P. Dougherty, <i>The Shirkûtu of Babylonian Deities</i>
Evetts, Inscriptions	B. T. A. Evetts, <i>Inscriptions of the Reigns of Evil-Merodach, Neriglissar and Laborosoarchod</i>
<i>GCCI</i>	R. P. Dougherty, <i>Goucher College Cuneiform Inscriptions</i>
<i>JAOS</i>	<i>Journal of the American Oriental Society</i>
<i>JCS</i>	<i>Journal of Cuneiform Studies</i>
<i>JNES</i>	<i>Journal of Near Eastern Studies</i>
Langdon, Kish	<i>Oxford University Joint Expedition to Mesopotamia, Excavations at Kish: III</i>
Lutz, UCP	<i>University of California Publications in Semitic Philology, Vol. 9</i>
Moore, Michigan Collection	E. W. Moore, <i>Neo-Babylonian Documents in the University of Michigan Collection</i>
NBC	Nies Babylonian Collection
NCBT	Newell Collection of Babylonian Tablets
Oberhuber, Florenz	K. Oberhuber, <i>Sumerische und akkadische Keilschriftdenkmäler des Archäologischen Museums zu Florenz</i>
Peiser, Rechtsleben	F. E. Peiser, <i>Aus dem babylonischen Rechtsleben</i>
PTS	Princeton Theological Seminary
<i>R</i>	H. C. Rawlinson, <i>The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia</i>
<i>RA</i>	<i>Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale</i>
Speleers, Recueil	L. Speleers, <i>Recueil des inscriptions de l'Asie antérieure des Musées Royaux du Cinquantenaire à Bruxelles</i>
Strassmaier, Liverpool	J. N. Strassmaier, <i>Die babylonischen Inschriften im Museum zu Liverpool, Actes du 6^e Congrès International des Orientalistes, II, Section Sémitique 1 (1985)</i>

ABBREVIATIONS

Strassmaier, Nbk	J. N. Strassmaier, <i>Inschriften von Nabuchodonosor, König von Babylon</i>
San Nicolò, Prosopographie	M. San Nicolò, <i>Beiträge zu einer Prosopographie Neubabylonischer Beamten der Zivil- und Tempelverwaltung</i>
TEBR	F. Joannes, <i>Textes Économiques de la Babylonie Récente</i>
TLB	<i>Tabulae Cuneiformes à F. M. Th. de Liagre Bohi Collectae</i>
TMH	<i>Texte und Materialien der Frau Professor Hilprecht Collection of Babylonian Antiquities im Eigentum der Universität Jena</i>
UVB	<i>Vorläufige Berichte über die . . . Ausgrabungen in Uruk-Warka</i> (Berlin, 1930 ff.)
VAB	<i>Vorderasiatische Bibliothek</i>
VAS	<i>Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler</i>
WHM	University of Illinois—World Heritage Museum
YBC	<i>Yale Babylonian Collection</i>
YNER	<i>Yale Near Eastern Researches</i>
YOS	<i>Yale Oriental Series</i>
YOR	<i>Yale Oriental Series, Researches</i>
ZA	<i>Zeitschrift für Assyrologie</i>

Introduction

The Acquisition of the World Heritage Museum Tablet Collection

The cuneiform documents catalogued and photographed in this volume form a part of a 1,749-tablet collection presently housed in the World Heritage Museum of the University of Illinois. Approximately 250 of these are Neo-Babylonian or Achaemenid in nature, although only 122 can be dated with any accuracy. They were purchased in May of 1913 by the University of Illinois from Dr. Edgar J. Banks, one of many individuals or dealers who, at the turn of the century, sought to capitalize on an increased interest in biblical archaeology and in the civilizations of the Tigris-Euphrates valley. The details of this purchase come largely from Banks's own letters and notes and from responses to them by individuals with whom he did business. These include correspondence with the director of the World Heritage Museum of the University of Illinois and its president during the years of the First World War. The letters not only shed light on the development of tablet collections at many of the country's leading universities but also provide intriguing insights into the attitudes toward Dr. Banks and his methods expressed by those whom he approached.

The Early Years: Professional Training and Travel

Before proceeding further, perhaps a few preliminary remarks on Banks's educational and professional background are in order. Born in Sunderland, Massachusetts, on 23 May 1866, he obtained his baccalaureate and master's degrees at Harvard University before continuing graduate work at the University

of Breslau in oriental languages. Having received the doctorate (1897) he served as American minister to Turkey (1902-1903) before accepting an appointment as instructor of Turkish and Semitic languages at the University of Chicago (1903). Subsequently, he became field director of the excavations at Tell Bismaya (ancient Adab); his own account of his archaeological work clearly reveals his awareness of the opportunities that the purchase and sale of antiquities would provide. From 1906 until 1909, he held a position at the University of Toledo, again as an instructor of oriental languages and archaeology although there is evidence that he never taught a course there. However, by 1912 it became clear to him that his own well-established connections in the Near East would allow him to devote his time to other pursuits. The last thirty-three years of his life, therefore, were dedicated both to the popularizing of biblical archaeology and the acquisition of artifacts representing the civilizations of not only Mesopotamia and Syria-Palestine, but those of Greece and Rome as well.

Banks happened to be in Baghdad in the fall of 1912, when a rather large collection of cuneiform tablets became available for purchase. Having secured as many as he could, he offered them to a number of universities and private collectors in the United States and Europe, including the University of Illinois. In the spring of 1913, the curator of what was eventually to become the World Heritage Museum received the following letter (which, simultaneously, was sent to numerous other institutions) outlining the nature, condition, and price of the objects he was prepared to sell.

Greenfield, Mass., May 1, 1913

Curator of the Museum,
University of Illinois.

Dear Sir:-

Last autumn in Babylonia I obtained a large collection of Babylonian clay tablets from Arabs who found them in a ruin of a South Babylonian city. They were written about 2000 B.C. and are remarkably well preserved. I hoped to publish them, but now I wish to sell them before returning to the Orient, and should you care to have a number of them for your museum, the price might be very low, from one to five dollars each, according to size and condition. I should be pleased to send you as many as you would like to see on approval, and if the terms are not satisfactory, I think they could be made so.

Very sincerely yours,

Edgar J. Banks

Despite his apparent honesty, there was concern on the part of the university that the tablets might not be genuine. Dr. Pease, the curator of the museum, was not an Assyriologist. He was in no position to judge the authenticity of the objects he was examining. Hence, to obtain an outside opinion, he consulted the noted historian Dr. Robert William Rogers, whose *History of Babylonia and Assyria* was a standard work in those days. Rogers, who just happened to be a candidate for a position in the University of Illinois history department, was more than willing to render assistance. The following letter gave Pease all the assurance he needed, while providing some interesting observations on Banks's motives and methods.

PROFESSOR ROBERT W. ROGERS
MADISON, NEW JERSEY

May 10, 1913

My dear Professor Pease:-

I am very glad indeed to have an opportunity to do you a little service, and therefore answer your kind letter of the 7th ult. with much pleasure.

I have no doubt that the tablets offered you by Dr. Banks are from *Dreher*, a small mound about three miles south of Nippur. A few years ago the natives clandestinely digging there, lighted upon a great store of tablets consisting chiefly of the records of the great cattle and sheep market which supplied the temples of Nippur with animals for sacrifice, and also sold animals for the public bake- or cook-shop. They are not excitingly interesting, though some are useful as giving light upon the calendar, and some others,—very few in number—for giving dates in the reigns of kings.

Here is a trans. of one of them which is, I think, a fair sample.

"Dugga received from Endingirammes one she goat. Urmes prepared the tablet. Sealed with the seal of Urmes, son of Ginnab. Intercalary month of She-gur-kud. 9th year of Bur-Sin."

The native who found them smuggled large numbers to Europe, and they are now scattered almost everywhere. There are 200 in the Constantinople Museum, 400 in Brussels, nearly 1000 in the Louvre, 68 in Oxford (Ashmolean & Bodleian). Thousands have probably come to America. One of my pupils is sorting a small collection for a doctor's thesis in Columbia. A large number are on sale by Thos. L. Elder, 32 E. 23rd St., New York, who is offering them at \$1.50 each or "classified specimens, with full reading of each tablet" at \$3.00 each.

I rather suspect that Banks bought them hoping to publish them, & perhaps make some reputation out of them, but on examination thinks them not worth while and would fain turn an honest penny on them.

Now remember that all this is conjecture,—but thy servant has had some experience of these things, and the guess is probably pretty close.

I think it would not be amiss to buy a few just as specimens of Sumerian writing.

Let me express again my gratitude to you for your beautiful hospitality, and for the very kind and generous support you gave me while I was in Urbana.

Ever cordially yours

Robert W. Rogers

Consequently, the texts were purchased, and the same approach resulted in sales to a number of other libraries and private collections at the same time.

As this and other letters in the correspondence under consideration here indicate, the Babylonian antiquities Banks was offered for sale were not unearthed during a systematic archaeological excavation. They were, instead, the result of clandestine digging by Arabs who were interested only in disposing of them for whatever price they could get. As a consequence, they were poorly handled and carelessly packed when being prepared for shipment out of the area. They almost always arrived at their destination in broken or damaged condition. Banks clearly knew the risks that involvement in such an enterprise would bring. Nevertheless, he not only was prepared to accept them but was also willing to minimize his clients' concerns by conducting business strictly on an "on approval" basis. Thus, on 9 May 1913, he forwarded a sample collection of clay tablets to the University of Illinois under cover of the following letter.

EDGAR J. BANKS
4 ABBOTT STREET
GREENFIELD, MASS.

May 9, 1913

Professor Arthur S. Pease,
Urbana, Ill.

Dear Professor Pease:-

In reply to your favor of May 7 I am sending you by this mail by parcel post a package containing twenty of the Babylonian tablets. Upon the envelopes containing them I have marked the prices and should you desire to retain them all the collection may be had for \$50, or, will you please select those which you desire to keep and return the others to me. You will see that the tablets are in a remarkably good condition, and until this last discovery was made I have never known tablets like these to be sold for less than five dollars each and up. They come from a South Babylonian ruin called *Dreher*, and as near as I can estimate the date, they are from about 2000 B.C. They are mostly contracts. Should you desire to have translations of them, I would suggest Dr. F. S. Ogden, of Miss Porter's School, Farmington, Conn., who has a facility in reading them.

The tablets were found recently by Arabs in very large numbers. Most of the collection was purchased by the large European museums, but in Bagdad last autumn I succeeded in obtaining all that were left, and have brought them to this country with the hope that I might stimulate the interest in this branch of Biblical and archaeological study. I do not think there was ever a time before when the tablets could be obtained in such a manner, and it is rather unlikely that other similar finds will be made. It is therefore a very exceptional opportunity for starting a collection along this line, and later should you desire to make larger purchases I should be glad to send you as many as you desire to see for your selection, or if you know of other museums or individuals who would care to have any of them, I should appreciate it if you would kindly refer them to me.

Hoping that the tablets may be all that you expect, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Edgar J. Banks

Such letter would not be significant by itself. The events which followed, however,

do reveal its importance. Like numerous other businessmen of his day, Banks knew how to get his foot in the door. Once in, he was extremely reluctant to remove it. While his purpose was, ostensibly, to stimulate interest in archaeology and facilitate Assyriological research, the fact remains that the sale of antiquities now provided his livelihood. He had taken a calculated risk, namely that his "investment" in the American public's interest in the lands of the Bible would pay off in the desire of museum officials to create large collections of antiquities that the man on the street would be eager to see. As a consequence, in July 1913, Banks approached Edmund James, president of the University of Illinois, with an offer to provide the makings of such a collection. His letter reads as follows:

EDGAR J. BANKS
4 ABBOTT STREET
GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

July 19, 1913

Dear President James:-

I understand that you contemplate building up a large museum, and I would ask if you would not care to have a larger collection of the Babylonian tablets for it. Recently I sold to the University a small collection of twenty tablets through Professor Pease. A large collection of the tablets would be a credit to any museum, and well worthy of publication in a volume by themselves. About thirty thousand of the tablets were found in the cities of Drehem and Jokha, all coming from between 2200 and 2800 B.C. Nearly half of the tablets were at once taken by the British Museum, the Louvre and the Berlin Museum. Five thousand of them are in the Babylonian section of Yale and two thousand in the Morgan library of New York. While in Bagdad last autumn I was able to get possession of all that were left, about eleven thousand of them, and had them brought to this country. I have sold collections of them to Yale, Smith, Vassar, Princeton, the Library of Congress, and half

a dozen of the State Universities, including the University of Wisconsin, and to many private collectors. When this collection of tablets is sold, there will be no others on the market until they are accidentally discovered by Arabs, and that may never be, excepting in very small quantities. The price of the Babylonian tablets has never been so low as now, and I hardly think that they will ever be found in such quantities that they may be sold for the same price again. Tablets that I have sold for one dollar each would have brought five and ten dollars each three years ago.

Should you desire to obtain for the museum a large collection, worthy of publication, say of one thousand tablets, I should be able to select for you those which would be perfectly legible, and the greater part of them absolutely perfect. I could indicate the place where each tablet was found, and its approximate age. A collection of tablets of that size would be of greater value if not translated, for then it would attract scholars to undertake that work. I am selling the tablets in small quantities for from one to five dollars each, according to the size and condition, but should you consider the purchase of a large collection of one thousand tablets, I could make the price of the collection \$1500. The tablets could be sent to you on approval, and left in your charge as long as you wish for examination by yourself or any of the Orientalists in the country, and if they are not satisfactory, they could be returned, or I would substitute others for any that you might wish to reject.

If you care to know anything about my personal qualifications fitting me to handle the tablets, I would refer you to my book *Bismaya*, describing my Babylonian excavations for the University of Chicago, or to any Assyriologist in the country, or Who is Who in America would give you a statement of my fitness.

Hoping that this proposition will meet with your approval, and that I may submit to you this collection of tablets, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Edgar J. Banks

What emerges from such an inquiry is the image of an extraordinarily honest individual who is willing to risk dissatisfaction through a guarantee that any unacceptable merchandise could be returned or replaced with other tablets. Such a business ethic seems to have been the exception rather than the rule. As a consequence, after two months of working out the logistics of housing the collection Banks was offering, the university purchased the tablets. The cover letter sent with the collection further reflects on Banks's personal integrity.

EDGAR J. BANKS
4 ABBOTT STREET
GREENFIELD, MASS.

October 27, 1913

Dear Professor Pease:-

According to instructions from President James, I am sending you to-day one thousand Babylonian tablets. Nine hundred of them are going by express, and as the box would not quite hold them all, one hundred I have sent by parcel post. I hope that both the packages may reach you safely.

On a separate page I am giving a description of the contents of the boxes. Each tablet is marked, and with the notes that I am giving with the contents, I think you will have all the information about them you will require. It is possible that I have marked some of the Drehem and Jokha tablets wrongly, for the Arabs who found them did not always keep them separate, and it is very difficult to tell them apart until they have been translated. In a general way the sealed tablets are from Jokha, and those with black spots in the clay are nearly always from Jokha, but there are also sealed tablets from Drehem.

If any of the tablets are broken in shipping them, I shall be glad to replace them. If after studying them, you find any duplicates, and wish to exchange them for others, I shall be glad to do so. You will notice that nearly every tablet is perfect, excepting the very large tablets, which are nearly always broken. Every tablet is

legible, and if among them there are some which you wish to exchange for others of about the same value, I shall be glad to send you others to take their places. It was understood with President James that the price of the collection will be \$1500.

In the collection I have included every variety of tablet that I have, and the messenger and Senkereh tablets I obtained specially for this purpose. The Senkereh tablets are rather hard to get, and are of much more value than I am receiving for them. With the exception of the Senkereh and some of the messenger tablets, none of the collection has ever been seen by any other European, and there may be among them some with inscriptions of considerable value, nor have I selected from them any which I thought might be valuable. I have merely cleaned them, and rejected about five hundred broken tablets which I did not wish to send you, and which will be a loss to me, taking them from the boxes in which they were shipped from Bagdad. Only a few of the tablets of the large collection which I obtained are now left, and I suppose that in a few months it will be very difficult to find any more of the Drehem and Jokha tablets for sale excepting in very small quantities. Please take your time in examining them, and if I can be of any service to you in any way, or give you any further information about them, I shall be pleased to do so. It is understood that if you do not consider the collection desirable that it shall be returned to me. However I believe that you will find the collection very desirable, for it is as good as I can make it.

Very sincerely yours,

Edgar J. Banks

Of course, one inevitable question arises from this correspondence. What was the profit margin on these artifacts? It is clear that the University of Illinois was interested in this matter also. Again Banks is not hesitant to provide both the answer and an indication of the magnitude of his "stake in the game." In another letter to Professor Pease containing an

offer to provide additional inscriptions, Banks writes the following:

EDGAR J. BANKS
4 ABBOTT STREET
GREENFIELD, MASS.

April 10, 1913

Dear Professor Pease:-

I have delayed answering your letter relative to the *Nebuchadnezzar cylinder* and the inscription of Naram Sin because I learned of another cylinder which has been discovered, and I was waiting to see what it is. It is now in my possession. The inscription upon it is just the same with the exception of a few variant signs. The cylinder is half an inch shorter, and the sides are nearly straight instead of rounded. It is perfect with the exception of a few signs at one edge, which have been slightly rubbed, but that does not affect its value. I am offering it for \$700 which is \$300 less than is asked for the other one, and should it be purchased for your museum it would be quite as valuable to you as the other. Therefore I am sending it to you to-day by express, that you may deposit it in your museum at my risk, according to your letter, with the hope that a purchaser for it may be found, who will present it to the museum.

I am not sending with them the *Naram Sin inscription*, for it is rather heavy, and I may find a purchaser for it at once. But should any purchaser wish to see it, I will send it to you at once upon word from you, if it is not already sold. The price of the Naram Sin inscription is \$500.

The profit I hope to make upon these larger objects is about twenty percent, but I have so much money tied up in them, which I need for other purposes, that should these two objects be sold together within the next two or three weeks, I would accept for both the cylinder and the Naram Sin inscription \$1000. That would cover all of my expenses and a little more, but I could hardly afford to hold this offer open after the first of May. I am sending you a

copy of the Christian Herald, in which I have a short story about the cylinder.

Hoping that the cylinder may reach you in good condition, and that you may be pleased with it, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Edgar J. Banks

Considering the expenses involved (both in the United States and abroad) that Banks had to bear, such a "profit" would seem unusually small. However, there are still further indications that his awareness of the opportunities that the impending overseas crisis would provide led him to attempt to capitalize on a dearth of antiquities in Europe through an even larger markup of some of his more significant holdings.

The Lecture Tour

To supplement his income, Banks (as did other archaeologists of his and an earlier generation) attempted to "advertise his expertise" through numerous speaking engagements. His prewar papers show that he was constantly on the road, giving lectures arranged by the Archaeological Institute or himself. Schliemann, Layard, and other renowned archaeologists had done the same in the nineteenth century, and with considerable success. But Banks was not a Schliemann or Layard. His *Bismaya* excavation was relatively insignificant. It had yielded nothing monumental—no huge palaces, no winged bulls, and no palace reliefs such as those unearthed at Nineveh which glorified the conquests of the Assyrian kings mentioned in the Old Testament. Hence, he fell back on both his personal knowledge of the archaeological discoveries of his day and a desire to sensationalize his visits to places that the everyday man would no doubt recognize through a mere mention of a name. His lectures were both professional and entertaining.

Included among those institutions to which Banks offered his lectures was the University of Illinois. As already noted, however, both President James and Professor Pease had earlier been suspicious of his motives. They were not less so now. In fact, the breadth of topics on which Banks claimed to be competent eclipsed anything associated with archaeologists before his time. Furthermore, several of the subjects clearly were beyond Banks's expertise; the Hittites had only been discovered some eight years earlier through the German digs at Boghazköy, and Arabia was a land with which he had only a casual acquaintance. It is not surprising, therefore, that Pease solicited opinions of those who had heard Banks "perform" before any commitment could be made. He communicated his recommendations to President James in the following letter.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

4 November, 1914

President E. J. James,

My dear Mr. James:-

In regard to the question of Dr. Banks's *Nebuchadnezzar cylinder* I think that if the purchase has to be made out of Classical Museum appropriations it should be deferred until late in the year when it will become more clear whether the European war is going to prevent us from spending as much as we otherwise should be on objects of Greek and Roman interest. If there is any balance left then it might well be spent in this way. The war makes difficult of access certain countries from which we have hitherto procured many of our things, but on the other hand it is pretty certainly going to throw upon the American market some things (especially from those countries not at war) for which there is at present and in the near future no ready sale in Europe. For such I should like to keep a chance open. The sum of \$315 for the cylinder would perhaps not be unfair, though I feel a little suspicious of the

readiness with which Banks has descended from \$600 to it.

His other question is about a lecture here. The time proposed in January is, of course, a very busy one, unless he were to come immediately after the recess. Mr. Lybyer, who knew Dr. Banks in Constantinople, tells me that he is interesting as a lecturer, though in the lectures which he has heard him give—on the Hittites—there was little independent work. On the subject of his own excavations he might perhaps be more original. I think he lectured at Oberlin for \$45 and Mr. Lybyer thinks his lecture would be worth that.

I could hardly undertake to guarantee him an audience though I should be willing to see that his lecture was suitably advertised. Mr. Greene, whom I have consulted, says that he is interested in a general way, though not very enthusiastic, and thinks there would be some history students who would attend the lecture, and that there would probably be some interest on the part of clergymen and Sunday School teachers. In short I should think that if he is willing to come early enough in January and for \$25 it would be safe to invite him; if these conditions are not satisfactory the lecture had better be deferred. If you will be so kind as to let me know what seems best to you about the matter I shall be glad to do my part, whatever it may be.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur Stanley Pease

Such a response might lead to a hasty condemnation of Banks and his methods; however, that should hardly be the case. It is important to remember that archaeology and biblical studies were no less popular in 1914 than they were before his time or are today. Banks himself explicitly asserts that his sole purpose in offering antiquities for sale was to further stimulate interest in these areas. The difference between his generation of specialists and that which produced Layard, Botta, and Rawlinson was the Age of Romanticism of the early nineteenth

century. While there was no negative reaction on the part of theologians in early twentieth-century America to the preoccupation with Babylon and Nineveh by trained Assyriologists, there also was no positive public enthusiasm for the simple display of statuettes or small clay tablets with curious writing few people had ever seen. The monumental aspect of the archaeology of Egypt or Greece was clearly absent. Hence, Banks had to reach back into the Romantic era to provide the approach needed to popularize his subject. He knew full well the strengths of his predecessors, who were, after all, working in an age when the discovery of the ancient past had about it an air of mystery and resolve. In those times readers enjoyed a sense of exciting fiction while adding materially to his knowledge of the Old Testament. General interest in archaeology was furthered by the published reports of the workers in the field. Stirring accounts of discovering lost cities and vivid descriptions of forgotten civilizations were read more and more eagerly by people back home. The imagination of the casual reader was fired by stories of intrepid exploration and tales of fortitude and ingenuity displayed by the archaeologist, or antiquarian, as he was more commonly called in those days. For Banks, the key to the revival of interest in the distant lands of antiquity was exactly that—a kind of Herodotean tale of magnificence and glory in a romantic setting. To judge from the rave newspaper reviews quite purposefully appended to his brochure, his lectures (at least to church groups and YMCA's) had the intended appeal. But as Professor Pease's letter to President James clearly indicates, Banks was attempting to wade into a scholarly audience where the listeners would be less romanticized and considerably more critical. His attempt failed, owing, in part, to his somewhat overzealous overtures to a cautious university president and museum curator. His temporary failure, however, did not prevent him from lecturing

elsewhere or deter him from further business with the Urbana campus.

World War I and the Sale of More Antiquities

Europe was beginning to heat up during 1914. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in August of that year simply brought matters to a head. A month before this crucial event, Banks again wrote Professor Pease, inquiring as to whether the museum could use more artifacts from ancient Mesopotamia. Once more, he attempted to capitalize on the fascination with the infamous king of the Babylonian Captivity, Nebuchadnezzar II (605-562 B.C.) through the offering of a cylindrical inscription describing some of his deeds. In his letter, we find an interesting justification for the offer, made on the eve of the outbreak of World War I.

EDGAR J. BANKS
4 ABBOT STREET
GREENFIELD, MASS.

July 29, 1914

Dear Professor Pease:-

At last it has been decided that I am to start on another expedition to the Orient, leaving here before the first of September, or earlier if possible. My object is to explore among Arabian ruins rather than excavate. To finance the expedition properly, I have made a list of the antiquities which are now in my charge, and am trying to sell them for whatever I can get. I am sending the list to you, and should there be anything in it that you care to see, I should be glad to send it to you for examination to make the price as low as possible. I have just written to President James about the *Nebuchadnezzar cylinder*, saying that if he would decide to take it now, I should be glad to let it go at a loss rather than have it unsold, and though I have marked the price down to \$600, I will reduce it still further if he desires. I hope

that he may decide to take it, for it will assist in supplying me with funds for the expedition, which I now lack, and it is a valuable acquisition to any museum. Of course, if it is not possible to purchase it now, I do not wish it to be returned to me until I do find a purchaser for it, for it is probably safer with you than with me. The Naram Sin inscription has been sold to the New York Public Library. They have the Nebuchadnezzar cylinder also, for which they paid one thousand dollars, and it is not quite so perfect as the one in the University.

If you can bring about the sale of the cylinder or of any of the other objects I have on my list, so as to assist me in financing my expedition, I shall most thoroughly appreciate it.

Very sincerely yours,

Edgar J. Banks

Pease did not immediately respond to this letter. Instead, he communicated its contents to President James. The result was the following correspondence:

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

October 21, 1914

Professor A. S. Pease
Lincoln Hall

My dear Professor Pease:-

I am obliged to you for your letter of the 27th of October about Mr. Banks's cylinder.

I wish we could buy his cylinder, and yet I don't see how we can undertake it. You might ask him if he would be willing to accept \$300. In this case I should be glad to ask the Board whether they are willing to purchase it. I should desire a full description of the cylinder.

Mr. Banks does not suggest what price he would charge for his lecture on Bismaya. I should think it would be a very good idea to have the lecture if we could

afford it, but of course we need to know something about the price.

Faithfully yours,
Edmund J. James

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
November 20, 1914

Professor Arthur S. Pease
Lincoln Hall

My dear Professor Pease:-

Do you think the Nebuchadnezzar cylinder is worth \$315, i.e., is that the best way in which to spend that amount of money in connection with our classical museum, if we should have that much money to spend?

Do you think it would be advisable to get Dr. Banks here for a lecture on Bismaya in January; that is, could you undertake to see that he had an audience? Would it be worth more than \$25?

Faithfully yours,
Edmund J. James

As noted above, in Pease's letter of 4 November 1914, both he and President James were not only aware of possible effects of the expanding war in Europe on the acquisition of antiquities but were even more suspicious of Banks's anxiety in attempting to move his merchandise. The war had quickly put an end to his proposed "expedition" of 1914. There is now some question as to whether that was the true motive behind his eagerness to sell everything he had accumulated. Nevertheless, Banks's willingness to lower the price of the cylinder led to an offer of \$250 from the University of Illinois, which he reluctantly rejected. On 2 December 1914, he writes:

EDGAR J. BANKS
25 FT. WASHINGTON AVE.

INTRODUCTION

NEW YORK, N.Y.
December 2, 1914

Dear Professor Pease:-

Your letter is just at hand. I wish I felt able to say that the price of this cylinder might be \$250, but I can not. When I said that the price might be \$315, it seemed that I was making as great a sacrifice as I could in order to get ready money to take advantage of other antiquities which have been offered me. I am very sorry, for I hoped to have you keep the cylinder there, but the loss to me would be too great. It is not at all likely that others of these cylinders will ever be found, and it is but a matter of time when it will be worth several times the price I placed upon it. Should the president decide not to take it, and should it be returned, I assure you it would not be offered for less than \$400 again, and that is a low price indeed for it.

Certainly I know the Lybyers very well, and I wish you would give them my best regards. Mrs. Lybyer is one of the most delightful of women, and if ever I come to your town, I shall certainly see them. I had the pleasure of staying one night with them in Oberlin.

I am glad to hear that there is a prospect of your having a Semitic Department at the University. It has been one of my dreams to build up a great Oriental Museum in connection with some institution, and I shall envy the man who may have that opportunity there.

I wonder if you received the coins which I sent to you some weeks ago. You did not mention them, and so I presume that they slipped your mind while writing. There is no hurry about them, whatever.

Again expressing my regret that the cylinder seems not to have found an abiding place with you, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Edgar J. Banks

This letter was followed by two more, dated 8 and 12 February 1915, respectively, in which Banks ultimately indicates that he is virtually drowning in

tablets, cylinders, coins, and statuary that he cannot market. They read as follows:

EDGAR J. BANKS
25 FT. WASHINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

February 8, 1915

Dear Professor Pease:-

While I am sorry that the Nebuchadnezzar cylinder is not to remain with you, for I should like to think of it as being in your museum, I am rather glad that President James has rejected it, for I had offered it at a price much less than it is worth, and less than I could afford to take. I have recently been offered \$400 for it and I am writing to-day to accept the offer. I have so much money tied up in antiquities that I am obliged to dispose of them, and hence my apparent haste in reaching a decision in regard to the cylinder.

Certainly I shall be very glad to exchange the seven coins which you mention. I will send you a number of them and you are at liberty to select those that you like to replace the seven coins, and return the rest, or all that you do not wish to keep. As for the genuineness of the coins there is absolutely no question. I have probably handled over fifty thousand of them, and I rather pride myself on my ability to tell a false from a genuine one not only by sight, but also by touch, and in fact there are practically no imitations of the ordinary copper coins. There are imitations of a few very rare types of copper and silver. There are, however, imitations of silver coins which were made in ancient times, and I think the most valuable coin I have is an imitation of a silver Alexander made about 200 B.C. I have just received from Babylonia three terra cotta Hebrew bowls, about the size of large oatmeal dishes, inscribed on the inside with a long Hebrew inscription. They came from the Hebrew exiles in Babylonia and were used for driving out the evil spirits. The inscription is in ink, and while the ink was still moist, water was poured into the bowl, absorbing

INTRODUCTION

a part of the incantation. The water was then drunk, and as the liquified inscription entered the stomach the devils were supposed to flee. A number of these bowls were found at Nippur, but they are by no means common. The price is \$15 each. I have had several requests for them, and I am not sure but that you have asked me about them. If you care to see one, I should be pleased to send it.

Of course I shall inform you of the arrival of the cylinder.

Very sincerely yours,

Edgar J. Banks

EDGAR J. BANKS
25 FT. WASHINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

February 12, 1915

Dear Professor Pease:-

The cylinder arrived yesterday in good condition. It has already been sold for \$400 and that was a very small price for it. I thank you for sending it to me. Even though the University did not purchase it, I presume that you were glad to have had it in your possession for a while. I have heard that in Europe there is another one on the market, but I do not know if it is true. I shall try to get hold of it, and if ever you desire to add to your collection a cylinder of similar nature, I should be very glad to try to get one for you. However, I do not think that ever again one will be offered for so small a price.

Very sincerely yours,

Edgar J. Banks

It is interesting to note that, throughout all the years of his dealings with Banks, Professor Pease was eager (1) to obtain the "expert opinion" of a specialist before committing the university to purchase and (2) to "test the waters" through

counteroffers designed to determine the real value of the antiquities he bought or was prepared to buy. This is made clear in his own memoranda to President James of March and June 1914, where we find the following:

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
13 March 1914

President E. J. James,

My Dear Mr. James:-

I had no idea that Dr. Banks set so high a value on the Nebuchadnezzar cylinder and the Naram Sin stone. Of course beyond locking them up in the showcase in the museum we can give them no very secure protection: if they were to be kept safe where no one would see them there would be no point in having them sent, unless we saw a good chance of securing them. There would doubtless be some protection in the general public's ignorance of their value, but upon that we could not safely count. You surely might be feeling that we should not take financial responsibility for them. If in spite of all these difficulties Dr. Banks still feels minded to send them, well and good: but I think we should have a statement in black and white to that effect. As to an ultimate purchase, for any such price as he names, I think some expert advice should be secured. My opinion of anyone here about that would naturally be of little value. Granted that they are of importance it is not impossible that he thinks we must be induced to spend a good sound sum for them. If he doesn't readily find another purchaser — and his letter didn't indicate that there was a great clamor for them — he might come down materially in his demands.

Sincerely yours,

A. S. P.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

2 June 1914

My Dear Mr. James:-

In regard to the proposal of Dr. Banks I feel very much as I did about the Nebuchadnezzar cylinder, that it may be a very good thing but that we ought to get the judgment of an expert before spending so much money upon it. For mere purposes of exhibition it would add little to what we already have; its scientific importance I could not pretend to estimate. An expert judgment would be especially necessary in the case of an object like this which has no regular market price (such as the tablets we bought might be said to have), and where the vendor might easily overcharge us. I don't exactly like the bargain-counter tone of Dr. Bank's letter, and the terms which he offers *may* be no more acceptable than those of less learned "sacrifice sales."

[A. S. Pease]

Such requested assurances prompted Banks himself to send an extraordinary letter to Pease in December 1915. In it, he reveals not only his desire to sell more tablets to the university, but gives his own opinion of other antiquities dealers with whom he was in competition. It reads as follows:

EDGAR J. BANKS
ALPINE, NEW JERSEY

December 28, 1915

Dear Professor Pease:-

I was glad to receive your letter of the 22nd. I have selected fifty of the first dynasty tablets, and am sending them to you by this mail, by parcel post. With them I am sending the small collection of eight of the Neo-Babylonian tablets, one from each king of Babylon.

I am sorry that I can not afford to sell the first dynasty tablets at the price you suggest, \$1.25 each. That is the price that I paid for a large lot of them, fully half of which are practically worthless, and those which are in a saleable condition must bring me about \$2.50 each in order to get my money back. However, I am glad to

offer them to you for precisely the same price that Prof. Clay of Yale, Grant of Smith and Hinke of Auburn Theological Seminary, who are publishing them, have paid me. The price was fixed by Professor Clay, and not by myself. The price they are paying me is \$3.00 each. It is quite impossible for me to sell them for less. I am glad to pay the cost of transportation both ways, and if you do not desire to retain them at this low price, will you kindly return them to me. The only other first dynasty tablets on the market are a collection of about four hundred of them in Paris, and though I have been bargaining for them, the lowest price is \$4.00 each, and many of them are very fragmentary. You know the first dynasty tablets are very rare, and of considerable historical value, and yet they are unburned, and not handsome. I do not care to sell them to private individuals, unless they will be published.

The eight Neo-Babylonian tablets form an interesting collection. In the tin containing them is a description of them. The price of the collection is \$50, and I do not care to break it, for I should be unable to form another one, with a perfect specimen from each of the kings. Should you not desire the series, I should be able to get you tablets from some of the kings at a much less rate, but of others of the kings I should be unable to send them at any price. Those from Nebuchadnezzar and Nabonidus are the most common.

I also have quite a number of rather interesting things which you might like. One is a perfect stone bowl, about six inches in diameter, from a very early Babylonian period, uninscribed, for \$20. A small blue glazed lamp from the early Arabic civilization, very rare, for \$5.00, a few of the household deities from the Ur dynasty, but none of them perfect, and one of the most striking things is the forepart of a ram of terra cotta, \$20. The back is broken away. I think I have a rough sketch of it which I will enclose. There are some uninscribed cones from Warka, a Hebrew incantation bowl and some inscribed brick fragments. Other things are coming now and then, and I am trying to turn all of the Babylonian stuff which comes to Baghdad this way.

There are several antiquity dealers in New York, but they try to sell only to the wealthy who know nothing of the things they buy, and who pay exorbitant prices for them. Perhaps Noorian is the best of them, but he is an Armenian, and to trade with him one must be equal to an Armenian . . . I shall be glad to let you know. A dealer in Phoenician glass is the Heitmuller Art Company of Washington but I do not know their prices.

I hope that the box of tablets may reach you in good condition, and if you do not think the price is right, please communicate with any of the men I have mentioned in regard to it.

Wishing you the best joys of the season, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Edgar J. Banks

Throughout all of this four-year "give and take" correspondence, one thing is obvious above everything else. Banks, though evidently a "showman" on the lecture circuit, was ever conscious of his own reputation. Professional Assyriologists, as Rogers's letter clearly shows, were suspicious of his motives. Since he was no longer a member of the academic circle, he had to be aware of what knowledgeable men in the field were saying about him. Thus, while he was (at times) incurring heavy losses in the artifacts he was selling, he seemingly preferred them to the alternative of having no market or audience at all. He was, like others in the trade, at the mercy of his suppliers, who evidently could not have cared less about how he disposed of his merchandise in the condition in which it arrived. Yet, despite these formidable obstacles, he did his best to see that his clients were satisfied, regardless of the risk to him. This is apparent in the fact that his activities continued to thrive for thirty-three years, from 1912 until his death on 8 May 1945.

Antiquities and the Great War 1916-1919

By 1916 the First World War began taking its toll on the antiquities market. Prices were rising and objects were becoming scarce. This did not mean, however, that nothing was available or that Banks didn't know how or through whom to obtain items. Smuggling was fast becoming an art and, when combined with well-established connections, could produce more than desirable results. As noted earlier, the vast majority of Babylonian antiquities appearing on American and overseas markets was the result of clandestine digging for profit. While the "tunneling" into mounds in search of bricks, bones, and bowls continued, getting the goods out of the Middle East was not, apparently, accomplished without the use of a little "palm oil." Banks had an adequate supply of it and thus hoped to continue his activities in an uninterrupted fashion.

In addition to his other "qualities," Banks also had the memory of an elephant. He never forgot when and by whom he was turned down in his efforts to peddle his wares. Thus, in May 1916, knowing full well that the University of Illinois had refused to purchase a Nebuchadnezzar cylinder two years earlier for a price both Pease and President James considered too high, Banks again offered a similar inscription to the university. This time, however, he not only attempted to take advantage of the international situation but also included some interesting reflections on the governments responsible for the events taking place.

EDGAR J. BANKS
ALPINE, NEW JERSEY

May 21, 1916

Dear Professor Pease:-

Do you care to consider a Nebuchadnezzar cylinder now? I have just received one which has been owned in Paris. It is very similar to the one which you had, and is in a perfect condition. As far as I can learn this is the last one that is ever likely to be on the market, and I rather think that it will be the last opportunity to obtain one of them. The lowest price for which it can be sold is \$500. The prices of the cylinders have varied greatly. The first one brought \$1200 at the British Museum. The next two, at Yale and the Boston Public Library, brought \$1000 each. The one in the Toledo Art Museum which was the best one discovered, brought \$600. Several were sold for \$500 each, and the lowest price for which I sold one was \$315 to Milwaukee. I should now be glad to buy it back for a hundred dollars more. If you are to consider this one for \$500, I shall be glad to send it to you for your examination. I know that we have had considerable correspondence about a cylinder, but I am so sure that this will be the last opportunity that there will be to obtain one, and that when this one is sold one can not be obtained for any price, I am writing again. If you are not interested, do not take the trouble to answer.

I am hoping in a week or two to obtain some other materials, and if there is anything of interest in it, I shall be glad to let you know. Antiquities from Babylonia are now getting pretty scarce, and if Russia obtains possession of Mesopotamia, as it now seems, I fear that the supply will be permanently cut off. If England gets Babylonia, there will be antiquities in abundance again, but England seems to be the only country which has such liberal archeological laws. The best thing about the Turkish government, for the archaeologist, is that the customs officials are not above corruption.

With best regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Edgar J. Banks

At this point, the University of Illinois could obviously not afford to pay such a

price. Banks attempted to find buyers elsewhere, apparently with some success. By the time the war ended in November 1918, the antiquities trade had dried up even more, and Banks had learned a valuable lesson. Undaunted, he again approached the University of Illinois, this time through another famous historian A. T. E. Olmstead, with an offer to sell yet another Mesopotamian museum piece. However, rather than run the risk of purchasing an object he might not be able to sell, he communicated only a description of it with his own assessment of its value. The letter to Olmstead reads as follows:

EDGAR J. BANKS
ALPINE, NEW JERSEY

Address till April 1, 1919,
601 West 132nd Street,
New York

November 30, 1918

Dear Professor Olmstead:-

I remember your desire that I inform you whenever an Oriental object of interest comes my way, and there has just arrived, after being smuggled through Persia, a bas relief, of which I am sending you a photograph. It is of white stone, found at Nimrud, I think from the time of Assurnasirpal, 884 to 860. It is three feet high and a foot and a half wide, not including the stone pedestal at the base which some one added to make it look larger. I have been bargaining for it for several days, and the lowest price for which I can get it is \$75. I do not think that it can be purchased for less, and it seems that there are two or three others who desire to obtain it. Of course you will recognize it as a fragment of a larger relief, but the fragment seems complete in itself. It bears no inscription. If you and President James would be interested in having me send it to you for your

examination, I think that I could manage it, and if it is not desired, it could be returned, but the photograph gives a very good idea of it. Should you not be interested, will you kindly return the photograph to me as early as possible? It is the only one, and it was only lent to me. I know nothing else similar now on the market, and it seems to me that it would be a very good museum piece. Should you think the price steep, and care to make a definite offer for it, I will submit it, but I have little hope that it can be purchased for less.

With best regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Edgar J. Banks

P.S. I am sending the photograph under separate cover.

By 1926 all of the "liberal archaeological laws" to which Banks referred in his earlier correspondence had been drastically changed. Virtually no Babylonian objects were allowed to leave the Middle East after May 15 of that year—under penalty of death. Banks thus was forced into trying to obtain and transport as much as he could from the area at whatever cost was involved. The rest of his life was devoted to both the lecture circuit and the sale of the goods he had accumulated in the immediate postwar years. These two activities were enough to keep him going for another twenty years.

Edgar J. Banks—An Evaluation

What, then, might one say regarding the significance of this interesting man? Two conclusions are immediately obvious. First, there can be no doubt that, as a trained orientalist and archaeologist, Banks had a sincere desire to foster Assyriological research and interest in the lands of the Bible. The realization of such a goal was not without its drawbacks, as

we have seen. However, despite the risks, his endeavors resulted in the creation of numerous collections of Babylonian antiquities throughout the western world, and it is upon their contents that the vast majority of our knowledge of ancient Mesopotamian history and culture rests. While the profit motive certainly stimulated his work, he seemingly went to extraordinary lengths to guarantee the authenticity of his antiquities and provide the ultimate assurance that his buyers were not being cheated. A description of the contents of one of his collections amply illustrates this point:

The tablets are of clay, sun dried, and not burned. They would rapidly disintegrate if placed in water. They are all in a perfect state of preservation, and as they are of the average size of the business documents, they represent perfectly the records of the people of Babylon. They were found by Arabs among the ruins, taken to Bagdad and smuggled out of the country to the present writer, who guarantees them to be absolutely genuine ancient Babylonian tablets, and from the kings as described below. The collection should be kept entire, and not broken up, and as a collection from this period it is the equal of any similar collection to be found in the largest of the European museums.

However, herein lies a second (and perhaps negative) element of significance. Regardless of the sincerity of the man, and the oftentimes "missionary zeal" that is evident in his lecture materials, Banks ultimately hindered ancient oriental research rather than helped it. This is because the collections of Babylonian antiquities that he created were merely samples of documents representing all periods and were too small and too widely scattered throughout the country to enable researchers (then as today) to examine all materials from any one period. Banks clearly wished to see the contents of all his materials published eventually; this, he

asserts, is why he approached institutions such as the University of Illinois and offered them "first crack" at what he had to sell. But the fact remains that these institutions, as well as the public libraries and private individuals with whom Banks did business, were not primarily interested in making arrangements for publication or in having collections of antiquities that spanned all periods in the history of the ancient Near East, from earliest times to the fall of Babylon. Instead (as the correspondence involving Professor Pease and President Edmund James shows), buyers were concerned only that the objects were genuine. It is regrettable that Banks was not committed to establishing collections material representing each century at one or only a few locations. Such an approach on Banks's part (who, after all, had been a practicing orientalist) would have resulted in our now knowing more about the history of ancient Mesopotamia than we do.

The Tablets and Their Contents

Over two hundred documents written in the late Babylonian script comprise the collection presently housed in the World Heritage Museum of the University of Illinois. Unfortunately, only 113 of them can be dated with any accuracy or allow their contents or the personnel mentioned in them to be associated with any specific year. Other documents are so poorly preserved that (in some instances) the obverse (or reverse) is completely destroyed or only personal names comprising part of a witness list survive. It is highly likely (considering Banks's efforts to sell the texts to the University of Illinois) that they were already in poor condition when they were offered for sale. Lack of attention to them in the early years of the twentieth century may also have contributed to their present poor condition. Nevertheless, many of those

datable cuneiform texts whose contents can be ascertained are quite significant, since they contain important new information bearing on the activities of certain Eanna administrators, scribes and/or royal officials. They, along with the tablets from other collections,¹ provide important additions to our knowledge of the relations between temple and palace in the Chaldean and Achaemenid periods.² They provide further commentary on the activities of personnel within certain important sanctuaries and their relations with the royal government in Babylon, and present us with a somewhat clearer picture of the responsibilities of certain temple functionaries in the sixth century B.C. in Mesopotamia.

The Administrative Hierarchy of Eanna: Positions and Responsibilities

Before attempting an analysis of our new evidence, perhaps a brief overview of the duties and/or responsibilities of the executive officers of Erech and the Eanna temple might be appropriate. The most important individuals among these are those bearing the titles *šakin tēmi* (wr. LÚ.GAR.UMUŠ šá UNUG.KI), *qīpu* (wr. LÚ qī-i-pi šá É.AN.NA) and *šatammu* (wr. LÚ.ŠA.TAM šá É.AN.NA). Although there are indications that (at least throughout the Chaldean period) the persons holding all three of these positions were appointees of the king, the *šakin tēmi* (in the Erech contracts), more than anyone else, clearly appears to have been a royal official who had responsibilities in the city only. In this respect he was unlike the *bēl pihāti* ("governor") who was in charge of provincial administration as a whole. The activities of people holding the office of *šakin tēmi* are documented from at least the Middle Babylonian period on; the position can be identified with the civil bureaucracies of a number of urban centers in various parts of Babylonia. The

contracts from the Eanna temple do not specifically associate the *šakin tēmi* with responsibilities within the sanctuary; this is supported by the fact that his title (unlike that of the *qīpu* who is always referred to as LÚ qī-i-pu šá É.AN.NA) is never linked directly to it. Nevertheless, he could play a somewhat significant role in certain of the temple's activities, including those of a judicial nature;³ several texts indicate that he could take part in adjudicating disputes between temple personnel and private citizens. Thus, while he was clearly the highest-ranking civil authority in Erech, he is repeatedly mentioned in connection with both the *šatammu* and, in particular, the *qīpu* of Eanna. In the latter instance he frequently supervised the delivery (either by private citizens or by officials of other temples) of commodities to Eanna.⁴

Despite these significant bits and pieces of evidence, it is still next to impossible to comment on the early careers of the individuals named to hold the office of *šakin tēmi*. The material discussed above, nevertheless, suggests that the men selected to fill this important post were recruited from the ranks of minor temple personnel, and, therefore, held quasi-official positions in Eanna before assuming their formal duties through royal appointment.⁵ A case in point is that of Marduk-šuma-iddina,⁶ son of Nabû-balassu-iqbi of the Gimil-Nanâ family. His name and activities are known from several texts, with the earliest of these previously confirming his holding of the office of *šakin tēmi*⁷ being YOS 6:11. However, a recently published tablet, YBC 4038, adds significant information concerning both his tenure in that office and the probable background of persons chosen to fill the position. This document antedates not only YOS 6:11 (29 Nisanu, 555-54) but also the only formerly known text documenting his predecessor in that position, a certain Anu-šarra-ušur⁸ (TCL 12:62-19 Nisanu, first year of Amēl-Marduk). The significance here lies in the fact that Marduk-šuma-iddina is the

person mentioned with Sin-iddina (*qīpu* of Eanna, who was ultimately responsible for the supervision of deliveries of commodities from other temples) as actually having received the grain (lines 4-6). This tablet therefore shows that Marduk-šuma-iddina was involved with the hierarchy of Eanna before he ever held the office of *šakin tēmi*. It also presents us with some evidence (although, admittedly, meager) for concluding that certain prominent families (such as Egibi, Ekur-zākir, Bā'iru and Gimil-Nanâ) provided both (a) the scribes who attended to the daily business of writing up documents and (b) the holders of the position of *šakin tēmi*,⁹ who thus went through an apprenticeship in the temple before assuming their office.

In the Babylonian boundary stones, the title of *šakin tēmi* regularly follows *qīpu* ("overseer"), and it is this officer who was very important in the hierarchy of the Eanna temple.¹⁰ Unlike the term *šakin tēmi*, the title *qīpu* is used variously, and can denote an overseer of districts, as well as of temples. This may partly explain why contracts from Erech mentioning both the *šakin tēmi* and *qīpu* tend to support Ebeling's contention that (at least insofar as temple matters were concerned) the *qīpu* exercised superior authority.¹¹ Unlike the *šatammu* and other temple personnel, the *qīpu* often attended to both personal and official business outside of Erech; such business activities (on several occasions) involved the palace as well as individuals in other temples. He was, therefore, as San Nicolò has already suggested, a kind of *Staatskommissar*.¹² However, while the Erech tablets clearly show that the *qīpu* was a powerful person, both within and outside of the temple, they also illustrate that (1) his functions could, at times, overlap those of the *šatammu*¹³ and (2) there were areas in which he exercised no authority or far less than that wielded by the *šatammu*.¹⁴

While, to be sure, much has been written over the years about the functions or responsibilities of the *šatammu*, this

office is, perhaps, the most difficult to understand of the three discussed so far. Although this position has received admirable treatment from both Saggs and San Nicolò in the past, further elaboration (in view of the results of at least one relatively recent study) is, I believe, necessary.¹⁵ Like *qīpu* and *šakin tēmi*, the title of *šatammu* ("administrator") has a long history, going back at least to the days of the Hammurabi dynasty. In documents from these earlier periods, the *šatammu* does not appear to be solely connected with temples; not only is he specifically identified with cities or provinces, he is also found certifying the transfer of commodities from one place to another.¹⁶ As a consequence, certain *šatammus* seem to have been more important than others; this includes the royal *šatammu*, who apparently supervised the flow of all crown resources within the crown organization.¹⁷ Although no text from the Neo-Babylonian period published to date precisely labels anyone a "royal *šatammu*," there are some meager indications that a similar role was played by the *šatammu* of Eanna, at least insofar as transfer of commodities from Eanna to Babylon was concerned.

Beyond this, the *šatammu* (in Eanna in Erech) served as a judicial official, supervised temple estates, had jurisdiction over the *širku*, over the assignment of temple slaves to military service, over the appointment and activities of certain other temple officials, and over the ultimate settling of accounts.¹⁸ Also, while the *qīpu* and *šakin tēmi* are frequently found together supervising the delivery of commodities to Erech or to Eanna specifically, it was the *šatammu* who had ultimate control over the disposition of those goods. The documents from Erech continue to support the contention that the *šatammu* operated from the temple exclusively, while the *qīpu* was frequently found away from Erech on official business. Again, the available evidence seems to justify the contention that the *šatammu*, no less than the *qīpu*, owed his

position to royal intervention and that he could be retained or removed in accordance with the king's desires.

When (beginning with the reigns of Nabû-na'id and Cyrus) the family names for individuals holding the offices of *qīpu*, *šatammu*, and *šakin tēmi* regularly occur in the contracts, it becomes clear that certain important houses (such as Dabibi, Egibi, and Sin-damaqu) provided the occupants of these high positions. It is the members of these same families that so frequently occur in the significant business documents from Babylon, Borsippa, Sippar, and other northern sites. But in the early phase of the Chaldean period, there is no evidence to suggest that the offices of *qīpu*, *šatammu*, and *šakin tēmi* were ever handed down from father to son.¹⁹ In fact in the case of the *qīpu*, at least, there is also no way of knowing or identifying the families to which these temple or civic personnel belonged.²⁰ It does seem quite likely, however (in view of the Achaemenid material), that Sin-iddina, Mušēzib-Marduk and other holders of the office of *qīpu* during the reigns of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, Amēl-Marduk, Nergal-šarra-ušur and Labāši-Marduk were drawn from these same families and that this practice was commonplace during the Neo-Babylonian period as well as during the Persian era.

Other Administrative Personnel

An examination of contracts mentioning the *ṭupšar Eanna*, the *bēl piqitti ša šarri*, and the *bēl piqitti Eanna* reveals a number of complex problems that cannot be easily brushed aside. Unfortunately, the amount of available evidence from both the Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian periods is clearly insufficient to sort out what must have been the different responsibilities associated with each position. Nevertheless, the relevant cuneiform materials published to date (when taken together) do allow several conclusions to

be either developed or revised. First, regarding the *ṭupšar Eanna* (wr. LÚ.DUB.SAR Ê.AN.NA), it has been customary to associate the literal translation "scribe of Eanna" with this designation.²¹ The result has been, I believe, a complete misunderstanding not only of what the phrase actually signified but also, as a consequence, of the responsibilities associated with individuals identified (by name) with such a "title." Clearly, the translation "tablet writer" does not fit the context here. This is supported by the fact that the temple functionary labeled LÚ.DUB.SAR Ê.AN.NA is never specifically mentioned as the scribe responsible for the composition of the tablet in which his name occurs.²² Instead, he is consistently noted in connection with the receipt of goods or with the public and private affairs of the *qīpu*, *šatammu*, or *šakin tēmi*.²³ Hence, the rendering of "temple accountant" is warranted and better fits the activities and responsibilities of individuals so designated in the administrative documents. Secondly, the suggestion that such persons can be clearly identified as succeeding one another (in the same manner as the *qīpu*, *šatammu*, and *šakin tēmi* of Erech) in that position certainly is not supported by our present evidence. Instead, it appears that several individuals could be distinguished as LÚ.DUB.SAR Ê.AN.NA at the same or approximately the same time, which serves to discredit the theory that such a "title" establishes the existence of an official administrative position held by only one person at any one time.²⁴ Third, and perhaps most important, our documentation from the Achaemenid period now clearly shows that the LÚ.DUB.SAR Ê.AN.NA did not disappear when an individual identified as the LÚ.SAG.LUGAL LÚ.EN *pi-qit-ti* Ê.AN.NA ("the royal representative and executive assistant in Eanna") emerges in the contract-tablets. On the contrary, we can now be certain in saying that, after 539 B.C., several "temple accountants" continued to perform the same functions

as their Chaldean predecessors and were mentioned along with the same *ša rēš šarri bēl piqitti Eanna*²⁵ who was earlier thought to have assumed all duties formerly associated with the *ṭupšar Eanna*. As we shall see, the evidence indicates that the "royal representative (and) executive assistant in Eanna" was in place in Erech much earlier than was formerly thought²⁶ and performed his duties while the "temple accountant" was attending to his own responsibilities.

Although the conclusion has been forwarded by San Nicolò that the "office" of *ṭupšar Eanna* was dismantled and replaced with an individual referred to as the *ša rēš šarri bēl piqitti Eanna*, such a suggestion is certainly not supported by present evidence. Indeed, it is now clear that men associated with this latter designation were well established in Eanna long before the end of the Chaldean period. The *ṭupšar Eanna* continued to function alongside colleagues bearing the same title well into the Achaemenid period. As San Nicolò himself notes (without an attempt at logical explanation) in other contexts, the practice of several men bearing the same "title" was not uncommon.²⁷ The misconception regarding the disappearance of the *ṭupšar Eanna* in the reign of Nabû-na'id can be simply attributed to (1) the lack of any textual evidence and (2) the association of too much authority with both the *ṭupšar Eanna* and the *ša rēš šarri bēl piqitti Eanna*. Although San Nicolò correctly makes note of the personal association of a *ṭupšar Eanna* with the *qīpu* and *šatammu* of Eanna in Erech in the earlier Chaldean period,²⁸ the fact is that the "scribe of Eanna" clearly was *not* an executive official with any authority comparable to either the overseer or the administrator of the temple. Furthermore, as already noted, there is no longer any reason to associate a succession of individuals with this position, as can be done with the offices of *qīpu* and *šatammu*.

This, then, brings us to a discussion of what I believe to be the most difficult of designations or "titles" to be explained—that of the *bēl piqitti*. San Nicolò, in his detailed commentary on the Eanna hierarchy, very nicely synthesizes the evidence available in his day; hence only a few additional words are necessary here. To be sure, the position of "executive assistant" has a long history, going back even into the days of the Assyrian empire.²⁹ In the Chaldean period, however, the title becomes somewhat modified through the addition of qualifying elements that more narrowly define the individual's responsibilities and explain the apparent proliferation of such officials. These qualifiers range from the *bēl piqitti* of the overseer (LÜ.EN *pi-qit-ti šá LÜ qí-i-pi*) to the executive assistants of various officials identified by personal name.³⁰ What this seems to indicate is that the designation *bēl piqitti* of Eanna in the later Chaldean contracts clearly points to an expanded use of this title, with no suggestion that the position should be given the same importance as the *qīpu*, *šatammu*, or *šakin tēmi*. Hence, I have translated the phrase as "executive assistant" rather than "officer" since the Eanna contracts do not appear to warrant the greater authority that the latter term implies. Thus, while it is true that several persons referred to as *bēl piqitti* were associated with higher royal officials distant from Erech,³¹ in Eanna, at least, he seems to have been a sort of clerk working with various administrators or overseers. Ultimately, he was under the jurisdiction of the Eanna accountants who were responsible for keeping track of all temple business.

In the various commentaries on the Eanna hierarchy published since 1941, an individual designated the *ša rēš šarri* has been discussed; his probable relationship to the *bēl piqitti* has also received some

attention. Although several translations of the phrase *ša rēš šarri* have been suggested in a number of places,³² the fact remains that the tablets do not precisely define the responsibilities of those associated with this title. However, the *ša rēš šarri* probably stood below the *rāb rēši* in importance and performed duties as a kind of inspector, moving from place to place.³³ The majority of the previously published texts from the Chaldean period suggest that the two positions remained separate and distinct before 555 B.C. However, with regard to the Eanna temple specifically, San Nicolò's suggestion that the two titles were never combined to denote one official holding two positions (called the *ša rēš šarri bēl piqitti Eanna*) prior to the reign of Nabû-na'id can no longer be accepted.³⁴ Indeed, our present evidence indicates that such a practice was well established as early as the reign of Nebuchadnezzar and that control exercised by the palace over temple activities was common throughout the Chaldean dynasty.

Again, as with the *ṭupšar Eanna*, it is hard to accept San Nicolò's conclusion concerning the evolution of the title *ša rēš šarri*;³⁵ the existence of the phrase *ša rēš šarri bēl piqitti Eanna* as early as the reign of Nebuchadnezzar suggests that the person or persons identified with it held two separate positions of responsibility at the same time. Hence, I would translate the phrase as "the royal representative (who is also) an executive assistant (in) Eanna," since such a rendering better fits the evidence. I should suggest, therefore, that the *ša rēš šarri bēl piqitti Eanna* was not a new official (any more than were others whose names emerge in the Achaemenid material from Erech)³⁶ but that the phrase has simply been misunderstood due to a lack of publication of sufficient textual material needed to clarify its meaning.

Personal Names in the Administrative Records: Some Observations

The preceding remarks constitute an attempt at an elaboration or (where possible) clarification of several aspects of San Nicolò's commentary (as well as Kümmel's study). They rest largely on the substance of evidence published since 1941. For the sake of convenience, I have appended to this analysis a completely revised prosopography of Eanna officials, which includes the location of all previously published texts. Such a list, as San Nicolò himself noted years ago, is not without its intriguing elements, and it is to these that the next several pages will be devoted. To be sure, each office within the Eanna hierarchy presents its own special problems, not the least of which are (1) the methods of selection and succession and (2) identification of the families to which the known personnel belonged. While the additional material presented here may be (in some instances) meager and insufficient to apply to all positions at all times, it does, I believe, nevertheless invite the development of the several conclusions expressed here.

The Office of Qīpu of Eanna in the Time of Nebuchadnezzar and Amēl-Marduk

When examining the list of individuals holding the office of *šakin tēmi* during the late Neo-Assyrian and Chaldean periods, one immediately notices the irregularity of appearance of the patronymics and family names associated with each person. Such a circumstance makes it difficult to draw broad conclusions concerning the nature of all of the comptrollers of Erech attested in the texts. But the situation with the *qīpu* is even more complex. With only one exception, not a single patronymic is given in the documents.³⁷ This practice continues into the Achaemenid period, a time when even the holders of the office of

šatammu are identified beside their family names.³⁸ The reasons for this are unknown to me, and any suggestion as to the backgrounds of the Eanna overseers can at present be considered as only sheer speculation. However, it is known that at least one *qīpu*, a certain Sin-iddina, whose tenure in that office is documented from at least the thirty-fifth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, was active in private business affairs in northern Babylonia while tending to daily responsibilities in Eanna.³⁹ The latter duties included supervising the delivery of commodities and issuing summonses, contexts in which he is found associated with the *šatammu* and *šakin tēmi*. The fact that Sin-iddina owned property in Babylon, perhaps made frequent trips to the capital, and was active in business affairs in Borsippa, suggests that he may have originally come from the north and was a member of one of the significant banking houses or "families" noted for their business activities throughout southern Mesopotamia. This is, at least, hinted at through the repeated occurrence in the contracts of the names of such witnesses as Nabû-bāni-aḫi, Marduk-šuma-iddina (a future *šakin tēmi* of Erech), and especially Bānija of the Bā'iru family, a future *šatammu* of Eanna.

Beyond this, of particular interest to me is the problem of succession and the implications it may have regarding royal intervention and control of temple affairs. Prior to this time, nothing in the (published) contracts offered any suggestion of irregularity in the passage of the office of *qīpu* from one individual to another. Such was also the case with the position of comptroller of Erech.⁴⁰ Nevertheless, an examination of the appended prosopography not only reveals a problem but necessitates alterations in San Nicolò's own tables. The documents indicate that a certain Ninurta-šarra-ušur held the office of *qīpu* as early as the sixteenth year of Nabû-apla-ušur and continued in that position until at least the fifth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur.⁴¹ Just one other previously published text

contains mention of him, and it provides only meager evidence of his continued presence as overseer of Eanna in 579 B.C.⁴² Now, however, thanks to the contents of World Heritage Museum tablets no. 1622 and no. 1665, it appears that adjustments have been made to accommodate one Nabû-kibsi-šarri-ušur as a previously unknown *qīpu* of Eanna. His name occurs at the head of a list of witnesses to document no. 1622 and, although the end of the line is missing, there is enough text surviving to warrant his being included in our prosopography of temple officers.⁴³ The name is strangely reminiscent of a Nabû-kibsi-ušur included by San Nicolò with the names of overseers of the Ebabbara temple in Sippar,⁴⁴ although the text in which he is mentioned may indeed associate him with the temple of Šamaš in Larsa instead. Since the names of other overseers of Eanna are usually found at the beginning of lists of witnesses to similar texts,⁴⁵ there would seem to be no difficulty in concluding that he was *qīpu* of Eanna in Nabû-kudurri-ušur's twenty-third year. Then how are we to explain the appearance of Ninurta-šarra-ušur in the *same* position three years later, in 579 B.C.? Three interpretations seem plausible in the light of our present evidence. Either (1) the date in the latest previously published text containing mention of him was miscopied,⁴⁶ (2) Ninurta-šarra-ušur held his office at two different times, or (3) two men with the same name appear as *qīpu* of Eanna during the reign of Nabû-kudurri-ušur. Given the number of years involved here, the third explanation is certainly possible. However, it has been the view of the present writer all along that royal intervention in temple affairs was the *rule* throughout the Chaldean period rather than the exception. This is certainly now more apparent with the discovery of a text mentioning a *ša rēš šarri bēl piqitti Eanna* long before the reign of Nabû-na'id. Unfortunately, even with the recent publication of several hundred additional Erech contracts, no evidence

has emerged to enable us to close the rather large gap still existing in our knowledge of the *qīpu*'s activities from 600 to 582 B.C. Thus, until more material comes to light, one can only speculate as to what may have happened in these years, although changes involving other offices in later reigns might provide support for the second interpretation expressed above.

Zērija and the Office of Satammu of Eanna

The kinds of problems arising from the study of the succession to the office of *qīpu* of Eanna in the time of Nabû-kudurri-ušur can, perhaps, be further amplified through an examination of the list of men holding the position of *šatammu*.

The most difficult problem one must face in discussing the office of *šatammu* of Eanna is that of determining what went on during the years 579-558 B.C. While it is known that Marduk-bēšunu and his father, Marduk-šāpik-zēri, held the office from at least 597 to 583,⁴⁷ what happened following Nabû-kudurri-ušur's twenty-sixth year is still uncertain. Such is also the case with the reign of Amēl-Marduk, for only the activities of the *qīpu* are documented. However, it is now possible to comment on the accession and first years of Nergal-šarra-ušur (as well as Amēl-Marduk's second year), thanks to the significant contents of YBC 4141, YBC 4012, and YBC 3752.⁴⁸

It has been clear for some time from these contracts that Zērija, son of Ibnā of the prestigious Egibi house,⁴⁹ held the office of *šatammu* at two different times. His first term is documented from the month of Nisanu of Amēl-Marduk's second year beyond the twenty-eighth of Simanu of Nergal-šarra-ušur's first year (NBC 4897, 45). Even without the information contained in YBC 4141, other tablets, while not mentioning his name, provide enough evidence to warrant the conclusion

that he must also have been *šatammu* for a time during the reign of Amēl-Marduk.⁵⁰ He continued to serve in that capacity at least until 559 B.C., as is shown by YBC 4012, 7ff. Then, suddenly, he disappeared, and was replaced by a certain Bānija, son of Tabnēa of the Bā'iru family, a man who was probably more loyal to the king that had been his predecessor. Appearing in the Erech tablets as a witness as early as the accession year of Amēl-Marduk⁵¹ (fifth of Addaru), Bānija assumed the responsibilities of *šatammu* either at the end of the first or beginning of the second year of Nergal-šarra-ušur.⁵² What is interesting here, of course, is the fact that not only did Zērija serve two terms as Eanna administrator but also (if one is correct in interpreting YBC 4012, 16-18) Sin-iddina, who had been *qīpu* since at least 570 (Nabû-kudurri-ušur's thirty-fifth year)⁵³ was (presumably in like fashion) removed from his office and succeeded by the previously unknown Enlil-šarra-ušur (NBC 4897), 28 Simanu, first year of Nergal-šarra-ušur) and then by Mušēzib-Marduk.

Other Items of Interest Some People in the Tablets

In the following pages, the reader will find transliterations and translations (with pertinent commentary) of over seventy Neo-Babylonian tablets in the World Heritage Museum collection. We noted earlier that only 113 texts photographed for inclusion in this volume could be dated with any accuracy and that they are quite varied in their content. They represent, in particular, many aspects of temple life, both in the capital of Babylon and in the great Eanna sanctuary in Uruk. Of this number, however, nearly one-third are in such a poor state of preservation that only the category of the text can be determined (i.e., receipt, promissory note, inventory) and even then a meaningful transliteration cannot be prepared because in many cases either the obverse or the reverse of the

tablet is completely lacking. For this reason, only those tablets that are the closest to being complete have been included in the following section of transliterations and translations. Nevertheless, the catalog of datable texts (see p. 43) reveals a collection that is quite similar in makeup to those found in major museums and in universities throughout the world. This is due, at least in part, to the fact that the majority of the tablets in each of these collections came from Dr. Banks. As Banks himself notes, most of them were in a poor state of preservation when they were sold during the First World War. With but a few exceptions, the correspondence between A. S. Pease and Banks during the period 1913-1916 is representative of the sole concern among collection directors and museum curators for the authenticity of the tablets. Little attention was given to proper preservation techniques in the early years of this century, an oversight which in itself explains why little can be done with the nine datable documents that are not represented in transliteration and translation here. Nevertheless, many of the personnel mentioned in the tablets are quite interesting and deserve a few comments.

Clearly, most of the texts published here document the daily operations of the great Eanna sanctuary in Uruk. They range in significance from the simple receipt for commodities that were later distributed to various individuals to the complex settled account detailing several aspects of relations between Eanna and the royal government in Babylon. Among the receipts are many that refer to the delivery of animals (cattle, sheep, and goats) that were either set aside for sacrifice or were received for use by temple personnel. The complexity and specialization of the Eanna bureaucracy necessitated the assignment of responsibility for these animals to a few important temple personnel. One of these individuals was Tukulti-Marduk, whose name occurs quite frequently in texts

found in other collections.⁵⁴ He appears as early as the twelfth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur and is designated as the "keeper of the regular offerings" (*rē'û sattukki*).⁵⁵ Numerous tablets also designate him as the *rē'û ginê* from the thirteenth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur on.⁵⁶ He is mentioned in five tablets in our collections (nos. 30, 31, 38, 39, and 109) as receiving either sheep or cadavers. On occasion, Tukulti-Marduk receives animals from other shepherds. The presence of titles such as *rē'û sattukki*, the *rē'û ginê*, the *mušakil alpi*, and *ušandû* suggests a complex bureaucracy in operation in Eanna that attended meticulously to every detail relating to the receipt of offerings for the cult or the assignment of commodities received (of various kinds)⁵⁷ to temple personnel for their own sustenance.

Of considerable interest to me has been the sometimes intriguing role played by certain Eanna scribes in the affairs of several temple administrators. Noteworthy among these scribes is Nabû-bāni-aḫi, son of Ibnā of the prestigious Ekur-zākir family. His occupation and involvement with the hierarchy of Eanna are well known.⁵⁸ However, several years ago, I was privileged to have been able to comment on a number of previously unpublished texts that elaborated on his activities in the reigns of Amēl-Marduk (562-560 B.C.) and Nergal-šarra-ušur (560-556 B.C.).⁵⁹ Those documents also seemingly provide us with a few more clues as to the nature of the men chosen to occupy the important offices of *qīpu* and *šatammu* of Eanna, as well as the position of *šakin ṭēmi* of Uruk. Since then, more tablets mentioning this interesting man have come to light which indicate that he played a role in temple affairs much earlier than was formerly thought.⁶⁰ To these sources must now be added texts nos. 72, 80, 86, 87, and 88 (WHM 1506, 1705, 1622, 1525 and 1515, respectively) which either antedate anything previously published or provide further information as to the precise nature of his activities.

Prior to this time, the name of Nabû-bāni-aḫi was attested in the Uruk documents, where he appears as the scribe recording court proceedings as early as the nineteenth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur.⁶¹ He also turns up in an *imittu* text in 584 B.C.⁶² However, thanks to the contents of text no. 88, we now know that his involvement in temple affairs dates from at least the thirteenth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur (592 B.C.) when he first appears as a witness to a promissory note for barley. In addition, text no. 80 reveals his involvement in a court case in the next year (593 B.C.) that also concerns the executive assistants (the *bēl piqnēti*) of Eanna and the *šatammu* Nabû-aḫḫē-iddina. In fact, WHM 1706 contains the earliest reference to Nabû-aḫḫē-iddina as Eanna administrator, since he was previously known to have held office only in Nabû-kudurri-ušur's seventeenth year.⁶³ Yet the most interesting of the World Heritage Museum texts relating to Nabû-bāni-aḫi come from Nabû-kudurri-ušur's twenty-third year. The first of these, text no. 86, concerns the recovery of temple property and also involves a previously unknown *qīpu* of Eanna, Nabû-kibsi-šarri-ušur.⁶⁴ The second tablet, no. 72, is a lengthy settled account (*ēpuš nikkassī*) also mentioning the *qīpu* and *šatammu* of Eanna. This latter text, however, clearly establishes Nabû-bāni-aḫi in Babylon in the month of Ululu of Nabû-kudurri-ušur's twenty-third year,⁶⁵ where the matters covered in the document are settled. Also occurring in the text are the scribes of Eanna (*ṭupšar* Eanna) and a certain Daddija, the palace scribe (*ṭupšar ekalli*), along with the executive assistants of Eanna and witnesses who represent several prominent families in Babylon.

The contents of texts 72, 86, and 88 cause me to raise again a question that has already been addressed by several Assyriologists in previous publications. Nabû-bāni-aḫi was actively involved in temple affairs from at least 593 B.C. until the end of Amēl-Marduk's reign (560 B.C.). In nearly every text in which his name

appears, he is either a witness to promissory notes involving members of the Eanna hierarchy or is the scribe in a text specifically related to either the *qīpu* or *šatammu* of Eanna. For instance, in 570-69, he appears as a witness in a promissory note involving the delivery of sheep to the executive assistants of Eanna.⁶⁶ In 564-3 he turns up in another promissory note concerned with the payment of silver that involves both himself and a certain Sin-iddina, the *qīpu* of Eanna, in the fulfillment of the stated obligation.⁶⁷ In still another text, YBC 4038 (= ZA 67, p. 43ff.) he appears as a witness to a transaction involving both Marduk-šuma-iddina of the Gimil-Nanā family (a future *šakin ṭēmi* of Uruk) and Bānija, a member of the Bā'iru house, who became *šatammu*.⁶⁸ In the light of these occurrences, it seems highly likely that, at least as early as the reign of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, temple officials (or, in this case, scribes who became officials or were associated with them) came originally from the capital at Babylon and were given administrative responsibilities in Eanna and elsewhere through direct intervention by the king himself.⁶⁹ Sin-iddina, for example, possessed property in Babylon and rented it out from time to time.⁷⁰ After Amēl-Marduk's death in 560 B.C., his successor, Nergal-šarra-ušur (560-556 B.C.) seemingly "cleaned house" in Eanna and replaced its hierarchy with a whole new group of temple officials.⁷¹ What I am suggesting is that evidence from Uruk published to date (including several of the texts published here for the first time) suggests both a regular practice of intervention in temple affairs by the royal government in Babylon and recruitment of important temple personnel from the capital itself. It also suggests (if the contents of text no. 72 are being interpreted correctly) close contact between Babylon and Uruk that went beyond the mere transacting of daily business.

We noted above that Nabû-bāni-aḫi frequently appears as the scribe in court

documents, and that Uruk contracts bear witness to the prominence of certain families in temple affairs.⁷² Text no. 77 (WHM 1532, a testimonial before the *mār bānūtu*) mentions the son of Nabû-bāni-aḫi, a certain Murānu, who also appears as a court scribe. His name occurs in the Eanna contracts from the reign of Nabû-na'id on. In 544-43, he writes up a tablet involving Gabbi-ilāni-šarri-ušur, *qīpu* of Eanna and Zērija, the *šatammu*. Murānu, like his father, is on occasion mentioned in several texts beside other scribes, most notably Nadin, son of Bēl-aḫḫē-iqīša, descendant of Egibi, and Kinā, son of Zērija.⁷³ In the reign of Cyrus, the names of all three men occur together in several documents where they act as witnesses.⁷⁴ Two points can, I believe, be made here. First, it appears that (at least in the Chaldean and Achaemenid periods) temple scribes were "specialized" in the sense that they concerned themselves only with specific aspects of the temple's daily affairs. Second, scribes from certain families maintained a unique relationship with members of the temple hierarchy in both the Chaldean and Achaemenid periods. Nabû-bāni-aḫi was just one of many scribes who, while apparently never holding an important administrative position such as did Sin-iddina, Zērija, or Marduk-šuma-iddina, nevertheless was involved with these men (just as members of the Egibi, Nabāja, and Nūr-Sin families were "business associates" in northern Babylonia) in transactions that transcended his basic responsibility as scribe.⁷⁵ Murānu continued this relationship into the reign of Nabû-na'id and, perhaps also into the reign of Cyrus, into a time when offices became to an even greater extent (no doubt as a result of royal intervention or control) virtually the private preserves of prominent families.⁷⁶

Aside from numerous *maššartu* texts recording food allotments made to various personnel, perhaps the largest number of Neo-Babylonian documents in the World Heritage Museum collection are promissory notes detailing the loaning of

dates (nos. 84 and 85), barley (nos. 89, 90, 91, 93, and 101), wool (no. 83) or silver (nos. 96 and 101) by the Eanna temple to various individuals. Texts nos. 96 and 101 refer to loans of silver to or through the same person, namely a certain Šulā, son of Nabû-zēra-iqīša, who apparently was himself from Babylon. In texts no. 89, 93, and 101 the well-known Šuma-ukīn, son of Bēl-zēru of the Basija family appears. Two of the texts (nos. 93 and 101) are *imittu* documents, not unlike those that have appeared in various publications.⁷⁷ In text 89, Šuma-ukīn loans barley to a certain Bānitu-bānat; all three documents testify to Šuma-ukīn's activities from the thirty-fifth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur until at least the first year of Nabû-na'id. However, also appearing in the promissory notes are the executive assistants (*bēl piqnēti*) of Eanna and both the overseer of Eanna, Ninurta-šarra-ušur and his personal assistant Ištar-ālik-pāni. The contents of this document, no. 83, are very noteworthy for two reasons. First, only one other known text contains mention of Ninurta-šarra-ušur (after 584 B.C.) as *qīpu* of Eanna, and it is dated to the twenty-sixth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur.⁷⁸ Second, and perhaps more important, the date of text no. 83 is partially broken off. This is indeed unfortunate, given the fact that text no. 86 contains mention of the previously-unknown Nabû-kibsi-šarri-ušur as *qīpu* of Eanna in Nabû-kudurri-ušur's twenty-third year. Had the full date formula survived, perhaps it would have shed some further light on the difficult problem of explaining why Ninurta-šarra-ušur apparently served two terms of office as *qīpu* of Eanna.⁷⁹

Finally, the contents of WHM 1626 (text no. 82) ought to be mentioned. This document, datable to the fifth year of Cambyses, mentions not only the *šatammu* of Eanna, Nabû-mukīn-apli,⁸⁰ but also includes the name of the administrator (*šakin tēmi*) of Babylon, a certain Marduk-zākir-šumi, who is well-known from previously published material.

Included among the witnesses are members of the Sutija, Dannēa, and Ekur-zākir families, who also appear prominently in the promissory notes datable to the reigns of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, Amēl-Marduk, and Nabû-na'id. Again, the evidence suggests a relationship between the capital of Babylon and Uruk that goes beyond simple coincidence (see discussion above, p. 21ff.). Given the appearance of new officials in the Eanna toward the end of the Chaldean period, perhaps personnel from the north filled these positions in Achaemenid times just as they apparently had as early as the reign of Nabû-kudurri-ušur.

Notes

1. In addition to those documents published in recent years by Walker (CT 51), Hunger ("Das Archiv des Nabû-ušallim" in *Baghdader Mitteilungen* 5 (1970), 193-304), Freydank ("Spätbabylonische Wirtschaftstexte aus Uruk" in *Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Orientforschung der deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, 71), and others, there are those included in Raymond Philip Dougherty's *Goucher College Cuneiform Inscriptions* (abb. GCCI), in the volumes of Dougherty and Clay in *Yale Oriental Series* (vols. 3 and 6—abb. YOS), in Clay's *Babylonian Expedition*, vol. 8/1/ (abb. BE), etc. To these must now be added the important volume of David B. Weisberg, *Texts from the Time of Nebuchadnezzar* (= *Yale Oriental Series*, vol. 17) New Haven, Yale University Press, 1980. The pertinent documents are cited in the appended prosopography.

2. The contents of these documents vary little (in subject matter and distribution) from the Erech contracts contained in such repositories as the Louvre and the Yale Babylonian collection. Reference to the relationship of these previously published documents and the Illinois tablets will be made in the following pages. It should be noted that the study by Kümmel, *Familie, Beruf und Amt in spätbabylonischen Uruk* (Berlin, Mann, 1979) already treats the nature of official positions in Eanna. Nevertheless, the present writer offers alternative interpretations in some cases (e.g., *bēl piqitti*, etc.) which, I believe, necessitate further comment here.

3. San Nicolò, *Prosopographie*, p. 21, note 1, says he "hat aber auch bei der Verwaltung von

Eanna ein mächtiges Wort mitzurenden." A number of documents indicate that he could take some part in adjudicating disputes between temple personnel and private citizens (for example, BIN 2:134, 12ff). For the translation "city prefect," see A. Leo Oppenheim, *Festschrift Gaster* (= *The Journal of the Ancient Near Eastern Society of Columbia University*) vol. 5, 1973, p. 329.

4. See San Nicolò, *Prosopographie*, pp. 21ff. See also Kümmel, p. 139f.

5. It should be noted here that there is no universal agreement as to whether or not these officials (as well as others) were appointed by the king. As Ebeling remarked (RLA 1, p. 455 a) "ob sie hier königliche Beamte sind, muss erst noch untersucht werden." In the next several pages, an attempt will be made (utilizing the texts presented here) to demonstrate that these men were, indeed, royal appointees.

6. Marduk-šuma-iddina appears primarily as a witness in the texts from Nabû-kudurri-ušur's reign. See GCCI 1:233, 14 (26 Du'uzu 567-66); 261, 11 (18 Simanu, 567-6); 262, 9 (568--67).

7. The skeptic might under normal circumstances dispute the identification of Marduk-šuma-iddina with the individual known to have held the office of *šakin tēmi* during the early years of Nabû-na'id's reign, especially since neither YOS 6:11:30 nor GCCI 2:410:4 contain mention of the family name. However, thanks to the contents of YBC 4138:7-8 (=YOS 16:8) all doubt is now removed (a-na ^{id}AMAR.UD-MU-MU LÜ.GAR.UMUŠ UNUG.KI A-šū ša^{id}AG-TIN-šu-E A'ŠU-^dna-na-a). This text is to be dated to the fifth of Simanu, 558-57 and thus, along with previously unpublished YBC 3871:2 (=YOS 16:18-14 Addaru 559-58) establishes the fact that Marduk-šuma-iddina was *šakin tēmi* in the reign of Nergal-šarra-ušur.

For translations of the title *šakin tēmi*, see San Nicolò, *Prosopographie*, p. 21, and Muhammad A. Dandamaev, "The Neo-Babylonian Citizens" in *KIO* 63-61, 1981, p. 47. I am not so sure that the rendering governor really fits the evidence. Perhaps the term comptroller better suits the position.

8. YBC 4038 = YOS 16:1. All of the Yale texts referred to here have already appeared in earlier articles. YBC 4038 = ZA 67 [1977], pp. 43-44. To this text must now be added no. 17 (datable to 24 Simanu, first year of Amēl-Marduk). See below, note 23.

9. Unfortunately, up to this time, it has been difficult to identify with absolute certainty the families to which several holders of the office of *šakin tēmi* in the years 602-555 belonged. However, the contents of both YBC 4038 and YBC 4138 (=YOS 16:1 and 8, respectively) now enable us to identify the Gimil-Nanā family as that providing at least two *šakin temis*, namely Marduk-šuma-iddina and Šamaš-zēra-iqīša, who held the office

during at least the early years of Nabû-kudurri-ušur's reign. See San Nicolò, *Prosopographie*, p. 12.

10. Leonard W. King, *Babylonian Boundary Stones and Memorial Tablets in the British Museum* (London: 1912), pp. 50ff. Such officials as *bēl bīti*, *hazannu*, and *bēl piḫāti* also follow the *qīpu*. The use of the title *qīpu* is more varied than that of *šakin tēmi*, which is never associated with anything but a city official. The title *qīpu* can denote an overseer of districts, etc., as well as of a temple. See Nbk. 109, 1, 15 (^dAG-KAR-ir-ZI.MES LÜ *qī-i-pi ša* KUR *tam-tim*) and 1, 22 (*LÜ qī-i-pi ša a-ḫu-ul-la-*). See also Kümmel, p. 140f.

11. See RLA 1, p. 455 b.

12. See San Nicolò, *Prosopographie*, p. 24ff.

13. Ibid., p. 29ff.

14. See H. W. F. Saggs, "Two Administrative Officials at Erech in the 6th Century, B.C.," *Sumer*, 15 (1959), pp. 33ff. This fact has caused some scholars to suggest that it is difficult to determine whether it was the *qīpu* or the *šatammu* who held the most power in the temple. However, San Nicolò (*Prosopographie*, p. 26, note 40) felt, like Ebeling, that the *qīpu* was the most important temple figure ("der *šatammu* . . . ist in neubabylonischer Zeit nach dem *qīpu* der zweithöchste Functionär in der Verwaltung von Eanna und manchem anderen Tempel"). See also Kümmel, p. 141. See also the review article by David B. Weisberg, "Kinship and Social Organization in Chaldean Uruk" in *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 104 (1984), pp. 739-743.

15. See Saggs, pp. 34ff. and below, note 19.

16. See below, p. 50ff. and San Nicolò, *Prosopographie*, p. 26.

17. For a more recent treatment of the *šatammu* and his functions see the Ph.D. dissertation (Yale) of Maureen Louise Gallery, *The Office of the šatammu in the Old Babylonian Period* (1975). Here Ms. Gallery suggests the translation "inventory controller" or "records clerk" for the title *šatammu* in the time of Hammurabi, since this individual is found certifying the transfer of commodities from one place to another. She also examines the interesting question concerning the greater importance of certain individual *šatammus* such as the royal *šatammu*.

18. Ibid., p. 34. In cases involving the *širke* and the settling of accounts, sometimes only the *qīpu* is mentioned. Cf. RA 12 (1915), p. 6ff and NBC 4897, 45 (=YOS 16:13) and AOAT 203, p. 117ff.

19. It is understandable that the office of *ṭupšar Eanna* would constitute an exception. See GCCI 2:74; TCL 12:18; BIN 1:130, 107, 96, 144, etc., where Marduk-ētir and Nabû-nādin-šumi, sons of a certain Bēl-šuma-iškun, serve as *ṭupšar Eanna* in the reigns of Nabû-apla-ušur and Nabû-kudurri-ušur. See San Nicolò, *Prosopographie*, p. 18 and n. 65.

20. The patronymic and family name of the *qīpu* are not included in the documents until the reign of Nabû-na'id. See *ibid.*, pp. 13-14. In the case of the *šatammu*, the Bā'iru, Dabibi, and Egibi "houses" provided individuals holding that office.

21. See San Nicolò, *Prosopographie*, p. 28, n. 65.

22. Examine the list of tablets mentioned below, p. 30ff.

23. San Nicolò, *Prosopographie*, p. 41ff. and R. H. Sack, "The Scribe Nabû-bāni-aḫi, son of Ibnā, and the Hierarchy of Eanna as seen in the Erech Contracts" in *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie* 67/1 [1977], p. 43ff. and, in particular, note 17.

24. See *ibid.*, p. 43 and p. 48. See also Kümmel, p. 143f.

25. See text World Heritage Museum 1543, obverse, lines 19 and 21.

26. See below, note 30.

27. San Nicolò, *Prosopographie*, pp. 20-21.

28. *Ibid.*, p. 41. However, this seems to be a special case, as was the relationship between Anu-šarra-ušur, the *šakin tēmi* of Erech and his brother, Nabû-aḫḫē-bullit, the *tušsar Eanna* in the reign of Amēl-Marduk. See TCL 12:62, 4, and above, note 26.

29. San Nicolò, *Prosopographie*, p. 29, n. 72.

30. See below, p. 30. These qualifiers even include an "executive assistant" to Nergal-šarra-ušur.

31. San Nicolò, *Prosopographie*, pp. 29-30.

32. Summarized by San Nicolò, *Prosopographie*, p. 29, note 72. For the writings LÜ.SAG = *ša ri-šu* and LÜ.SAG.LUGAL=MIN.MIN. *šar-ri*, see AfO 18 (1957-58), p. 83, no. 232 and Landsberger, *Festschrift Baumgartner*, p. 199. (= *Vetus Testamentum*, Supplement 17). Oppenheim, (*loc. cit.*, p. 331) refers to the *ša rēši* and *ša rēš šarri* (translated as "the king's *ša rēši* official, p. 329) as individuals constituting part of "the personnel of the court and of the larger households. This personnel was concerned with direct service to the master of the household."

33. San Nicolò, *Prosopographie*, p. 29, note 72. The contract tablets from Erech frequently incorporate this title into the broader *ša rēš šarri bēl piqitti Eanna* (frequently translated "Royal Commissioner and Executive Officer of Eanna"); in this context, the documents seem to denote an official whose primary duties and responsibilities lay in the inspection of parcels of land and canals outside of Erech. This did not mean, however, that the *bēl piqitti* was exclusively an inspector, for he was repeatedly associated with the *šatammu* and *qīpu* in the temple itself. For further discussion, see above, p. 19.

34. See Goetze, YOS 15, text 10, lines 3-4, etc. (Nabû-kudurri-ušur). Such individuals as Nabû-šarra-ušur (see below, p. 60) and Bēl-šarra-ušur are referred to in documents as simply the *ša rēš šarri* before they also become *bēl piqitti Eanna*. Also, a

certain Šuma-ukīn of the Basija family is, likewise, called initially the *bēl piqitti* and later, in the time of Nergal-šarra-ušur, the *bēl piqitti ša šarri*.

35. San Nicolò, *Prosopographie*, p. 29ff., and note 72.

36. See *ibid.*, pp. 18-21 and notes 73ff. See Sack AOATS 4, pp. 98-99 and David Weisberg, *Guild Structure and Political Allegiance in Early Achaemenid Mesopotamia* (= *Yale Near Eastern Researches* 1, 1967), pp. 43-44.

37. See below, pp. 32ff.

38. See below, pp. 34ff.

39. Alfred Pohl, *Neubabylonische Rechtstutkunden aus den Berliner Staatliche Museen* (= *AnOr* 8, 1933; 15, 9ff.). It is not possible to determine with accuracy exactly when Sin-iddina assumed his responsibilities as overseer of Eanna. A huge gap exists in the documentation for the years from 579 to 570 (i.e., between the earliest mention of Sin-iddina and the latest contract of his predecessor as *qīpu*, Ninurta-šarra-ušur). As in other instances (to be discussed shortly) it is possible that one or several still unknown individuals held the office during this period. For other texts containing mention of him, see Dougherty, GCCI 1:66, 4ff.; 94, 3ff. and 251, 1ff. as well as Keiser, BIN 1:124 and Pinches, "Glimpses of Life in Erech," *Expository Times*, 25 (1913-14), pp. 420ff.

40. See below, pp. 30ff.

41. See below, p. 32.

42. See below, p. 32.

43. World Heritage Museum 1622, line 21 (LÜ *mu-kin-nu* ^{md}AG-*kib-si*-LUGAL-SES LÜ *qī-i-pi* [*ša* *Ē.AN.NA*]).

44. San Nicolò, *Prosopographie*, p. 33 and p. 36, n. 1a. There does not seem to be any reason to associate this individual with our Nabû-kibsi-šarri-ušur, despite the close proximity of the dates in the documents constituting our present evidence.

45. See, for example, Weisberg YOS 17:9, 8; 319, 9 (Ninurta-šarra-ušur, mentioned along with Nabû-nādin-šumi, the *šatammu* of Eanna, 3 Tebetu, twenty-eighth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur), etc.

46. Unfortunately, I am unable to obtain a collation of this UCBC text.

47. JCS 24 (1972), p. 105ff., BIN 1:126, 10; 133, 13; TCL 12:34, 15, 21; and see San Nicolò, *Prosopographie*, p. 16.

48. See below, note 70.

49. For a commentary on the activities of the Egibi "family," see S. Weingort, *Das Haus Egibi in den neubabylonischen Rechtsurkunden* (Berlin, 1938).

50. Cf. A. Goetze, "Additions to Parker and Dubberstein's Babylonian Chronology" JNES 3 (1944), p. 43. The latest known contracts datable to the reign of Amēl-Marduk come from the first (YBC 3832, *alu bītu ša ina GIŠ.DI Bēl*) and 13th (YBC 3692 Babylon) of Abu of his second year. Our text,

YBC 3752 and NBC 4584 (=YOS 16:15) are dated to the twenty-sixth and twenty-eighth of Abu respectively, of Nergal-šarra-ušur's accession year.

51. Text YBC 4038:24. See above p. 17. (YBC 3710:3 where he again reappears as a witness on the eighteenth of Ajaru of Amēl-Marduk's first year).

52. Prior to this time, the earliest known mention of Bānija as *šatammu* of Eanna occurred in TCL 12:68, 11ff. (datable to the fifteenth of Simanu of Nergal-šarra-ušur's second year). To this text must now be added YBC 4138, 2, 16 from the fifth of Simanu, 558.

53. See below, p. 33. The information contained in YBC 4012: 1619, when coupled with the contracts mentioning Bānija and Mušēzib-Marduk already discussed, seemingly indicates that Zērija and Sin-iddina were ousted from their positions at the same time (i.e., in either 559 or 558 B.C.).

54. See Weisberg, YOS 17:70-72; 94-95; 345 and Dougherty, GCCI 2:50; 144 and 216, and Kümmel, p. 86.

55. WHM 1716 (= text no. 31).

56. YOS 17:66, 5; 71, 5; 345, 9, etc.

57. See texts nos. 17:9; 47:13; 71:10 and 119.9.

58. See BIN 1:133:19-16 Tebetu, 582-81, as well as GCCI 1:113:15-5 Abu of 570-69, among many other texts mentioning his name. See also Kümmel, pp. 119, 130, 144.

59. See R. H. Sack, "The Scribe Nabû-bāni-aḫi, son of Ibnā, and the Hierarchy of Eanna as seen in the Erech Contracts" in *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, vol. 67, 1 (1977) pp. 42-52.

60. See Weisberg, YOS 17:33, 16 (586 B.C.) and 38, 11 (584 B.C.).

61. *Ibid.*, text no. 33.

62. *Ibid.*, text no. 38.

63. See Georges Contenau, *Contrats néo-babyloniens I (de Téglaḫ Phalasar à Nabonide)* *Textes cuneiformes-Musée du Louvre*, 12:36, 23.

64. See discussion of this text above, p. 21.

65. See text 72, line 5.

66. See, again, GCCI 1:113, 15ff.

67. See GCCI 1:94, 4ff. and line 15.

68. See ZA 67, I (1977), p. 43ff.

69. See discussion above, p. 21.

70. R. H. Sack, "Some Remarks on Sin-iddina and Zērija, *qīpu* and *šatammu* of Eanna in Erech - 562-560 B.C." in *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, vol. 66, II (1976), p. 281ff.

71. *Ibid.*, p. 283ff.

72. See YOS 6:232, 30 where Murānu writes up a tablet involving Gabbi-ilāni-šarra-ušur, *qīpu* of Eanna (20 Nisanu, 544-43 B.C.).

73. See YOS 6:108, 14 and 203, 23 for this information.

74. See YOS 7:5, 17ff (4 Nisanu, 538-37); 18, 15ff (15 Abu, 536-35); 49, 17ff. (7 Kislimu, 535-34) and 90, 19ff (9 Simanu, 534-33)..

75. See AOATS 4, p. 35ff. as well as Saul Weingort, *Das Haus Egibi in den neubabylonischen Rechtsurkunden* (Berlin, 1938), p. 52f.

76. See San Nicolò, *Prosopographie*, p. 16.17.

77. See BIN 2:109, 3ff; TCL 12:60, 10, etc. as well as YOS 17:37 and 38, etc.

78. See below, p. 33.

79. See discussion of this problem above, pp. 21ff.

80. Numerous other texts contain mention of him. For appropriate references, see below, p. 37.

Officials of Erech and Eanna

<i>šakin tēmi ša Erech</i>		
<i>Hinnumu</i>		
Date 5.8.Acc.	<i>Aššur-nādin-šumi</i>	Text <i>Bagh. Mitt. 5:3, 24</i>
<i>Ina-tēšī-ētir</i>		
Date 4.23.3	<i>Aššur-aḥa-iddina</i>	Text <i>BM 118964</i>
<i>Aḥḥēšā</i>		
Date 1.22.6 4.10.3	<i>Aššur-aḥa-iddina</i> <i>Aššur-bāni-apli</i>	Text <i>BM 118965</i> <i>BM 130827</i>
<i>Nabû-ušabši</i>		
Date 5.2.1 9.8.10 23. 13.2. 15.2.18 20.1.20	<i>Šamaš-šuma-ukīn</i> " " <i>Epon. Bēl-Harran-šadûa</i> <i>Aššur-bāni-apli</i> "	Text <i>TCL 12:8, 31</i> <i>TCL 12:10, 27</i> <i>Bagh. Mitt. 5:4, 21</i> <i>UMS 17:517, 1</i> <i>Bagh. Mitt. 5:5, 21</i> <i>433:25</i>
<i>Kudurru</i>		
Date 20.1.22 24.2	<i>Aššur-bāni-apli (?)</i> <i>Epon. Nabû-šar-aḥḥēšu</i>	Text <i>AnOr 9:13, 27</i> <i>Waterman, Royal</i> <i>Correspondence</i> <i>1:518,2</i>
<i>Na'id-Marduk</i>		
Date 17.6.7 13.5.17	<i>Kandalanu</i> "	Text <i>Bagh. Mitt. 5:2, 29</i> <i>Bagh. Mitt. 5:6, 31</i>
<i>Nabû-udammiq</i>		
Date 2.9. . . . 16.9. . . . 16.8.4 16.6.6 23.7.6	<i>Sin-šarra-iškun</i> "	Text <i>Bagh. Mitt. 5:8, 25</i> <i>Bagh. Mitt. 5:7, 26</i> <i>Bagh. Mitt. 5:9, 29</i> <i>Bagh. Mitt. 5:12, 26</i> <i>Bagh. Mitt. 5:11, 27</i>
<i>Anu-aḥa-iddina</i>		
Date 23.2.1 22.12.1	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i> <i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	Text <i>AnOr 9:4 col. 1, 35f.</i> <i>AnOr 9:4 col. 2, 32f.</i>
<i>Marduk-šuma-ušur, son of Nabû-šuma-iškun, desc. of Hunzû</i>		
Date 25.4.15	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	Text <i>BIN 1:130, 26f.</i>

OFFICIALS OF ERECH AND EANNA

<i>Šamaš-zēra-iqīša, desc. of Gimil-Nanā</i>		
Date 18.12.2	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	Text <i>AnOr 8:2, 30</i>
<i>Marduk-erība, son of Zērûtu</i>		
Date 6.1.17 19.9.17 25.1.19	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i> " "	Text <i>Nbk 109:19</i> <i>TCL 12:36, 22f.</i> <i>Pinches, Expository</i> <i>Times 25, p. 420,</i> <i>no. 18</i>
<i>Anu-šarra-ušur</i>		
Date 19.1.1 24.3.1	<i>Amēl-Marduk</i> "	Text <i>TCL 12:62, 4</i> <i>NBC 4595:5</i>
<i>Marduk-šuma-iddina</i>		
Date 28.1.1 14.12.1 5.3.2	<i>Nergal-šarra-ušur</i> " "	Text <i>TEBR 37:30</i> <i>YBC 3871:2</i> <i>YBC 4138:6, 12</i>
Date 29.1.1 26.7.2	<i>Nabû-na'id</i> "	Text <i>YOS 6:11, 30</i> <i>GCCI 1:410, 4</i>
<i>Ṭabija, son of Nabû-nādin-šumi, desc. of Hunzû</i>		
Date ...12.6 11.5.7 17.9.7 16.12.9 9.12.10 28.12.11	<i>Nabû-na'id</i> " " " " "	Text <i>TCL 12:123, 59</i> <i>YOS 6:95, 2</i> <i>YOS 6:92; 252:72</i> <i>YOS 6:238, 20</i> <i>AnOr 8:25, 2</i> <i>YOS 6:154, 16</i>
<i>Nādin, son of Balātu</i>		
Date 3.12b.15 1.5.1 3(?) .6.1	<i>Nabû-na'id</i> <i>Kuraš</i> "	Text <i>YOS 6:224, 1</i> <i>TCL 13:124, 7</i> <i>YOS 7:6, 39</i>
<i>Šulā, son of Ṭabija, desc. of Hunzû</i>		
Date 20.9.2 28.9.2	<i>Kuraš</i> "	Text <i>YOS 7:23, 2</i> <i>AnOr 8:38, 5</i>
<i>Nabû-šarra-ušur, son of Bunanu</i>		
Date 20.12.3	<i>Kuraš</i>	Text <i>YOS 7:30, 2</i>

Imbija, son of Nanâ-êriš, desc. of Kidin-Marduk

Date		Text
.....4(?)	Kuraš	BIN 2:134, 16f.
18.4.8	"	YOS 7:71, 1
30.3.1	Kambuzija	TCL 13:147, 9
18.10.6	"	YOS 7:198, 1
	qīpu ša Ê.AN.NA	
	Zērūtu, descendant of Bēl-irašši	
		Text
1.12.30	Aššur-bāni-apli	AnOr 9:4, col. 6:34
	Amurru-udammīq	
		Text
23.6b.7	Nabû-apla-ušur	GCCI 2:74, 7f.
28.4.10	"	TCL 12:18, 9
	Ninurta-šarra-ušur	
		Text
1.6.21	Sin-šarra-iškun	TCL 12:16, 17
.....16	Nabû-apla-ušur	TCL 9:99, 2
.....	"	Bagh. Mitt. 5:29, 6
26.5.20	"	UCP 9 part 1:10, 3, 6
2.8.Acc	Nabû-kudurri-ušur	YOS 17:29, 3
26.4.2	"	YOS 17:30, 4, 8
10.11.3	"	YOS 17:7, 2, 7
3.10.8	"	YOS 17:319, 9
....12.16	"	YOS 17:207, 2
14.11.Acc.	"	GCCI 2:260, 8
.....1	"	Pinches, <i>Expository Times</i> 25, p. 420
.....3	"	GCCI 2:337, 6
5.8.4	"	BIN 1:144, 6
12.5.5	"	GCCI 1:15, 5
	Nabû-kibsi-šarri-ušur	
		Text
...5.23	Nabû-kudurri-ušur	WHM 1622:21
	Ninurta-šarra-ušur	
		Text
6...20(?)	Nabû-kudurri-ušur	WHM 1665:3
11.12.26	"	UCP 9 part II:24, 9
	Sin-iddina	
		Text
8.5.35	Nabû-kudurri-ušur	AnOr 9:15, 9f.
8.10.36	"	BIN 1:124, 7f.
5.11.36	"	GCCI 1:66, 4f.
22.6.38	"	TEBR 44:17
30.11.38	"	Pinches, <i>ET</i> 25, p. 421

2.2.39	"	GCCI 1:251, 1f.
8.5.41	"	GCCI 1:94, 3f.
13.8.41	"	TCL 12:57, 2
15.5.43	"	YOS 17:9, 5, 8
26.6.43	"	TCL 12:58, 2f.
5.12.Acc.	Amēl-Marduk	YBC 4038:23 (=ZA 67, p. 44)
9.1.1	"	TCL 12:60, 1f.
19.1.1	"	TCL 12:62, 5
16.2.1	"	NCBT 178:1 (=ZA 66, p. 282)
18.2.1	"	YBC 3710:3 (=ZA 66, p. 284)
21.8.1	"	NCBT 2314:3
20.9.1	"	YBC 3740:15 (=ZA 67, p. 48)
...1.2	"	YBC 4141:2 (=ZA 66, p. 286)
19.2.2	"	GCCI 2:76, 3
	Enlil-šarra-ušur	
		Text
	Nergal-šarra-ušur	NBC 4897:45 (=AOAT 203, p. 118)
	"	TEBR 60:2
	Mušēzib-Marduk	
		Text
	Nergal-šarra-ušur	YBC 4138:1, 15
	"	TCL 12:68, 10
	"	YBC 3843:6
	"	RA 12 (1915), pp. 5ff., r.10
	"	YBC 4079:9
	"	NBC 4517:11
	"	TCL 12:69, 3, 5
	"	NCBT 520:13
	"	TCL 12:70, 15
	"	YBC 11647:9
	"	YBC 4012:2 (=ZA 66, p. 287)
	Labaši-Marduk	
	Gabbi-ilāni-šarra-ušur	
		Text
	Nabû-na'id	TCL 12:73, 21
	"	YOS 6:26, 21
	"	YOS 6:33, 3, 8, 16
	"	YOS 6:59, 11
	"	YOS 6:79/80, 2
	"	TCL 12:123, 56
	"	YOS 6:92, 3
	"	YOS 6:144, 5f.
	"	YOS 6:238, 19
	"	AnOr 8:25, 3

27.12.10	"	YOS 6:159, 13f.
22.5.11	"	YOS 6:200, 5f.
28.12.11	"	YOS 6:154, 3
20.1.12	"	YOS 6:232, 12
25.4.12	"	AnOr 8:28, 15f.
11.4.13	"	YOS 6:204, 10f.
	<i>Anu-šarra-ušur</i>	
<i>Date</i>		<i>Text</i>
1.6.1	<i>Kuraš</i>	GCCI 2:102, 11
3(?)6.1	"	YOS 7:7, 7.32f.
20.4.6	"	AnOr 8:51, 20
23.3.7	"	YOS 7:66, 9
	<i>Nergal-šarra-ušur</i>	
<i>Date</i>		<i>Text</i>
13.4.2	<i>Darijamuš</i>	TCL 13:182, 2
	<i>Nabû-rīmāni</i>	
<i>Date</i>		<i>Text</i>
17.9. ...		TCL 13:211, 9
18.11. ...		BIN 1:114, 11
	<i>Imbija</i>	
<i>Date</i>		<i>Text</i>
.....		TCL 13:222, 1f.
	<i>šatammu Ê.AN.NA</i>	
	<i>Nabû-iqīša</i>	
<i>Date</i>		<i>Text</i>
9.8.10	<i>Šamas-šuma-ukīn</i>	TCL 12:10, 28
23.	"	Bagh. Mitt. 5:4, 22
	<i>Nabû-šuma-iddina</i>	
<i>Date</i>		<i>Text</i>
15.2.18	<i>Aššur-bāni-apli</i>	Bagh. Mitt. 5:5, 2
	<i>Gimillu</i>	
<i>Date</i>		<i>Text</i>
16.9. ...	<i>Aššur-bāni-apli</i>	Bagh. Mitt. 5:7, 27
2.9. ...	"	Bagh. Mitt. 5:8, 26
16.8.4	<i>Sin-šarra-iškun</i>	Bagh. Mitt. 5:9, 30
6.11.6	"	Bagh. Mitt. 5:10, 29
	<i>Kudurru</i>	
<i>Date</i>		<i>Text</i>
4.5.1	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	AnOr 9:4 col. 4, 32
22.12.1	"	AnOr 9:4 col. 2, 33
.....5	"	AnOr 9:5, 6
23.6b.7	"	GCCI 2:74, 8f.

	<i>Marduk-šakin-šumi</i>	
<i>Date</i>		<i>Text</i>
28.4.10	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	TCL 12:18, 10
	<i>Nādin</i>	
<i>Date</i>		<i>Text</i>
10.12.18	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	Bagh. Mitt. 5:13, 29
	<i>Nabû-nādin-šumi, son of Bēl-šuma-iškun</i>	
<i>Date</i>		<i>Text</i>
25.4.15	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	BIN 1:130, 28f.
.....16	"	TCL 9:99, 3
27.12b.20	"	GCCI 2:16, 5
1.6.21	"	TCL 12:16, 18
.....	"	Bagh. Mitt. 5:29, 5
2.8.Acc.	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	YOS 17:29, 4
.....1	"	Pinches, ET 25, p. 420
18.12.1	"	YOS 17:198, 3
26.4.2	"	YOS 17:30, 4, 9
24.9.2	"	GCCI 1:6, 5f.
3. ....3	"	YOS 17:46, 13
.....3	"	GCCI 2:337, 7
10.11.3	"	YOS 17:7, 2, 8
....10.7	"	YOS 17:317, 5
3.10.8	"	YOS 17:319, 10
	<i>Nabû-aḫḫē-iddina</i>	
<i>Date</i>		<i>Text</i>
19.9.17	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	TCL 12:36, 23
27.1.	"	BIN 2:110, 3f.
	<i>Marduk-šāpik-zēri</i>	
<i>Date</i>		<i>Text</i>
.....22(?)	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	TCL 12:34, 15.21
6.10.23	"	BIN 1:133, 13
13.12b.23	"	BIN 1:126, 10
	<i>Marduk-bēlšunu, son of Marduk-šāpik-zēri</i>	
<i>Date</i>		<i>Text</i>
11.9.26	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	UNC 14:4 (=JCS 24, p. 105)
11.11.26	"	UCP 9, part II, 24:10
	<i>Zērija, son of Ibnā, desc. of Egibi</i>	
<i>Date</i>		<i>Text</i>
...1.2	<i>Amēl-Marduk</i>	YBC 4141:3 (=ZA 66, p. 286)
27.5.Acc.	"	NBC 4584:14
28.5.Acc.	"	YBC 3752:5 (=ZA 66, p. 289)
28.3.1	<i>Nergal-šarra-ušur</i>	NBC 4897:45 (=AOAT 203, p. 118)

Bānija, son of Tabnēa, desc. of Bā'iru

Date		Text
5.3.2	<i>Nergal-šarra-ušur</i>	YBC 4138:2, 16
15.3.2	"	TCL 12:68, 11f.
8.8.2	"	YBC 3843:7
6.10.2	"	YBC 4079:11
9.13.3	"	NBC 4517:12
12.12.3	"	NBCT 520:14
15.12b.3	"	TCL 12:70, 16
10(?) .11. ...	"	YBC 11647:10
18.4.11	<i>Nabû-na'id</i>	TCL 12:75, 27

Zērija, son of Ibnā, desc. of Egibi

Date		Text
30.6.6(?)	<i>Nabû-na'id</i>	YOS 6:167, 5f.
4.9.9	"	YOS 6:120, 11
23.10.11	"	YOS 6:170, 19f.
28.12.11	"	YOS 6:154, 4
10.4.12	"	AnOr 8:27, 21
12.12.12	"	YOS 6:234, 5
28.12b.12	"	YOS 6:230, 5f.
9.1.13	"	AnOr 8:30, 10
27.4.13	"	YOS 6:233, 2, 15f.

Kurbanni-Marduk, son of Zērija, desc. of Sin-damāqu

Date		Text
12.10.13	<i>Nabû-na'id</i>	YOS 6:193, 11f. 14
15.12.15	"	YOS 6:219, 8f.
3.12b.15	"	YOS 6:224, 10f.
24.2.16	"	YOS 6:198, 3f.
7.12.16	"	YOS 6:221, 8f.

Nabû-mukîn-zēri, son of Nādin, desc. of Dabibi

Date		Text
14.4.17	<i>Nabû-na'id</i>	YOS 6:169, 18
6.6.17(?)	"	TCL 12:121, 11
21.10.Acc.	<i>Kuraš</i>	YOS 7:1, 4f.
8.12.Acc.	"	YOS 7:3, 5f., 11
4.1.1	"	YOS 7:5, 1f.
8.8.1	"	TCL 13:125,2

Nidinti-Bēl, son of Nabû-mukîn-zēri, desc. of Dabibi

Date		Text
18.11.1	<i>Kuraš</i>	AnOr 8:37, 2f.
6(?) .3.2	"	YOS 7:14, 1f.
29.11.2(?)	"	AnOr 8:39, 15
15.5.3	"	YOS 7:18,9
30.12b.3	"	YOS 7:33. 6f.
1.4.4	"	AnOr 8:41, 10f.
10.12.4	"	AnOr 8:46, 3f., 9
15.7.5	"	AnOr 8:48, 1.23
18.11.5	"	AnOr 8:50, 7

Nabû-mukîn-apli, son of Nādin, desc. of Dabibi

Date		Text
20.4.6	<i>Kuraš</i>	AnOr 8:51, 21
27.12.6	"	YOS 7:55, 2.10
...12b.6(?)	"	YOS 7:47, 2.7f.
23.3.7	"	YOS 7:66, 9f., 13f.
5.11.7	"	YOS 7:63, 11f.
12.3.8	"	YOS 7:69, 2.7
30.12.8	"	YOS 7:94, 3
21.1.9	"	AnOr 8:63, 14
26.4(?) .9	"	YOS 7:84, 18f.
26.6.Acc.	<i>Kambuzija</i>	YOS 7:103, 4
28.9.Acc.	"	YOS 7:96, 1
25.1.1	"	YOS 7:118, 8
27.12.1	"	YOS 7:115, 5
12.1.2	"	TCL 13:151, 6
15.11.2	"	YOS 7:127, 14f.
3.4.3	"	TCL 13:157, 7
30.12.3	"	YOS 7:137, 12
...1.4	"	YOS 7:169, 10
9.12.4	"	YOS 7:167, 4, 6
24.3.5	"	TCL 13:167, 1
11.12.5	"	AnOr 8:76, 23
6. ...5	"	WHM 1626:14
23.1.6	"	YOS 7:186, 1
18.10.6	"	YOS 7:198, 22

Bēl-iddina, son of Sin-ēriš, desc. of Epeš-ilī

Date		Text
13.4.2	<i>Darijamuš</i>	TCL 13:182, 1f., 15
6.6.2	"	TCL 13:181, 1.14

Marduk-nāšir

Date	Text
17.9. ...	TCL 13:211, 8
18.11. ...	BIN 1:114, 10f.

Šamaš-mukîn-apli

Date	Text
.....	TCL 13:222, 2f.

*ṭupšar ša É.AN.NA**Nabû-ušallim, desc. of Sin lēqē-unnini*

Date	Text
.... ...2	AnOr 9:3, 62ff.

Nabû-nādin-šumi, son of Bēl-šuma-iškun, desc. of Dabibi

Date		Text
23.6b.7	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	GCCI 2:74, 12f.
28.4.10	"	TCL 12:18, 15f.

24.12.10

UCP 9, part II:2, 15ff.

Marduk-ētir, son of Bēl-šuma-iškun, desc. of Dabibi

Date

25.4.15

8.9.16

9.3.19

...10.3

10.11.3

5.8.4

12.5.5

11.5.7

Nabû-apla-ušur

"

"

Nabû-kudurri-ušur

"

"

"

"

Text

BIN 1:130, 36f.

BIN 1:107, 12f.

BIN 1:96, 7, 11

Moore, Michigan

Collection 61:14f.

YOS 17:7, 18

BIN 1:144, 4

GCC I 1:15, 6, 18f.

BIN 1:108, 4f.

Nabû-aḥḥē-bullit, son of Ša-Nabû-šū

Date

11.13.26

20.2.8

30.9.28

9.9.31

.....33

...1.2

5.3.2

11.9.2

22.2.Acc.

1.3.Acc.

28.1.1

18.4.1

13.9.2

Nabû-kudurri-ušur

"

"

"

"

Amēl-Marduk

Nergal-šarra-ušur

"

Labāši-Marduk

"

Nabû-na'id

"

"

Bēl piqitti ša šarri

Šuma-ukīn

Date

4.6.1

26.6.2

4.9.2

...9.2

6.10.2

6....4

23.6....

Nergal-šarra-ušur

"

"

"

"

"

bēl piqitti ša bēl piḥāti

Balaṭu

Date

.....

Text

UCP 9, Part II:24, 10f.

AnOr 8:11, 5f.

AnOr 8:13, 1f., 12f.

GCC I 1:260, 4f., 14

BIN 1:120, 9

YBC 4141:5 (=ZA 66,

p. 286)

YBC 4138:3

RA 12, p. 5f., r. 13

YBC 4012:9, 13, 18,

25 (=ZA 66, p. 287)

YBC 3817:5

YOS 6:10, 4

TCL 12:75, 31

TCL 12:77, 11f.

Text

TCL 12:64, 5f.

TCL 12:66, 5

YBC 3750:2, 6

YBC 3517:3

YBC 4079:5

YBC 3433:3

NBC 6127:3

Text

BIN 1:54, 18

bēl piqitti ša qīpi

Manna-kī-arba'il

Date

11.5.7

Nabû-kudurri-ušur

Ištar-alik-pāni

Date

6.20(?)

Nabû-kudurri-ušur

bēl piqitti ša Marduk-šāpik-zēri

Nabû-šuma-ukīn

Date

13.12b.23

Nabû-kudurri-ušur

ša rēš šarri bēl piqitti Ê.AN.NA

Nabû-šarra-ušur*

Date

11.2.3

19.9.3

25.3.4

22.12.4

11.2.5

8.12.5

30.6.6(?)

20(?) .10.6

23.3.7

28.12.7

26.3.8

12.12.8

12.4.9

16.12.9

13.5.10

27.12.10

28.11

Nabû-na'id

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

* appears only as ša rēš šarri in TEBR 37:30 (28.1.1.Nbn.)

Date

28.12.11

20.1.12

28.5.12

Nabû-na'id

"

"

Ili-rīmanni

Date

10.5.14

17.5.14 (?)

15.12.15

3.12b.15

24.2.16

7.12.16

Nabû-na'id

"

"

"

"

"

Nabû-aḥa-iddina

Date

14.4.17

6.6.17(?)

21.10.Acc.

Nabû-na'id

"

Kuraš

Text

BIN 1:108, 14f.

Text

WHM 1665:5

Text

BIN 1:126, 9f.

Text

YOS 6:41, 1f.

YOS 6:33, 2, 15

YOS 6:77, 2

YOS 6:34, 1f., 9f.

GCC I 1:411, 3

YOS 6:79/80, 1

YOS 6:167, 10f.

GCC I 1:419, 7f.

YOS 6:115, 3

YOS 6:87, 5

YOS 6:145, 7, 15

TCL 12:89, 5f.

YOS 6:144, 4f.

YOS 6:238, 18

YOS 6:151, 19f.

YOS 6:159, 12f.

YOS 6:150, 19, 33

Text

YOS 6:154, 2f., 11

YOS 6:232, 11, 19

AnOr 8:29, 11f.

Text

YOS 6:213, 5f.

AnOr 8:21, 12f.

YOS 6:219, 10

YOS 6:224, 12

YOS 6:198, 5f.

YOS 6:221, 10f.

Text

YOS 6:169, 19

TCL 12:121, 12f.

YOS 7:1, 5f.

8.12.Acc.	"	YOS 7:3, 7f., 12
4.1.1	"	YOS 7:5, 2f.
18.11.1	"	AnOr 8:37, 3f.
9.3.2	"	YOS 7:20, 13f.
29.11.2(?)	"	AnOr 8:39, 16f.
6.3.3	"	YOS 7:19, 17f.
30.12b.3	"	YOS 7:33, 8
1.4.4	"	AnOr 8:41, 12
10.12.4	"	AnOr 8:46, 4f., 9f.
15.7.5	"	AnOr 8:48, 2, 23f.
18.11.5	"	AnOr 8:50, 8
20.4.6	"	AnOr 8:51, 23
27.12.6	"	YOS 7:55, 3, 11
...12b.6(?)	"	YOS 7:47, 3f., 8
23.3.7	"	YOS 7:66, 10f., 14
5.11.7	"	YOS 7:63, 13f.
12.3.8	"	YOS 7:69, 3f., 8
30.12.8	"	YOS 7:94, 4
21.1.9	"	AnOr 8:63, 15f.
26.4(?)9	"	YOS 7:84, 19
26.6.Acc.	Kambuzija	YOS 7:103, 5f.
23.11.Acc.	"	GCCI 2:111, 9f.
25.1.1	"	YOS 7:118, 9
27.12.1	"	YOS 7:115, 6f.
12.1.2	"	TCL 13:151, 7f.
5.11.2	"	YOS 7:124, 2f.
3.4.3	"	TCL 13:157, 7f.
30.12.3	"	YOS 7:137, 12f.
7.4.4	"	AnOr 8:74, 14
1.9.4	"	YOS 7:174, 10
	Sin-šarra-ušur	
		Text
11.12.5	Kambuzija	AnOr 8:76, 24
23.1.6	"	YOS 7:186:2, 14
18.10.6	"	YOS 7:198, 9f., 22
30.3.7	"	YOS 7:192, 3
	Bariqi-ili, son of Sin-ēriš, desc. of Epeš-ilt	
		Text
13.4.2	Darijamuš	TCL 13:182, 3, 15
6.6.2	"	TCL 13:181, 2, 15
	ša rēš šarri ša muḫḫi quppi ša šarri ša (ina) E.AN.NA	
	Libluṭ, son of Bēl-ḫuṣṣanni	
		Text
21.2.3	Nabû-na'id	BIN 1:120, 20
12.4.3	"	BIN 2:133, 24f.
15.3.4	"	YOS 6:77, 5
8.4.4	"	YOS 6:78, 20
1.12.4	"	YOS 6:64, 1
17.12.4	"	TCL 12:80, 7f.
26.3.8	"	YOS 6:145, 16

9.4.8	"	YOS 6:129, 14
27.7.12	"	YOS 6:174, 10f.
15.12b.12	"	YOS 6:206, 14f.
11.4.13	"	YOS 6:204, 12f.
	Marduk-bulliṭanni	
		Text
8.4.4	Nabû-na'id	YOS 6:78, 20
9.4.8	"	YOS 6:129, 14
27.7.12	"	YOS 6:174, 10f.
	Aj-igaši	
		Text
1.12.4	Nabû-na'id	YOS 6:64, 1
15.12b.12	"	YOS 6:206, 14f.
	Bēl-ēfir	
		Text
27.4.14	Nabû-na'id	BIN 1:174, 30
	Silim-ilt	
		Text
3.12b.15	Nabû-na'id	YOS 6:224, 2
21.9.16	"	TCL 12:117, 8
1.6.1	Kuraš	GCCI 2:102, 13
3(?)6.1	"	YOS 7:7, 11
6(?)3.2	"	YOS 7:14, 13f.
26.9.2	"	BIN 2:115, 15f.
6.3.3	"	YOS 7:19, 18f.
1.4.4	"	AnOr 8:41, 1
21.7.4	"	TCL 13:164, 17f.
20.4.6	"	AnOr 8:51, 24
1.12.6	"	YOS 7:59, 16f.
13.8.8	"	YOS 7:70, 19
21.1.9	"	AnOr 8:63, 16
17.9.Acc.	Kambuzija	BIN 1:169, 2
		Text
3.6.2	"	YOS 7:130, 14f.
28.7.2	"	AnOr 8:67, 14
25.6b.3	"	YOS 7:155, 9f.
5.11.3	"	YOS 7:157, 13
5.4.6	"	GCCI 2:104, 14f.
18.10.6	"	YOS 7:198, 2
	Bēl-gimilanni, son of Dājanu-ēriš	
		Text
13.4.2	Darijamuš	TCL 13:182, 1

Preface to the Catalogues of Tablets in the World Heritage Museum Collection

In the following pages, the reader will find two catalogues of tablets. The first consists of all tablets which can be dated with any accuracy and are photographed for inclusion in this volume. The second includes the remaining World Heritage Museum tablets from the Neo-Babylonian and Achaemenid periods that are in poor or fragmentary condition and cannot be dated. The first catalogue contains 113 texts, and they can be categorized as follows:

1. Seventy-five are receipts (fragmentary or complete)
 - A. involving temple or palace officials that designate full or partial payment in silver or in kind, or
 - B. recording articles (e.g., animals, garments, etc.) sent to or taken from the temple.
2. Twenty-two are promissory notes of various types.
3. Three are testimonials.
4. One is a rental agreement.
5. One records a loan of silver.
6. Two are court summonses.
7. One is an account record.
8. Eight record disbursement of temple property to various persons.

Due to the very poor condition of the tablets included in the second and third catalogues, only the datable documents whose contents could be ascertained were photographed for inclusion in this volume.

Catalogue and Description of Datable Texts

Number	Inventory Number	Preserved Height and Width	State of Preservation	Reign	Year. Month. Day	Descriptions of Contents
1	1504	h = 1.5" w = 2.125"	Obverse and reverse partially preserved	Nabû-kudurri-ušur	23.8.17	Receipt involving silver placed at disposal of various people
2	1643	h = 1.25" w = 1.875"	Obverse partially preserved	Nabû-kudurri-ušur	22.11.3	Receipt for bronze
3	1655	h = .875" w = 1.0"	Obverse partially preserved	Nabû-na'id	5.2.10	Receipt involving the bronzesmith
4	1560	h = 1.125" w = 1.50"	Obverse partially preserved	Nabû-apla-ušur	2.10.17	Receipt for golden objects given to the jeweler
5	1664	h = 1.50" w = 2.375"	Obverse and reverse partially preserved	Nabû-kudurri-ušur	1.9.6	Receipt for silver
6	1659	h = .875" w = .75"	Portion of obverse broken	Nabû-na'id	6.9.5	Receipt for gold
7	1662	h = .875" w = 1.125"	Obverse poorly preserved	Nabû-na'id	... 11.15	Receipt for gold
8	1629	h = 1.25" w = 1.625"	Obverse poorly preserved	Nabû-apla-ušur	11.11.28	Receipt for golden objects
9	1610	h = .75" w = 1.375"	Complete, but one obverse line broken	Nabû-apla-ušur	9.11.14	Receipt for iron objects
10	1536	h = .875" w = 1.875"	Complete	Nabû-apla-ušur	9.3.2	Receipt for iron and iron objects
11	1661	h = .875" w = 1.0"	Obverse partially preserved	Nabû-na'id	11.6.11	Receipt for a shovel
12	1534	h = 1.125" w = 1.75"	Complete	Nabû-apla-ušur	3.9.22	Receipt for silver

Number	Inventory Number	Preserved Height and Width	State of Preservation	Reign	Year. Month. Day	Descriptions of Contents
13	1519	h = 1.125" w = 1.75"	Obverse partially preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	12.12.8	Receipt for <i>irbu</i> paid out, mentioning <i>qīpu</i> of Eanna
14	1538	h = 1.0625" w = 1.625"	Complete	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	23.10.28	Receipt for silver for work in palace
15	1616	h = .875" w = 1.25"	Complete	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	14.12b.2	Record of silver used for purchase of commodities
16	1528	h = 1.375" w = 1.875"	Portions of obverse and reverse broken	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	15.4.6	Receipt for silver and barley
17	1571	h = 1.0" w = 1.75"	Lower right of obverse broken	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	16.7 . . .	Receipt for silver
18	1632	h = 1.25" w = 1.75"	Portions of reverse broken	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	17.9.27	Receipt for various commodities
19	1561	h = .625" w = 1.125"	Complete	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	30.9. 11	Receipt for silver and barley
20	1656	h = .875" w = 1.5"	Complete	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	19.5.2	Receipt for silver and tanned hides
21	1505	h = 1.125" w = 1.875"	Complete	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	14.11.25	Receipt for sesame oil
22	1558	h = 1.0625" w = 1.75"	Lower edge and obverse poorly preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	28.7.29	Receipt (?) for sesame oil
23	1546	h = .875" w = 1.125"	Lower edge poorly preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	13.3.28	Receipt for ewes given for silver
24	1692	h = .625"	Complete	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	15.3.24	Receipt for animals
25	1681	h = .75" w = 1.125"	Complete	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	15.4.3	Receipt for sheep
26	1663	h = 1.5" w = 2.0"	Lower edge and obverse poorly	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	34.	Receipt for ewes

Number	Inventory Number	Preserved Height and Width	State of Preservation	Reign	Year. Month. Day	Descriptions of Contents
27	1693	h = .75" w = 1.0"	Complete	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	20.4.4	Receipt for animal hides
28	1694	h = .75" w = 1.0"	Reverse poorly preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	3.11.7	Receipt for animals
29	1680	h = 1.125" w = 1.625"	Obverse poorly preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	5.2.7	Receipt for hides
30	1715	h = 1.0" w = 1.375"	Reverse partially preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	26.5.16	Receipt for cadavers
31	1716	h = 1.0" w = 1.5"	Complete	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	12.4.17	Receipt for cadaver
32	1544	h = .875" w = 1.5"	Obverse partially preserved	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	14.3.20	Receipt for hides
33	1567	h = .625" w = 1.25"	Complete	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	14.7.14	Receipt for cadavers
34	1618	h = 1.0625" w = 1.625"	Complete	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	10.9.22	Record of animals placed at disposal of <i>Bibēa</i>
35	1621	h = .75" w = 1.125"	Complete	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	1.3.21	Receipt for sheep and other animals
36	1631	h = .625" w = .75"	Complete	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	15.3.16	Receipt for animals
37	1627	h = .625" w = .875"	Complete	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	20.3.30	Receipt for animals
38	1723	h = .875" w = 1.375"	Complete	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	15.9.10	Receipt involving <i>rē'û sattukki</i>
39	1719	h = .75" w = 1.125"	Complete	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	24.7.2	Receipt for ewes to <i>rē'û sattukki</i>

Number	Inventory Number	Preserved Height and Width	State of Preservation	Reign	Year. Month. Day	Descriptions of Contents
40	1619	h = .75" w = 1.0"	Reverse badly preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	11.3.24	Receipt for animals
41	1594	h = 2.25" w = .875"	Upper left broken	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	3.2.4	Record of quantities of commodity received by various people
42	1524	h = 1.25" w = 1.75"	Complete	<i>Nergal-šarra-ušur</i>	3.7.16	Receipt for animals
43	1564	h = .50" w = 1.25"	Complete	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	12.7.2	Receipt for dates
44	1585	h = .625" w = 1.125"	Complete	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	15.12.27	Receipt for dates
45	1642	h = 1.25" w = 2.25"	Portion of reverse broken away	<i>Kambuzija</i>	6.9.11	Record of dates disbursed following settling of accounts
46	1512	h = 1.00" w = 1.625"	Complete	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	10.1.8	Record of spades received by various people
47	1609	h = .75" w = 1.375"	Reverse partially preserved	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	1.10.24	Receipt for <i>sûtu</i>
48	1562	h = 1.125" w = 1.5"	Complete	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	40.11.2	Receipt for commodity, part of <i>ginu</i> offering
49	1617	h = .75" w = 1.25"	Portion of obverse broken off	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	21.7.15	Receipt for <i>guqu</i> offering
50	1658	h = 1.125" w = 1.5"	Reverse badly preserved	<i>Nabû-na'id</i>	9.2 . . .	Receipt for dates
51	1683	h = .875" w = 1.25"	Complete	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	19.4.16	Receipt for sesame oil
52	1717	h = .75" w = 1.375"	Complete	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	11.7.14	Receipt for silver
53	1724	h = .75" w = 1.25"	Obverse partially destroyed	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	13.9.21	Receipt for silver

Number	Inventory Number	Preserved Height and Width	State of Preservation	Reign	Year. Month. Day	Descriptions of Contents
54	1714	h = .875" w = .875"	Upper left broken away	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	. . . 1.20	Receipt
55	1709	h = 1.125" w = 1.875"	Complete	<i>Nabû-na'id</i>	5.1.12	Receipt for silver and sesame oil
56	1570	h = .75" w = 1.25"	Complete	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	18.3.6	Receipt for combed flax given to the launderer
57	1645	h = 1.125" w = 1.75"	Obverse and reverse poorly preserved	<i>Nabû-na'id</i>	5.4.15	Receipt for wool
58	1644	h = 1.25" w = 1.75"	Complete	<i>Nabû-na'id</i>	6.3.16	Receipt for emmer (?)
59	1657	h = .75" w = 1.125"	Obverse partially preserved	<i>Nabû-na'id</i>	10.1.6	Receipt for wool
60	1699	h = .625" w = 1.0"	Complete	<i>Kuraš</i>	4.3.23	Receipt for wool given for linen
61	1518	h = 1.0" w = 1.625"	Obverse partially preserved	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	19.2.26	Promissory note for barley
62	1535	h = 1.125" w = 1.75"	Obverse very poorly preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	18.1.15	Receipt for barley
63	1550	h = 1.0" w = 1.75"	Lower edge poorly preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	20.5.11	Receipt for barley
64	1543	h = 5.0" w = 2.625"	Lower left of obverse broken	<i>Kambuzija</i>	2 . . . 28	Record of distribution of commodities to various personnel
65	1635	h = 1.25" w = 1.375"	Right portion of obverse broken	<i>Amēl-Marduk</i>	Acc.7.10	Receipt for barley
66	1551	h = 1.25" w = 1.75"	Portion of reverse broken	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	40.7.28	Receipt for barley for fodder

Number	Inventory Number	Preserved Height and Width	State of Preservation	Reign	Year. Month. Day	Descriptions of Contents
67	1682	h = 1.0" w = 1.9325"	Complete	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	21.3.29	Receipt for barley
68	1576	h = 2.875" w = 1.875"	Obverse partially preserved	<i>Nabû-na'id</i>	4.4. . . .	Record of barley received for sustenance and for fodder
69	1679	h = 1.375" w = 1.125"	Obverse broken, reverse partially preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	13.2.24	Receipt for barley
70	1702	h = .875" w = 1.25"	Complete	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	16.10.5	Receipt for dates
71	1711	h = 1.0625" w = 1.625"	Obverse and lower edge poorly preserved	<i>Nabû-na'id</i>	2.3.4	Receipt for barley
72	1506	h = 2.625" w = 3.75"	Lower edge and part of reverse broken	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	23.6.19	Account record of silver and barley involving temple officials and scribes
73	1669	h = 1.375" w = 2.0"	Lower left of obverse broken	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	26.4.24	Record of barley received by various people over several months
74	1652	h = 1.5" w = 2.25"	Portion of obverse and reverse broken	<i>Nabû-na'id</i>	14.12.14	Rental agreement for boat
75	1670	h = 1.25" w = 1.875"	Two lines of obverse broken	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	9.7.13	Loan of silver
76	1708	h = 1.375" w = 2.125"	Reverse poorly preserved	<i>Nabû-na'id</i>	. . . .10.21	Summons
77	1532	h = 1.625" w = 2.125"	Lower edge and reverse partially preserved	<i>Nabû-na'id</i>	. . . .x.1	Testimonial before <i>mār bānûtu</i>
78	1625	h = 1.5" w = 2.0"	Obverse and reverse partially preserved	<i>Kuraš</i>	6.12b.13	Testimonial given before <i>mār bānûtu</i>
79	1653	h = 1.25" w = 1.0"	Obverse and reverse broken	<i>Nabû-na'id</i>	. . . . .1	Testimonial

Number	Inventory Number	Preserved Height and Width	State of Preservation	Reign	Year. Month. Day	Descriptions of Contents
80	1706	h = 1.375" w = 1.25"	Reverse partially preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	14.4. . . .	Summons for testimony concerning ewes
81	1563	h = 1.375" w = 2.0"	Obverse and reverse poorly preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	31.1.27	Promissory note
82	1626	h = 1.75" w = 1.25"	Upper edge and obverse broken	<i>Kambuzija</i>	5.6	Promissory note involving temple officials
83	1665	h = 1.5" w = 2.25"	Upper edge and reverse broken	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	20(?) . . . 6	Promissory note involving temple personnel
84	1624	h = 1.5" w = 2.125"	Complete	<i>Kambuzija</i>	2.6.27	Promissory note concerning dates
85	1553	h = 1.25" w = 1.0"	Reverse poorly preserved	<i>Nabû-na'id</i>	11. . . .14	Promissory note for dates
86	1622	h = 2.125" w = 3.125"	Obverse and reverse broken	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	23.5. . . .	Promissory note for animals mentioning temple personnel
87	1525	h = 1.0" w = 1.375"	Obverse, lower edge and reverse poorly preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	. . . . .	Promissory note for grain mentioning <i>qīpu</i> of Eanna
88	1515	h = 1.125" w = 1.75"	Obverse poorly preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	13.12.12	Promissory note for barley
89	1541	h = 1.125" w = 1.75"	Reverse poorly preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	35(?) .3.1	Promissory note for barley
90	1549	h = 1.25" w = 1.875"	Lower edge and reverse badly preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	35. . . .18	Promissory note for barley
91	1542	h = 1.375" w = 2.0"	Obverse and reverse poorly preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	34.9.4	Record of barley in exchange for dates
92	1654	h = 1.25" w = 2.0"	Text poorly preserved	<i>Nabû-na'id</i>	. . . .11.26	Promissory note for barley

50

Number	Inventory Number	Preserved Height and Width	State of Preservation	Reign	Year. Month. Day	Descriptions of Contents
93	1620	h = 1.0" w = 1.5"	Reverse completely destroyed	<i>Amēl Marduk</i>	Acc.	Promissory note for barley
94	1554	h = 1.375" w = 1.75"	Reverse badly preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	35. . . .10	Promissory note for barley
95	1529	h = 1.125" w = 1.5"	Obverse and reverse badly preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	19.10.24	Promissory note for silver
96	1548	h = 1.25" w = 1.5"	Lower left of obverse broken	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	9.8.13	Promissory note for silver
97	1634	h = 1.25" w = 1.625"	Portions of obverse and upper edge broken	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	33.1.5	Promissory note
98	1521	h = .875" w = 1.625"	Obverse badly preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	35.11.3	Promissory note
99	1648	h = 1.125" w = 1.625"	Obverse poorly preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	3.8.15	Promissory note
100	1678	h = 1.125" w = 1.875"	Portions of obverse and upper edge broken	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	42. . . .16	Promissory note
101	1712	h = 1.5" w = 2.0625"	Portion of reverse broken	<i>Nabû-na'id</i>	1.6.7	Promissory note
102	1633	h = 1.0" w = 2.375"	Obverse and reverse poorly preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	. . . .5.21	Promissory note
103	1516	h = .625" w = 1.0"	Complete	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	3.11.16	Receipt
104	1721	h = .75" w = 1.25"	Portion of obverse broken off	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	9.10.12	Receipt
105	1597	h = .875" w = 1.375"	Obverse poorly preserved	<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i>	13(?) .2.13	Receipt

51

Number	Inventory Number	Preserved Height and Width	State of Preservation	Reign	Year. Month. Day	Descriptions of Contents
106	1568	h = 1.25" w = 1.5"	Obverse and reverse poorly preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	5(?) .12.27	Receipt (?) concerning date culture
107	1615	h = .625" w = 1.0"	Complete	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	10.11.22	Receipt
108	1690	h = 1.0" w = 1.375"	Portion of obverse broken	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	13.7.27	Receipt
109	1718	h = .75" w = 1.25"	Complete	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	22.10.16	Receipt
110	1722	h = 1.125" w = 1.5"	Portion of obverse broken	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	13.3.16	Receipt
111	1700	h = 1.125" w = .875"	Portions of obverse and reverse broken off	<i>Nabû-na'id</i>	2.11.13	Receipt
112	1660	h = .75" w = 1.0"	Obverse partially preserved	<i>Nabû-na'id</i>	11.3.4	Receipt
113	1686	h = .875" w = 1.25"	Reverse partially preserved	<i>Nabû-na'id</i>	11.3.3	Receipt

Fragmentary but Datable Texts

Number	Inventory Number	Preserved Height and Width	State of Preservation	Reign	Year. Month. Day	Description of Contents
1	1552	h = 1.0" w = 1.625"	Obverse and lower edge badly preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	14.12.19	Receipt for cadavers received by <i>rē'u-sattukki</i>
2	1636	h = 1.125" w = 1.625"	Reverse destroyed	<i>Darijamuš</i>	12.6.1	Receipt for allowance of dates
3	1637	h = 4.375" w = 2.0"	Obverse and reverse partially preserved	<i>Amēl-Marduk</i>	Acc. 10.4	Inventory of jewelry sent for cleaning or repair
4	1647	h = 1.25" w = 1.375"	Left portion of obverse and reverse broken	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	16.4.1	Promissory note
5	1668	h = 1.50" w = 2.0"	Left portion of reverse destroyed	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	2.3. . .	Accounting of amounts of silver from <i>qipu</i> distributed over two months
6	1684	h = .875" w = 1.25"	Portion of obverse is broken	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	16.12.20	Receipt
7	1703	h = 2.625" w = 1.25"	Reverse partially preserved	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	37.1.2	Accounting of commodities received
8	1704	h = 1.25" w = 1.75"	Reverse destroyed	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	32.12b.19	Promissory note
9	1720	h = .875" w = .625"	Obverse and upper left broken	<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i>	1.11.19	Receipt

Catalogue of Undatable Texts

Inventory Number	Preserved Height and Width	State of Preservation	Description of Contents
1501	h = 2.5" w = 1.75"	Complete	Receipt for wool
1502	h = 4.125" w = 2.75"	Text broken, obverse badly preserved	Record of commodities distributed to various personnel
1503	h = 1.0" w = 1.625"	Obverse badly preserved	Fragmentary receipt
1507	h = 2.625" w = 3.0"	Lower right of obverse broken, reverse poorly preserved	Temple record, possibly court case
1508	h = 1.875" w = 1.125"	Complete	Letter
1509	h = 1.50" w = 1.75"	Reverse badly preserved	Receipt
1510	h = 1.375" w = .875"	Reverse badly preserved	Receipt
1511	h = 1.5" w = 1.5"	Lower right of obverse broken, reverse poorly	Fragmentary text, mentioning amounts of oil and barley
1513	Fragments only	Fragmentary	Unintelligible
1514	h = 1.5" w = 1.5"	Reverse poorly preserved	List of silver objects
1517	Fragments only	Fragmentary	Unintelligible
1520	h = 1.25" w = 1.625"	Reverse poorly preserved	Receipt
1522	Fragments only	Fragmentary	Unintelligible
1523	h = 2.0" w = .875"	Portion of obverse broken away	Accounting of animals received (?)
1526	Fragments only	Fragmentary	Unintelligible
1527	Fragments only	Fragmentary	Unintelligible
1530	Fragments only	Fragmentary	Unintelligible
1531	h = 1.125" w = .75"	Reverse and lower edge broken	Receipt
1533	h = 1.0" w = 1.5"	Complete	Receipt
1537	h = 1.625" w = 1.875"	Reverse and lower edge poorly preserved	Receipt
1539	h = 1.625" w = .875"	Obverse destroyed	Unintelligible (only witnesses preserved)

CATALOGUE OF UNDATABLE TEXTS

<i>Inventory Number</i>	<i>Preserved Height and Width</i>	<i>State of Preservation</i>	<i>Description of Contents</i>
1540	h = 1.50" w = 1.625"	Lower right of obverse broken, reverse badly preserved	Unclear, possibly promissory note
1545	h = 1.125" w = 1.75"	Right portion broken off	List of amounts of silver
1547	h = .875" w = 1.375"	Reverse destroyed	Receipt for silver
1555	h = 1.625" w = 2.5"	Portion of reverse and lower edge broken	Promissory note for silver
1556	h = 1.125" w = 1.625"	Reverse and lower edge broken	Receipt
1557	h = 1.50" w = 1.625"	Obverse and reverse badly preserved	Unintelligible
1565	h = 1.625" w = 1.875"	Obverse and reverse badly preserved	Unintelligible
1566	h = 1.5" w = 1.625"	Text badly preserved	Unintelligible
1569	h = 1.625" w = 2.125"	Obverse badly preserved	Possibly promissory note
1572	Fragments only	Fragmentary	Unintelligible
1573	Fragments only	Fragmentary	Unintelligible
1574	h = 2.125" w = 1.375"	Reverse poorly preserved	Record of writing boards (inventories)
1575	h = 1.625" w = 2.125"	Reverse poorly preserved	Record of numbers of animals
1577	h = 1.125" w = 1.875"	Reverse poorly preserved	List of personnel
1578	h = 1.25" w = 1.875"	Text very poorly preserved	Unintelligible
1579	h = .875" w = 1.125"	Reverse poorly preserved	Receipt
1580	h = 1.25" w = 1.5"	Reverse poorly preserved	Record of barley
1581	h = 1.5" w = 1.75"	Text badly preserved	Unintelligible
1582	h = 1.125" w = 1.5"	Obverse and reverse poorly preserved	Only personal names preserved
1583	h = 1.625" w = 1.25"	Text poorly preserved	Letter (?)
1584	h = 1.875" w = 1.5"	Text poorly preserved	Record of rations (?)
1586	h = 1.375" w = 2.25"	Obverse poorly preserved	List of objects placed at the disposal of various people

CATALOGUE OF UNDATABLE TEXTS

<i>Inventory Number</i>	<i>Preserved Height and Width</i>	<i>State of Preservation</i>	<i>Description of Contents</i>
1587	h = 1.5" w = 2.25"	Portion of obverse and reverse broken off	Unintelligible
1588	h = 1.875" w = 1.5"	Obverse and reverse poorly preserved	List of personnel
1589	h = 1.125" w = 1.75"	Obverse and reverse very badly preserved	Unintelligible
1590	h = 1.5" w = 2.0"	Reverse partially preserved	Receipt for grain
1591	h = 1.125" w = 1.5"	Obverse and reverse destroyed	Unclear, only portion of date preserved
1592	h = 1.25" w = 2.25"	Text partially preserved	List of people receiving commodities
1593	h = 1.125" w = 1.75"	Obverse and reverse almost totally destroyed	Unintelligible
1595	h = 1.0" w = 1.625"	Reverse poorly preserved	Receipt
1596	h = 1.625" w = 2.25"	Obverse and reverse badly preserved	Unintelligible
1598	h = 1.5" w = 2.125"	Reverse poorly preserved	Receipt
1599	h = 1.5" w = 2.125"	Reverse poorly preserved	Record of wool
1600	h = 2.0" w = 2.375"	Reverse poorly preserved	Record of silver and barley
1601	h = 2.125" w = 1.75"	Reverse poorly preserved	Record of boats at disposal of an individual
1602	h = 1.375" w = 2.125"	Reverse destroyed	Record of silver and gold
1603	h = 1.75" w = 2.25"	Reverse partially preserved	Record of various commodities
1604	h = 1.0" w = 1.75"	Lower portion of text broken off	Receipt for grain
1605	h = 2.125" w = 2.375"	Reverse partially preserved	List of commodities placed at disposal of various people
1606	h = 2.125" w = 2.25"	Portions of obverse and reverse broken	Letter (?)
1607	h = 1.375" w = 2.125"	Reverse poorly preserved	Record mentioning wool
1608	h = 2.0" w = 2.25"	Reverse poorly preserved	Record of gold at disposal of smiths
1611	h = 2.0" w = 2.5"	Reverse poorly preserved	Record mentioning numbers of animals
1612	h = 1.5" w = 2.125"	Obverse and reverse partially preserved	Receipt

CATALOGUE OF UNDATABLE TEXTS

<i>Inventory Number</i>	<i>Preserved Height and Width</i>	<i>State of Preservation</i>	<i>Description of Contents</i>
1613	h = 1.75" w = 2.25"	Obverse destroyed	Possibly receipt
1614	h = 1.125" w = 1.5"	Obverse and reverse destroyed	Unintelligible, only portion of date preserved
1623	h = 1.125" w = 1.75"	Reverse poorly preserved	Receipt
1628	h = 1.0" w = 1.25"	Text poorly preserved	Unclear, possibly receipt
1630	h = 1.25" w = 1.5"	Obverse and reverse poorly preserved	Unclear, possibly receipt
1638	h = 1.5" w = 2.0625"	Portions of obverse reverse broken off	Receipt and
1639	h = 1.25" w = 2.125"	Obverse destroyed	Unclear, only personal names on reverse preserved
1640	h = 2.0" w = 2.125"	Reverse broken	Promissory note
1641	h = 2.0" w = 2.375"	Obverse and reverse only partially preserved	Unintelligible
1646	h = 1.375" w = 2.0"	Reverse poorly preserved	Receipt
1649	h = 1.25" w = 1.75"	Obverse destroyed	Unclear, only personal names preserved
1650	h = 1.25" w = 1.75"	Text badly preserved	Unintelligible
1651	h = 1.125" w = 1.75"	Reverse poorly preserved	Promissory note
1666	h = 1.25" w = 1.75"	Obverse destroyed	Unintelligible
1667	h = 1.0" w = 1.75"	Reverse poorly preserved	Promissory note
1671	h = 1.125" w = 1.75"	Obverse destroyed, reverse partially preserved	Unclear, possibly receipt or promissory note
1672	h = 1.125" w = 2.0"	Reverse poorly preserved	Promissory note
1673	h = 1.125" w = 1.75"	Reverse badly preserved	Unclear
1674	h = 2.0" w = 2.375"	Reverse poorly preserved	Ration text
1675	h = 3.875" w = 2.5"	Lower portion of obverse broken off various people	Record of grain placed at disposal of
1676	Fragments only	Fragmentary	Unintelligible

CATALOGUE OF UNDATABLE TEXTS

<i>Inventory Number</i>	<i>Preserved Height and Width</i>	<i>State of Preservation</i>	<i>Description of Contents</i>
1677	h = 1.125" w = 1.75"	Obverse and reverse badly preserved	Unintelligible
1685	h = 1.5" w = 1.75"	Reverse partially preserved	Receipt
1687	h = 1.125" w = 1.75"	Reverse partially preserved	Receipt
1688	h = 1.125" w = 1.875"	Reverse poorly preserved	Promissory note
1689	h = 1.125" w = 1.375"	Obverse destroyed	Unclear, only names preserved
1691	h = .5" w = 1.125"	Reverse poorly preserved	Receipt
1695	Fragments only	Fragmentary	Unintelligible
1696	Fragments only	Fragmentary	Unintelligible
1697	Fragments only	Fragmentary	Unintelligible
1698	Fragments only	Fragmentary	Unintelligible
1701	h = 1.125" w = 1.75"	Reverse partially preserved	Receipt for gold
1705	h = 1.25" w = 1.875"	Obverse and reverse badly preserved	Unclear, only personal names remain
1707	h = 1.375" w = 2.0"	Obverse and reverse poorly preserved	Unintelligible
1710	h = 1.125" w = 1.75"	Text poorly preserved	Unclear, possibly receipt
1713	h = 1.125" w = 1.75"	Reverse poorly preserved	Receipt
1725	h = 1.25" w = 1.875"	Reverse badly preserved	Unintelligible
1726	h = 1.125" w = 1.375"	Portion of text broken away	Unclear, possibly receipt or promissory note
1727	h = 1.5" w = 2.125"	Reverse poorly preserved	List of amounts of grain

Texts Arranged According to Inventory Number

Inventory Number	Catalogue Number	Inventory Number	Catalogue Number	Inventory Number	Catalogue Number
1504	1	1571	17	1660	112
1505	21	1576	68	1661	11
1506	72	1585	44	1662	7
1512	46	1594	41	1663	26
1515	88	1597	105	1664	5
1516	103	1609	47	1665	83
1518	61	1610	9	1669	73
1519	13	1615	107	1670	75
1521	98	1616	15	1678	100
1524	42	1617	49	1679	69
1525	87	1618	34	1680	29
1528	16	1619	40	1681	25
1529	95	1620	93	1682	67
1532	77	1621	35	1683	51
1534	12	1622	86	1686	113
1535	62	1624	84	1690	108
1536	10	1625	78	1692	24
1538	14	1626	82	1693	27
1541	89	1627	37	1694	28
1542	91	1629	8	1699	60
1543	64	1631	36	1700	111
1544	32	1632	18	1702	70
1546	23	1633	102	1706	80
1548	96	1634	97	1708	76
1549	90	1635	65	1709	55
1550	63	1642	45	1711	71
1551	66	1643	2	1712	101
1553	85	1644	58	1714	54
1554	94	1645	57	1715	30
1558	22	1648	99	1716	31
1560	4	1652	74	1717	52
1561	19	1653	79	1718	109
1562	48	1654	92	1719	39
1563	81	1655	3	1721	104
1564	43	1656	20	1722	110
1567	33	1657	59	1723	38
1568	106	1658	50	1724	53
1570	56	1659	6		

Texts Arranged in Chronological Order

Year	Month	Day	Reign	Text Number
1	3	21	<i>Nabu-apla-ušur</i>	36
1	10	24	" " "	49
2	10	17	" " "	4
3	2	4	" " "	42
3	9	22	" " "	12
3	11	8	" " "	111
9	9	2	" " "	10
9	10	12	" " "	112
9	11	14	" " "	9
10	1	8	" " "	48
10	9	22	" " "	35
11	11	27	" " "	8
12	7	2	" " "	45
13	2	13	" " "	113
14	3	20	" " "	33
14	7	14	" " "	34
14	12b	2	" " "	15
15	3	16	" " "	37
15	3	24	" " "	24
15	12	5 (?)	" " "	59
19	2	26	" " "	64
19	4	16	" " "	54
19	5	2	" " "	20
20	3	30	" " "	38
1	9	6	<i>Nabu-kudurri-ušur</i>	5
1	11	19	" " "	44
2	3	...	" " "	78
3	8	13	" " "	102
3	8	15	" " "	106
3	11	7	" " "	28
4	6	...	" " "	86
5	12	27	" " "	114
7	2	7	" " "	29
9	7	13	" " "	81
10	11	22	" " "	115
11	3	24	" " "	41
11	7	14	" " "	55
12	3	28	" " "	23
12	4	17	" " "	31
12	12	8	" " "	13
13	2 (?)	24	<i>Nabu-kudurri-ušur</i>	72
13	3	16	" " "	119
13	7	28	" " "	117
13	9	21	" " "	56
13	10	28	" " "	14
13	12 (?)	12	" " "	94
14	12	19	" " "	32
15	4	3	" " "	25
15	4	6	" " "	16
15	9	10	" " "	39

TEXTS ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

Year	Month	Day	Reign	Text Number
15	12	27	" " "	46
16	4	1	" " "	105
16	7	1	" " "	17
16	10	5	" " "	73
16	12	20	" " "	116
17	9	27	" " "	18
17	11	25	" " "	21
18	1	15	" " "	65
19	10	24	" " "	101
20	4	4	" " "	27
20	5	11	" " "	66
20(?)	...	6	" " "	89
21	3	29	" " "	70
21	6	15	" " "	51
22	10	16	" " "	118
22	11	3	" " "	2
23	6	19	" " "	75
23	8	17	" " "	1
23	...	...	" " "	92
24	7	2	" " "	40
26	4	24	" " "	76
26	5	16	" " "	30
28	4	29	" " "	22
30	9	11	" " "	19
31	1	27	" " "	87
32	12b	19	" " "	108
33	1	5	" " "	103
34	...	...	" " "	26
35	11	3	" " "	104
35(?)	12	19	" " "	95
35	...	10	" " "	100
35	...	18	Nabu-kudurri-ušur	96
37	1	2	" " "	77
37	9	1	" " "	97
40	4	28	" " "	69
40	11	2	" " "	50
41	...	16	" " "	107
...	1	20	" " "	57
...	5	21	" " "	110
...	...	11	" " "	93
...	...	...	" " "	99
Acc	7	10	Amēl Marduk	68
Acc	10	4	" "	79
3	7	16	Nergal-šarra-ušur	43
1 (?)	4	...	Nabu-na'id	71
1	6	19	" "	109
2	3	4	" "	74
2	11	13	" "	120
5	1	12	" "	58
5	2	10	" "	3
5	4	15	" "	60
6	3	16	" "	61
6	9	5	" "	6
9	...	...	" "	53

TEXTS ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

Year	Month	Day	Reign	Text Number
10	1	6	" "	62
11	3	3	" "	122
11	3	4	" "	121
11	6	11	" "	11
11	...	1	" "	85
11	...	14	" "	91
14	9	14	" "	80
...	1	21	" "	82
...	11	15	" "	7
...	11	26	" "	98
...	...	1	" "	83
4	3	23	Kuraš	63
2	6	27	Kambuzija	90
2	...	28	" "	67
5	...	6	" "	88
6	9	11	" "	47
6	12b	13	" "	84

Index of Names

NAME	PERSONAL NAMES	TEXT
<i>Abdā</i> (wr. <i>ab-da-a</i>)		16:5
<i>Adad-raḥi</i> (wr. ^d IM-ra-ḥi-i)		97:10
f. of <i>Adimata-ili</i>		
<i>Adad-zānin-idi</i> (wr. ^d IM-za-nin-DA)		78:7
<i>Adimata-ili</i> (wr. <i>a-di-ma-ta-DINGIR</i>)		97:9
s. of <i>Adad-raḥi</i>		
<i>Aḥa-ēriš</i> (wr. ŠEŠ-KAM)		
f. of <i>Nabû-ēriš</i>		46:3
<i>Aḥa-iddina</i> (wr. ŠEŠ-MU)		
f. of <i>Bibēa</i>		34:11
<i>Aḥa-ittabši</i> (wr. ŠEŠ-it-tab-ši)		
f. of <i>Nergal-ušallim</i>		46:4
<i>Aḥḥēa</i> (wr. ŠEŠ.ME-e-a or ŠEŠ.MEŠ-e-a)	92:12 (?); 94:16	
s. of <i>Ina-tēši-ēṭir</i>		75:11
f. of <i>Marduk-nāšir</i>		75:13
f. of <i>Nabû-šuma-ibni</i>		51:4
<i>Aḥḥē-erība</i> (wr. ŠEŠ.MEŠ-eri4-ba)		
f. of <i>Zērija</i>		83:7
<i>Aḥḥēšā</i> (wr. ŠEŠ.ME-šā-a)		
f. of <i>Eanna-šuma-ibni</i>		94:16
<i>Aḥḥēšu</i> (wr. ŠEŠ.MEŠ-šū)		
f. of <i>Uraš-ušallim</i>		105:2
<i>Aḥu-bāni</i> (wr. ŠEŠ-DŪ-i or ŠEŠ-ba-na)		
f. of <i>Nabû-šuma-iškun</i>		64:20
f. of <i>Zabdija</i>		93:4
<i>Aḥu-jāti</i> (wr. ŠEŠ-ia-at-i)		30:3
<i>Aḥu-liti</i> (wr. ŠEŠ-li-ti-i)		
f. of <i>Kalbā</i> (?)		78:8
f. of <i>Nabû-nāšir</i>		97:12
<i>Amēl-Nanā</i> (wr. LŪ- ^d na-na-a)		
s. of <i>Balāssu</i> (?)		110:3
s. of <i>Nabû-aḥa-iddina</i>		96:8
s. of <i>Nabû-zēra-ukīn</i>		95:3
s. of <i>Šamaš-ēriš</i>		110:2
<i>pušā</i>		56:2
<i>Ammani-ili</i> (wr. <i>am-ma-ni-DINGIR</i>)		
f. of <i>Nadnā</i>		83:14
<i>Amurru-bāni-aḥi</i> (wr. ^d KUR.GAL-DŪ-ŠEŠ)		
s. of <i>Nergal-zēra-ibni</i>		76:7
<i>Amurru-ḥari</i> (wr. ^d KUR.GAL-ḥa-rī)		47:3
<i>Amurru-šarrāni</i> (wr. ^d KUR.GAL-LUGAL-a-ni)		
s. of <i>Šūru-larim</i> (?)		98:6
<i>Anu-mukīn-apli</i> (wr. ^d a-nim-DU-A)		
<i>ṭupšarru</i> , s. of <i>Innin-tabni-ušur</i>		101:13
desc. of <i>Gimil-Nanā</i>		101:13
<i>Anu-šarra-ušur</i> (wr. ^d a-nu-LUGAL-ŠEŠ)		
<i>šābit qāte</i>	64:1, 30	
<i>Anu-šuma-ibni</i> (wr. ^d 60-MU-DŪ)		
s. of <i>Nabû-ēṭir</i>		64:32
<i>Anu-tabni-ušur</i> (wr. ^d a-nu-tab-ni-ŠEŠ)		
s. of <i>Nabû-kāšir</i>		77:19
desc. of <i>Su'āti</i>		77:19

NAME	PERSONAL NAMES	TEXT
<i>Aplā</i> (wr. <i>A-a</i>)		41:7
s. of <i>Marduk-nāšir</i>		91:5
f. of <i>Arad-Innin</i>		54:5
f. of <i>Bēl-zēru-lišir</i>		98:10
f. of <i>Ibnā</i>		97:3
f. of <i>Nabû-bāni-aḥi</i>		101:7
f. of <i>Nabû-šuma-ēriš</i>		86:26
f. of (name broken)		77:16
desc. of <i>Arrabtum</i>		102:20
desc. of <i>Iddin-Papsukkal</i>		98:10
desc. of <i>Kidin-Marduk</i>		91:5
desc. of <i>Sin</i> [. . .]		86:25
desc. of (family name broken)		77:16
<i>Apla-ušur</i> (wr. <i>A-a-ŠEŠ</i>)		
f. of <i>Nergal-dānu</i>		83:13
<i>Aqar-aplu</i> (wr. <i>a-qar-A</i>)		
f. of <i>Nabû-kāšir</i>		21:8
<i>Arad-Bēl</i> (wr. ÈR- ^d EN)		72:37
f. of <i>Lābāši-Marduk</i>	64:21, 24; 77:4	
s. of <i>Libluṭ</i>		87:4
desc. of <i>Egibi</i>		77:4
desc. of <i>Mukallim</i>		87:4
<i>Arad-Gula</i> (wr. ÈR- ^d gu-la)		55:8
<i>Arad-Innin</i> (wr. ÈR- ^d INNIN)		
s. of <i>Aplā</i>		54:4
s. of <i>Šakin-šumi</i>		78:10
<i>naggāru</i>		73:11
desc. of <i>Sin-tabni</i>		78:10
<i>Arad-Marduk</i> (wr. ÈR- ^d AMAR.UD or ÈR- ^d ŠŪ)		
<i>ṭupšar Eanna</i>		64:21
s. of <i>Nabû-šuma-ukīn</i>		78:1
s. of <i>Zērija</i>		77:2
desc. of <i>Egibi</i>		77:2
desc. of <i>Eṭēru</i>		78:1
<i>Arad-Nabû</i> (wr. ÈR- ^d AG)		
f. of <i>Innin-zēra-ušabši</i>	72:12, 21, 23	
f. of <i>Nabû-bāni-aḥi</i>	21:3; 72:12, 21, 23, 29; 83:4	
f. of (son's name broken)		85:12
<i>ṭupšar ekalli</i>		16:11
<i>Arad-Nanā</i> (wr. ÈR- ^d na-na-a)		77:10
f. of <i>Lābāši</i>		
<i>Ardija</i> (wr. ÈR-ia or ÈR-ia)		62:5
s. of <i>Mannu-akī-arbail</i>		11:2
s. of <i>Nabû-bāni-aḥi</i>	64:11, 13, 35; 84:3	
s. of <i>Šakin-šumi</i>		55:3; 84:5
f. of <i>Gimillu</i>		66:5; 72:35
f. of <i>Nanā-ēriš</i>		103:3
desc. of <i>Rimūt-Ea</i>		84:3
desc. of <i>Sin-tabni</i>		84:5
desc. of <i>Šigūa</i>		72:35
<i>Arrabi</i> (wr. <i>ār-ra-bi</i> or <i>ār-rab-bi</i> or <i>ār-rab</i>)		
s. of <i>Mannu-akī-Nabû</i>		83:10
s. of <i>Nergal-ušallim</i>		98:8

NAME	PERSONAL NAMES	TEXT
f. of Nabû-ēriš		30:2
desc. of Sin-karabi-išemme		98:8
Arrabtum (wr. ár-rab-tum or ár-rab-ti)		
anc. of Aplā		102:20
anc. of Nabû-kāšir		78:2
anc. of Nabû-zēra-ukīn		78:2
anc. of (name broken)		81:11
Atkal-ana-Bēl (wr. at-kal-ana- ^d EN)		72:3, 25, 27, 29
Babunu (wr. ba-bu-nu)		
slave of (name broken)		79:5
Babutti (wr. ba-bu-ut-ti)		
anc. of Marduk		80:12
anc. of Nādin		80:12
Ba'iru (wr. LÜ.SU.KU ₆)		
anc. of Marduk-šarrāni		88:19
anc. of Nabû-mušētiq-uri		88:19
Balāssu (wr. TIN-su)		16:4; 34:10; 78:16
s. of Bēl-ibni		80:2, 4, 8
s. of Nadnā		107:5
s. of (father's name broken)		89:9
f. of Innin-zēra-ušabši		91:16
f. of Nabû-šumu-lišir		39:5
f. of Amēl-Namā		110:3
f. of Nabû-zēra-ibni		23:4
s. of (name broken)		89:9
Balaṭu (wr. ba-la-ṭu or TIN)		
s. of Bēl-iqīša		1:14
s. of Marduk-šuma-ušur		71:6
ṭupšarru, s. of Mušēzib-Bēl		85:13; 92:14
s. of Nabû-mušētiq-uri		71:6
f. of Marduk-šuma-ēriš		64:19
f. of Rīmūt		80:13
desc. of Hanap		80:13
desc. of Iranu		1:14
anc. of Bulluṭ		88:15
anc. of Zērija		88:15
rē'ū sattuki		64:16
Bānija (wr. ba-ni-ia or DÜ-ia)		26:9
s. of Nabû-nāšir		77:9
desc. of (family name broken)		77:9
Bānitu-bānat (wr. DÜ-tū-ba-na-aṭ)		
daughter of (name broken)		89:2
Bānitu-ēriš (wr. DÜ-ti-KAM)		
f. of (name broken)		79:2
Bānitušu (wr. DÜ-tū-šu)		
f. of Nabû-nādin-šumi		73:5
f. of (name broken)		61:2
Basija (wr. ba-si-ia)		
anc. of Bēl-zēru		89:2; 92:2; 93:2; 101:4
anc. of Šuma-ukīn		89:2; 92:2; 93:2; 101:4
Bēl-aḥa-iddina (wr. ^d EN-ŠEŠ-MU)		
s. of Šullumu		107:4
f. of Itti-Marduk-balaṭu		104:7

NAME	PERSONAL NAMES	TEXT
f. of Šamaš-bāni-aḥi		39:2
Bēl-aḥḥē-erība (wr. ^d EN-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-SU)		
f. of Nabû-zēra-iqīša		29:4
f. of Nanā-iddina		76:15
f. of Nergal-zēra-ibni		96:12
desc. of rē'ū sīsi		96:12
bēl piqnē		65:5
Bēl-aḥḥē-iddina (wr. ^d EN-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-MU)		
f. of Šakin-šumi		108:4
Bēl-aḥḥē-iqīša (wr. ^d EN-ŠEŠ.ME-BA-ša)		
s. of Mušēzib-Marduk		91:14
f. of Uraš-zēra-ibni		99:12
desc. of Egibi		91:14
Bēl-apla-ēriš (wr. ^d EN-A-KAM)		
anc. of (name broken)		49:4
Bēl-erība (wr. ^d EN-SU)		
anc. of Nādin-aḥi		84:17
anc. of Nabû-zēra-ukīn		84:17
Bēl-ēriš (wr. ^d EN-KAM or APIN-eš)		
s. of (name broken)		98:1
f. of Nabû-ušallim		48:8
Bēl-ēṭir (wr. ^d EN-SUR or e-ṭi-ru)		72:22
s. of (name broken)		35:10
f. of Bēl-iqīša		78:3
f. of Zērija		36:10
desc. of Ea-šalam-ili		78:3
anc. of Nādin-aḥi		72:38
anc. of Tabnēa		72:38
Bēl-ibni (wr. ^d EN-DÜ)		
ṭupšarru, s. of Libluṭ		102:20
s. of Mukīn-zēri		1:3, 13, 18, 19; 95:10
f. of Balāssu		80:2
kutimmu		6:4; 7:12
desc. of (name broken)		1:4; 102:21
Bēl-iddina (wr. ^d EN-MU)		
s. of Labāši		82:5
s. of Nabû-ēṭir		16:16
ṭupšarru, s. of Nādin (?)		82:19
ṭupšarru, s. of (name broken)		95:13
f. of Marduk-erība		100:11
desc. of Dannēa		82:19
desc. of Šigūa		94:11
Bēl-iqīša (wr. ^d EN-BA-ša)		72:15
s. of Bēl-ēṭir		78:3
f. of Balaṭu		1:15
f. of Taribi		100:12
desc. of Iranu		1:15
desc. of Ea-šalam-ili		78:3
Bēl-le'i (wr. ^d EN-DA)		
f. of Nabû-ēṭir-napšati		5:3'; 88:17
desc. of Šigūa		5:3'; 88:17
Bēl-nādin-apli (wr. ^d EN-na-din-A)		
s. of Zēr-Babili		90:12; 91:13

NAME	PERSONAL NAMES	TEXT
desc. of <i>Ili'-Marduk</i>		90:12; 91:13
<i>Bēl-šuma-ibni</i> (wr. ^d EN-MU-DÛ)		
s. of <i>Nabû-šuma-ēriš</i>		28:8
<i>Bēl-šuma-iškun</i> (wr. ^d EN-MU-GAR-un)		
s. of <i>Marduk-ēfir</i>		5:4'
f. of <i>Zērija</i>		1:11, 20 (?)
<i>Bēlšunu</i> (wr. ^d EN-šú-nu)		
s. of <i>Nabû-aḥḥē-iddina</i>		90:10
f. of (name broken)		106:4
desc. of <i>Egibi</i>		90:10
<i>Bēl-šūzibanni</i> (wr. ^d EN-šū-zib-an-ni)		45:6
<i>Bēl-tuklatua</i> (wr. ^d EN-tūk-lat-ú-a)		68:13
<i>Bēl-uballit</i> (wr. ^d EN-TIN-iṭ)		
f. of <i>Nadnā</i>		67:15
f. of <i>Rīmūt</i>		77:1
desc. of <i>Gimil Nanā</i>		77:1
<i>mukil appata</i>		1:8
<i>Bēl-ušallim</i> (wr. ^d EN-GI)		63:4, 8 (?)
<i>Bēl-ušēzib</i> (wr. ^d EN-ú-še-zib)		72:12'
f. of <i>Nabû-aḥḥē-šullim</i>		80:16
f. of <i>Nadnā</i>		46:8
desc. of <i>Kurī</i>		80:16
<i>Bēl-zēru</i> (wr. EN-NUMUN)		
f. of <i>Ibnā</i>		78:4
f. of <i>šuma-ukīn</i>		89:1; 92:2; 93:2; 101:4
desc. of <i>Basija</i>		89:1; 98:2; 93:2; 101:4
desc. of <i>Gimil-Nanā</i>		78:4
<i>Bēl-zēru-lišir</i> (wr. ^d EN-NUMUN-SI.SÁ)		
s. of <i>Aplā</i>		98:10
desc. of <i>Iddina Papsukkal</i>		98:10
<i>Bibēa</i> (wr. <i>bi-bi-e-a</i>)		
s. of <i>Aḥa-iddina</i>		34:11
<i>Bimmē</i> (wr. <i>bi-im-mi-e</i>)		
s. of (name broken)		71:2
<i>Bulluṭ</i> (wr. <i>bul-luṭ</i>)		
f. of <i>Zērija</i>		88:14
desc. of <i>Balaṭu</i>		88:14
<i>Bulṭā</i> (wr. <i>bul-ṭa-a-a</i>)		32:5
<i>Bunanu</i> (wr. <i>bu-na-nu</i>)		
<i>ṭupšarru</i> , s. of (name broken)		100:15
<i>Dābibī</i> (wr. <i>da-bi-bi</i>)		
anc. of <i>Lūsu-ana-nūri</i>		74:16
anc. of <i>Nabû-aḥḥē-bullit</i>		74:16
<i>Daddija</i> (wr. <i>da-ad-di-ia</i>)		
<i>ṭupšar ekalli</i>		72:28
<i>Dājan Marduk</i> (wr. DI.KU ₅ - ^d ŠÚ)		
s. of <i>Rīmūt</i>		72:38
desc. of <i>Rāb šušši</i>		72:38
<i>Dannēa</i> (wr. <i>dan-ni-e-a</i> or <i>KAL-e-a</i>)		98:15
anc. of <i>Bēl-iddina</i>		82:20
anc. of <i>Nādin</i> (?)		82:20
<i>Dannu-aḥḥēšu-ibni</i> (wr. <i>dan-nu-PAP.ME-šú-DÛ</i>)		
<i>pušā</i>		45:12

NAME	PERSONAL NAMES	TEXT
<i>Dannu-Nergal</i> (wr. <i>dan-nu-dU+GUR</i>)		
s. of <i>Taribi</i>		99:3
<i>DUMU.É-iq-bi</i> (wr. ^d DUMU.É-iq-bi)		43:4
<i>Ea-ilutu-ibni</i> (wr. ^d BE-DINGIR-tu-DÛ)		
anc. of <i>Innin-šuma-ušur</i>		84:15
anc. of <i>Nabû-bēlšunu</i>		84:15
<i>Ea-šalam-ili</i> (wr. ^d BE-ša-lam-DINGIR)		
anc. of <i>Bēl-ēfir</i>		78:3
anc. of <i>Bēl-iqīša</i>		78:3
<i>Eanna-apla-ušur</i> (wr. É.AN.NA-DUMU-ŠEŠ)		
s. of <i>Kalbā</i>		77:20
desc. of <i>Su'ati</i>		77:20
<i>Eanna-lipi-ušur</i> (wr. É.AN.NA-li-pi-ŠEŠ or PAP)		
s. of <i>Upaqu</i>		46:6; 99:8
f. of <i>Ina-tēšī-ēfir</i>		96:4; 99:11
<i>Eanna-nādin-šumi</i> (wr. É.AN.NA-na-din-MU)		
s. of <i>Nabû-apla-iddina</i>		102:15
<i>Eanna-šuma-ibni</i> (wr. É.AN.NA-MU-DÛ)		
f. of <i>Pir</i> "		64:16
<i>ṭupšarru</i> , s. of <i>Aḥḥēšā</i>		94:16
<i>Egibi</i> (wr. <i>e-gi-bi</i>)		
anc. of <i>Arad-Bēl</i>		77:4
anc. of <i>Arad-Marduk</i>		77:2
anc. of <i>Bēl-aḥḥē-iqīša</i>		91:15
anc. of <i>Esagila-mukīn-apli</i>		79:12
anc. of <i>Labāši-Marduk</i>		77:4
anc. of <i>Marduk-zēra-ibni</i>		79:12
anc. of <i>Mušēzib-Marduk</i>		91:15
anc. of <i>Nabû-aḥḥē-iddina</i>		90:11
anc. of <i>Nabû-mušētiq-urī</i>		74:17
anc. of <i>Nergal-ina-tēšī-ēfir</i>		74:17
anc. of <i>Zērija</i>		77:2
anc. of <i>Bēlšunu</i>		90:11
<i>Ekur-zākir</i> (wr. É-kur-za-kir)		
anc. of <i>Ibnā</i>		72:40; 80:18; 86:27; 87:14; 88:21; 94:14
anc. of <i>Murānu</i>		77:26
anc. of <i>Nabû-bāni-aḥi</i>		72:40; 77:26; 80:18;
		86:27; 87:14; 88:21; 94:14
anc. of <i>Šamaš-ēfir</i>		82:18
anc. of <i>Zērija</i>		82:18
<i>Enlil-šuma-ukīn</i> (wr. ^d EN.LİL-MU-DU)		
f. of (name broken)		89:11
<i>Eriḥa</i> (wr. <i>eri-q-ba</i>)		
f. of <i>Ša-Nabû-šū</i>		13:7
<i>Eribšu</i> (wr. <i>e-rib-šū</i>)		
s. of <i>Na'id-Marduk</i>		79:3, 8
s. of <i>Nanā-iddina</i>		11:5; 57:7
<i>Esagila-mukīn-apli</i> (wr. É-SAG.İL-DU-A)		
s. of <i>Marduk-zēra-ibni</i>		79:11
desc. of <i>Egibi</i>		79:11
<i>Esagila-šuma-ibni</i> (wr. É.SAG.İL-MU-DÛ)		
anc. of <i>Gimillu</i>		98:1, 17, 18
anc. of <i>Liširu</i>		98:1, 17, 18

NAME	PERSONAL NAMES	TEXT
<i>Eṭēru</i> (wr. <i>e-ṭē-ru</i>)		
anc. of <i>Arad-Marduk</i>		78:1
anc. of <i>Nabû-šuma-ukīn</i>		78:1
<i>Gimillu</i> (wr. <i>gi-mil-lu</i>)	44:3; 60:3; 65:2; 106:16	
s. of <i>Ardija</i>		66:4; 72:35
s. of <i>Līšīru</i>		98:1; 17, 18
s. of <i>Innin-zēra-iddina</i>		78:19
s. of <i>Marduk-zēra-ibni</i>		82:6
s. of <i>Nabû-šuma-iddina</i>		100:3
s. of <i>Rīmūt</i>		82:9
<i>ṭupšarru</i> , s. of <i>Zērija</i>	72:18'; 91:12	
f. of <i>Iqīša</i>		41:5
f. of <i>Madānu-aḥḥē-iddina</i>		74:13
f. of (name broken)		65:2
desc. of <i>Esagila-šuma-ibni</i>	98:1, 17, 18	
desc. of <i>Šigūa</i>	72:35; 74:13; 91:12 (?)	
<i>naggāru</i>		12:3
<i>rāb . . .</i>		65:7
<i>Gimil-Nanā</i> (wr. <i>ŠU-^dna-na-a</i>)		
anc. of <i>Anu-mukīn-apli</i>		101:14
anc. of <i>Bēl-uballit</i>		77:1
anc. of <i>Bēl-zēru</i>		78:4
anc. of <i>Kāšīr</i>		86:25
anc. of <i>Ibnā</i>		78:4
anc. of <i>Innin-tabni-ušur</i>		101:14
anc. of <i>Marduk-šuma-iddina</i>	77:3; 87:11; 91:11	
anc. of <i>Mušallim-Marduk</i>		90:5
anc. of <i>Nabû-dannu</i>		90:5
anc. of <i>Kalummu</i>		75:2
anc. of <i>Nabû-aḥḥē-šullim</i>	75:2; 86:25	
anc. of <i>Nabû-balāssu-iqbī</i>	87:11; 91:11	
anc. of <i>Rīmūt</i>		77:1
anc. of <i>Suqāja</i>		77:3
<i>Habil-kini</i> (wr. <i>ḥa-bil-ki-ni</i>)		
s. of <i>Šumā</i>		99:9
<i>Ḥanap</i> (wr. <i>ḥa-nap</i>)		
anc. of <i>Balātu</i>		80:13
anc. of <i>Nanā-iddina</i>		74:15
anc. of <i>Rīmūt</i>		80:13
anc. of <i>Šamaš-zēra-ibni</i>		74:15
<i>Ḥanbua</i> (wr. <i>ḥa-an-bu-a</i>)		
anc. of <i>Imbija</i>		80:15
anc. of <i>Taqiš-Gula</i>		80:15
<i>Ḥunzū</i> (wr. <i>ḥu-un-zu-ū</i>)		
anc. of <i>Ina-ṭēšī-ētir</i>		77:8
anc. of <i>Kudurru</i>		88:16
anc. of <i>Mukīn-zēri</i>		88:16
anc. of <i>Nergal-šuma-iddina</i>		77:8
<i>Ibnā</i> (wr. <i>DŪ-a</i> or <i>ib-na-a</i>)		
s. of <i>Aplā</i>		97:3
s. of <i>Bēl-zēru</i>		78:4
f. of <i>Nabû-bāni-aḥi</i>	72:39; 80:17; 86:27; 87:14; 88:20; 94:14	
desc. of <i>Ekur-zākir</i>	72:39; 80:17; 86:27; 87:14; 88:20; 94:14	

NAME	PERSONAL NAMES	TEXT
desc. of <i>Gimil-Nanā</i>		78:4
desc. of (name broken)		94:14
<i>Ibni-Innin</i> (wr. <i>DŪ-^dINNIN</i> or <i>^dINNIN-na</i>)		88:10
s. of <i>Nabû-ušēzib</i>		49:7
f. of <i>Marduk-šāpik-zēri</i>		2:6; 12
f. of <i>Šamaš-šuma-iddina</i>		97:14
desc. of <i>Kurī</i>		97:14
<i>Ibni-Ištar</i> (wr. <i>DŪ-^d15</i>)		
f. of <i>Nabû-mukīn- . . .</i>		2:12
<i>Iddina-Bēl</i> (wr. <i>MU-^dEN</i>)		
s. of (name broken)		87:4
<i>Iddina-Innin</i> (wr. <i>MU-^din-nin</i>)		
<i>naggāru</i>		73:11
<i>Iddina-Marduk</i> (wr. <i>MU-^dŠŪ</i>)		
s. of <i>Taribi</i> (?)		96:9
<i>Iddina-Nabû</i> (wr. <i>MU-^dAG</i>)		
s. of <i>Šakin-šumi</i>		55:5
f. of <i>Innin-šuma-ušur</i>		77:6
f. of <i>Nabû-bāni-aḥi</i>		21:3
desc. of <i>Kidin-Marduk</i>		77:6
<i>Iddina-Papsukkal</i> (wr. <i>MU-^dPAP.SUKKAL</i>)		
anc. of <i>Aplā</i>		98:11
anc. of <i>Bēl-zēru-lišir</i>		98:11
<i>Ikkar-Nabû</i> (wr. <i>en-kar-^dAG</i>)		
<i>ša rēši</i>		64:22
<i>Ili'-Marduk</i> (wr. <i>DA-^dAMAR.UD</i>)		
anc. of <i>Bēl-nādin-apli</i>		90:13; 91:14
anc. of <i>Zēr-Bābili</i>		90:13; 91:14
<i>Ili-Nabû</i> (wr. <i>DA-^dAG</i>)		85:12
<i>Imbija</i> (wr. <i>im-bi-ia</i>)		
s. of <i>Taqiš-Gula</i>		80:14
desc. of <i>Ḥanbua</i>		80:14
<i>Ina-Eanna-kitti</i> (wr. <i>ina Ê.AN.NA-kit-ti</i>)		
f. of <i>Rīmūt</i> (?)		83:2
<i>Ina-qibit-Bēl</i> (wr. <i>ina-qi-bit-^dEN</i>)		18:2, 11
<i>Ina-ṭēšī-ētir</i> (wr. <i>ina-SŪḤ-SUR</i>)		
s. of <i>Eanna-līpi-ušur</i>		96:4; 99:10
s. of <i>Nādin-aḥi</i>		86:22
s. of <i>Nabû-aḥa-iddina</i>		86:24
s. of (name broken)		98:6
f. of <i>Aḥḥēa</i>		75:12
f. of <i>Nergal-šuma-iddina</i>		77:8
desc. of <i>Ḥunzū</i>		77:8
desc. of (name broken)		86:24; 102:17
<i>Innin-ili</i> (wr. <i>^dINNIN-na-DINGIR</i>)		41:9
<i>Innin-mukīn-apli</i> (wr. <i>^dINNIN-DU-A</i>)		
<i>ṭupšarru</i> , s. of <i>Zērija</i>		91:17
<i>Innin-napšatim</i> (wr. <i>^dINNIN-ZI-tim</i>)		53:3
<i>Innin-pī-ušur</i> (wr. <i>^dINNIN-KA-ŠEŠ</i>)		19:2
<i>Innin-šuma-ēriš</i> (wr. <i>^dINNIN-MU-KAM</i>)		55:7
s. of <i>Nabû-aḥḥē-šullim</i>		27:3
<i>Innin-šuma-ibni</i> (wr. <i>^dINNIN-MU-DŪ</i>)		
<i>kutimmu</i>		6:4; 7:12

NAME	PERSONAL NAMES	TEXT
<i>Innin-šuma-ušur</i> (wr. ^d INNIN-MU-ŠEŠ or PAP)		90:15
s. of <i>Iddina-Nabû</i>		77:6
s. of (name broken)		77:17
f. of <i>Nabû-bēšunu</i>		84:15
desc. of <i>Ea-ilūtu-ibni</i>		84:15
desc. of <i>Kidin-Marduk</i>		77:6
desc. of <i>Su'ati</i>		77:17
<i>Innin-tabni-ušur</i> (wr. ^d INNIN-na-tab-ni-ŠEŠ)		
f. of <i>Anu-mukīn-apli</i>		101:14
desc. of <i>Gimil-Nanā</i>		101:14
<i>Innin-udammiq</i> (wr. ^d INNIN-SIG ₅ -iq)		88:10
<i>Innin-zēra-ibni</i> (wr. ^d INNIN-NUMUN-DÛ)		
nappāh siparri		45:10
<i>Innin-zēra-iddina</i> (wr. ^d INNIN-NUMUN-MU)		
f. of <i>Gimillu</i>		78:19
<i>Innin-zēra-iqīša</i> (wr. ^d in-nin-NUMUN-BA-ša)		
s. of <i>Nabû-aḥa-iddina</i>		14:3
<i>Innin-zēra-ušabši</i> (wr. ^d INNIN.NA-NUMUN-GÁL-ši)		
s. of <i>Arad-Nabû</i>		72:11
s. of <i>Rīmūt</i> (?)		79:15
ṭupšarru, s. of <i>Balāssu</i>		91:16
s. of <i>Nanā-ušalli</i>		58:2
ṭupšarru, s. of <i>Rīmūt</i> . . . (?)		79:15
f. of <i>Nādin</i>		78:5
desc. of <i>Šangū Parakki</i>		78:5
<i>Iqīša</i> (wr. BA-ša-a)		53:2, 5 (?)
s. of <i>Nabû-zēra-ibni</i>		80:3, 8
s. of (name broken)		41:5, 10; 110:4
f. of <i>Kiribtī</i>		75:11
f. of (name broken)		94:13
desc. of <i>Rē'ū</i>		94:13
<i>Iranu</i> (wr. ir-a-nu)		
anc. of <i>Marduk-nāšir</i>		5:2
anc. of <i>Balaṭu</i>		1:15
anc. of <i>Bēl-iqīša</i>		1:15
<i>Išpāru</i> (wr. LÛ.ÜŠ.BAR)		81:12
anc. of <i>Nabû-arnija</i>		85:5
anc. of <i>Nādin</i>		72:36; 94:10
anc. of <i>Nergal-nāšir</i>		72:36; 94:10
anc. of <i>Ṭabija</i>		85:5
anc. of (name broken)		72:19
<i>Ištar-aḥa-iddina</i> (wr. ^d 15-ŠEŠ-MU)		68:16
<i>Ištar-ālik-pāni</i> (wr. ^d iš-tar-a-lik-pa-ni)		
bēl piqitti ša šarri		83:5
<i>Ištar-rišūa</i> (wr. ^d 15-ri-šu-ū-a)		112:3
<i>Itti-Marduk-balaṭu</i> (wr. KI- ^d AMAR.UD.TIN)		
s. of <i>Bēl-āḥa-iddina</i>		104:6
<i>Kalbā</i> (wr. kal-ba-a)		
s. of <i>Aḥu-liti</i> (?)		78:8
s. of <i>Nanā-iddina</i>		11:5
f. of <i>Eanna-apla-ušur</i>		77:21
f. of (name broken)		82:2
desc. of <i>Su'ati</i>		77:21

NAME	PERSONAL NAMES	TEXT
<i>Kalummu</i> (wr. ka-lum-mu)		
s. of <i>Nabû-aḥḥē-šullim</i>		75:2
desc. of <i>Gimil-Nanā</i>		75:2
<i>Kanak-bābi</i> (wr. ka-nak-KÛ)		
anc. of <i>Kidin-Marduk</i>		87:13
anc. of <i>Nabû-bāni-aḥi</i>		87:13
<i>Kašir</i> (wr. ka-šir)		
f. of <i>Nabû-aḥḥē-šullim</i>		86:25
desc. of <i>Gimil-Nanā</i> (?)		86:25
<i>Kidin-Marduk</i> (wr. ki-din- ^d AMAR.UD)		
s. of <i>Nabû-bāni-aḥi</i>		87:12
desc. of <i>Kanak-bābi</i>		87:12
anc. of <i>Aplā</i>		91:6
anc. of <i>Iddina-Nabû</i>		77:6
anc. of <i>Innin-šuma-ušur</i>		77:6
anc. of <i>Marduk-nāšir</i>		91:6
<i>Kinā</i> (wr. ki-na-a)		
s. of <i>Zērija</i>		77:7
f. of <i>Sin-ētir</i>		74:2
<i>Kiribtī</i> (wr. ki-rib-ti)		
s. of <i>Iqīša</i>		75:10
s. of <i>Nabû-apla-iddina</i>		73:8
<i>Kudurru</i> (wr. NĪG.DU)		
s. of <i>Mukīn-zēri</i>		88:15
s. of (name broken)		96:10
f. of <i>Nabû-qīšanni</i>		68:3
f. of <i>Tukulti-Marduk</i>		39:9
desc. of <i>Ḫunzū</i>		88:15
<i>Kurī</i> (wr. kur-i or ku-ri-i)		
anc. of <i>Bēl-ušēzib</i>		80:16
anc. of <i>Ibni-Innin</i>		97:14
anc. of <i>Nabû-aḥḥē-šullim</i>		80:16
anc. of <i>Šamaš-šuma-iddina</i>		97:14
<i>Labaši</i> (wr. la-a-ba-ši)		
s. of <i>Arad-Nanā</i>		79:10
f. of <i>Bēl-iddina</i>		82:5
desc. of (name broken)		77:10
<i>Labaši-Marduk</i> (wr. la-a-ba-ši- ^d AMAR.UD)		
ṭupšar Eanna, s. of <i>Arad-Bēl</i>		64:21, 24, 27; 77:4
desc. of <i>Egibi</i>		77:4
<i>Libluṭ</i> (wr. lib-luṭ)		
f. of <i>Arad-Bēl</i>		87:4
f. of <i>Bēl-ibni</i>		87:4
desc. of <i>Mukallim</i>		104:21
		87:4
<i>Lišīru</i> (wr. li-ši-ru)		
f. of <i>Gimillu</i>		98:1, 17, 18
desc. of <i>Esagila-šuma-ibni</i>		98:1, 17, 18
<i>Lūšu-ana-nūri</i> (wr. lu-uš-ana-ZĀLAG)		
s. of <i>Nabû-aḥḥē-bullit</i>		74:15
desc. of <i>Dabibi</i>		74:15
<i>Madānu-aḥḥē-iddina</i> (wr. ^d DI.KU ₅ -ŠEŠ.MEŠ-MU)		
s. of <i>Gimillu</i>		74:12
desc. of <i>Šigūa</i>		74:12

NAME	PERSONAL NAMES	TEXT
<i>Madānu-ēriš</i> (wr. ^d DI.KU ₅ -KAM)		3:6
<i>Madānu-iddina</i> (wr. ^d DI.KU ₅ -MU)		111:6
<i>Manna-damū</i> (wr. <i>man-na-da-am-mu-ū</i>)		
f. of <i>Nabū-zēra-ukīn</i>		76:2
<i>Mannu-akī-Arbail</i> (wr. <i>man-nu-a-ki-i-ar-ba-[il]</i>)		
f. of <i>Ardija</i>		11:3
<i>Mannu-akī-Nabū</i> (wr. <i>man-nu-a-ki-i-^dAG</i>)		
f. of <i>Arrabi</i>		83:10
f. of (name broken)		86:5, 17
<i>Marduk</i> (wr. <i>mar-duk</i>)		16:14
f. of <i>Nabū-zēra-ukīn</i>		33:2
f. of <i>Nādin</i>		80:11
f. of <i>Nergal-ēpuš</i>		103:5
desc. of <i>Babutti</i>		80:11
desc. of (name broken)		102:21
<i>Marduka</i> (wr. <i>mar-duk-a</i>)		
f. of <i>Rašil</i>		91:3
<i>nappāh siparri</i>		9:7
<i>Marduk-bēlšunu</i> (wr. ^d AMAR.UD-EN-šū-nu)		
šatammu		102:11
<i>Marduk-erība</i> (wr. ^d AMAR.UD-SU)		
s. of <i>Bēl-iddina</i>		94:11
desc. of <i>Šigūa</i>		94:12
<i>Marduk-ētir</i> (wr. ^d AMAR.UD-SUR)		
s. of <i>Bēl-šuma-iškum</i>		5:4'
ṭupšar <i>Eanna</i>		5:5'
f. of <i>Nabū-bāni-aḫi</i>		67:4
<i>Marduk-nāšir</i> (wr. ^d AMAR.UD-PAP)		41:4
s. of <i>Aḫḫēa</i>		75:12
f. of <i>Aplā</i>		91:5
f. of (name broken)		5:2
desc. of <i>Iranu</i>		5:2
desc. of <i>Kidin-Marduk</i>		91:5
<i>Marduk-šāpik-zēri</i> (wr. ^d AMAR.UD-DUB-NUMUN)		
s. of <i>Ibni-Innin</i>		2:5, 11
<i>Marduk-šarrāni</i> (wr. ^d AMAR.UD-LUGAL-a-ni)		
f. of <i>Nabu-mušētiq-uri</i>		88:19
desc. of <i>Bā'iru</i>		88:19
<i>Marduk-šuma-ēriš</i> (wr. ^d AMAR.UD-MU-KAM)		
s. of <i>Balaṭu</i>		64:19
<i>Marduk-šuma-iddina</i> (wr. ^d AMAR.UD-MU-MU or ^d ŠU-MU-MU)		
s. of <i>Nabū-balāssu-iqbi</i>		87:10; 91:10
s. of <i>Nādin</i>		82:16; 84:13
f. of <i>Suqāja</i>		77:3
desc. of <i>Gimil-Nanā</i>		77:3; 87:10; 91:10
desc. of <i>Sutija</i>		82:16; 84:13
<i>Marduk-šuma-ukīn</i> (wr. ^d AMAR.UD-MU-DU)		
s. of (name broken)		1:5
<i>Marduk-šuma-ušur</i> (wr. ^d AMAR.UD-MU-PAP)		
f. of <i>Balaṭu</i>		63:4
s. of <i>Nādin</i>		71:7
s. of (name broken)		106:3
		1:5

NAME	PERSONAL NAMES	TEXT
<i>Marduk-zākir-šumi</i> (wr. ^d AMAR.UD-za-kir-MU)		
šakin ṭēmi <i>Babili</i>		82:10
<i>Marduk-zēra-ibni</i> (wr. ^d AMAR.UD-NUMUN-DŪ)		
f. of <i>Gimillu</i>		82:6
f. of <i>Nabū-aḫḫē-bulliṭ</i>		72:30
f. of <i>Esagila-mukīn-apli</i>		79:12
desc. of <i>Egibi</i>		79:12
<i>Marduk-zēra-iddina</i> (wr. ^d AMAR.UD-NUMUN-MU)		
s. of <i>Nādin</i>		84:13
desc. of <i>Sutija</i>		84:13
<i>Mi'aši</i> (wr. <i>mi-'a-ši</i>)		
s. of <i>Mannu-akī-Nabū</i>		86:5, 17, 18
<i>Mukallim</i> (wr. <i>mu-kal-lim</i>)		
anc. of <i>Arad-Bēl</i>		87:5
anc. of <i>Libluṭ</i>		87:5
<i>Mukīn-apli</i> (wr. DU-A)		
f. of <i>Nabū-ina-kāri-lūmur</i>		82:8
<i>Mukīn-zēri</i> (wr. DU-NUMUN)		16:5; 95:11; 98:3
f. of <i>Bēl-ibni</i>		1:4, 13, 18, 19; 95:11
f. of <i>Kudurru</i>		88:16
desc. of <i>Hunzū</i>		88:16
desc. of (name broken)		1:4
<i>Murānu</i> (wr. <i>mu-ra-nu</i>)		
ṭupšarru, s. of <i>Nabū-bāni-aḫi</i>		77:25
desc. of <i>Ekur-zākir</i>		77:25
<i>Mušallim-Marduk</i> (wr. GI- ^d AMAR.UD)		
f. of <i>Nabū-dannu</i>		90:4
desc. of <i>Gimil-Nanā</i>		90:4
<i>Mušēzib-Bēl</i> (wr. KAR- ^d EN)		16:1, 3, 11, 12
s. of <i>Šakin-šumi</i>		72:36
f. of <i>Balaṭu</i>		85:13; 92:14
f. of <i>Šamaš-zēra-iqīša</i>		79:13
desc. of <i>Arrabti</i>		81:10
desc. of <i>Rīmūt-Ea</i>		79:13
ṭupšar <i>ekalli</i>		16:11
<i>Mušēzib-Marduk</i> (wr. <i>mu-še-zib-^dAMAR.UD</i>)		
f. of <i>Bēl-aḫḫē-iqīša</i>		91:15
desc. of <i>Egibi</i>		91:15
<i>Nabū-aḫa-ēriš</i> (wr. ^d AG-ŠEŠ-KAM)		
s. of <i>Nabū-iddina</i>		24:10
s. of <i>Šamaš-upaḫḫir</i>		106:2
<i>Nabū-aḫa-iddina</i> (wr. ^d AG-ŠEŠ-MU)		64:12
s. of <i>Nanā-ēriš</i>		16:17
s. of <i>Rīmūt</i>		75:3
f. of <i>Amēl-Nanā</i>		96:9
f. of <i>Ina-tēši-ētir</i>		86:24
f. of <i>Innin-zēra-iqīša</i>		14:4
f. of (name broken)		78:14
desc. of (name broken)		86:23
ša rēš <i>šarri bēl-piqitti</i> (!)		64:18, 19; 78:11
<i>Nabū-aḫḫē-bulliṭ</i> (wr. ^d AG-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-TIN or <i>bul-liṭ</i>)		
s. of <i>Marduk-zēra-ibni</i>		72:30
s. of <i>Nanā-aḫa-iddina</i>		74:6, 8

NAME	TEXT
PERSONAL NAMES	
s. of <i>Nanā-ēriš</i>	78:15
f. of <i>Lūšu-ana-nūri</i>	74:15
desc. of <i>Dabibi</i>	84:15
<i>Nabû-ahhē-iddina</i> (wr. ^d AG-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-MU)	80:5
s. of <i>Nabû-ahhē-šullim</i>	100:1
s. of <i>Nergal-ušallim</i>	95:1
f. of <i>Bēšunu</i>	90:11
desc. of <i>Egibi</i>	90:11
desc. of <i>Nūr-Sin</i>	95:1
<i>Nabû-ahhē-šullim</i> (wr. ^d AG-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-GI)	16:7, 44:2
s. of <i>Bēl-ušēzib</i>	80:16
s. of <i>Kalummu</i>	75:1, 7
s. of <i>Kāšir</i>	86:25
s. of <i>Nabû-uballit</i>	100:5, 8, 10
s. of <i>Nergal-ušēzib</i>	101:10
f. of <i>Innin-šuma-ēriš</i>	27:4
f. of <i>Nabû-ahhē-iddina</i>	100:2
f. of <i>Nabû-nādin-apli</i>	75:14
desc. of <i>Gimil-Nanā</i>	75:1, 7; 86:25 (?)
desc. of <i>Kurī</i>	80:16
<i>Nabû-apla-iddina</i> (wr. ^d AG-A-MU)	
f. of <i>Eanna-nādin-šumi</i>	102:16
f. of <i>Kiribtī</i>	73:9
<i>Nabû-arnija</i> (wr. ^d AG-ār-ni-ia)	
f. of <i>Ṭabija</i>	85:5
desc. of <i>Išpāru</i>	85:5
<i>Nabû-balāssu-iqbi</i> (wr. ^d AG-TIN-ṣu-E)	
f. of <i>Marduk-šuma-iddina</i>	87:11; 91:11
f. of <i>Šamaš-šuma-iddina</i>	77:5; 90:16
desc. of <i>Gimil-Nanā</i>	87:11; 91:11
desc. of <i>Sin-lēqē-unnini</i>	77:5
<i>Nabû-bāni-aḥi</i> (wr. ^d AG-DÜ-ŠEŠ)	16:2
s. of <i>Aplā</i>	101:6
s. of <i>Arad-Nabû</i>	21:3; 72:12, 21, 23, 29; 83:4
s. of <i>Ibnā</i>	72:39; 80:17; 86:27; 87:13; 88:20; 94:13
s. of <i>Iddina-Nabû</i>	21:3
s. of <i>Marduk-ēfir</i>	67:3
f. of <i>Ardija</i>	64:11, 13; 84:4
f. of <i>Kidin-Marduk</i>	87:12
f. of <i>Murānu</i>	77:25
f. of <i>Nidinti</i>	78:14
f. of <i>Rīmūt</i>	64:13
desc. of <i>Ekur-zākir</i>	72:39; 77:25; 80:17; 86:27; 87:13; 88:20; 94:13
desc. of <i>Kanak-bābi</i>	87:12
desc. of <i>Rīmūt-Ea</i>	84:4
<i>Nabû-bēl-ilī</i> (wr. ^d AG-EN-i-lu)	
f. of <i>Ša-Nabû-šū</i>	70:4
<i>Nabû-bēl-šumi</i> (wr. ^d AG-EN-MU.MEŠ)	69:5
<i>Nabû-bēšunu</i> (wr. ^d AG-EN-šū-nu)	14:5; 68:18
s. of <i>Innin-šuma-ušur</i>	84:14
s. of <i>Nabû-šuma-ukīn</i>	14:5
f. of <i>Rīmūt-Šamaš</i>	82:7

NAME	TEXT
PERSONAL NAMES	
desc. of <i>Ea-ilūtu-ibni</i>	84:15
<i>Nabû-dannu</i> (wr. ^d AG-KAL)	26:7
s. of <i>Mušallim-Marduk</i>	90:4
desc. of <i>Gimil-Nanā</i>	90:4
<i>Nabû-dīni-ēpuš</i> (wr. ^d AG-di-i-ni-DÜ-uš)	69:8
<i>Nabû-ēriš</i> (wr. ^d AG-KAM)	26:2; 72:14
s. of <i>Aḥa-ēriš</i>	46:3
s. of <i>Arrabi</i>	30:1
<i>Nabû-ēfir</i> (wr. ^d AG-SUR)	
<i>ṭupšarru</i> , s. of (name broken)	106:10
f. of <i>Anu-šuma-ibni</i>	64:32
f. of <i>Nabû-balāssu</i> . . .	102:19
f. of <i>Bēl-iddina</i>	16:16
desc. of <i>Šangū-parakki</i>	102:19
<i>Nabû-ēfir-napšati</i> (wr. ^d AG-SUR-ZI.ME)	
s. of <i>Bēl-le'i</i>	5:3'; 88:17
desc. of <i>Šigūa</i>	5:3'; 88:17
<i>Nabû-iddina</i> (wr. ^d AG-MU)	41:6
f. of <i>Nabû-aḥa-ēriš</i>	24:10
<i>Nabû-ina-kāri-lūmur</i> (wr. ^d AG-ina-ka-a-ri-lu-mur)	
s. of <i>Mukīn-apli</i>	82:8
<i>Nabû-iqbi</i> (wr. ^d AG-iq-bi)	
s. of <i>Nergal-šuma-ibni</i>	100:13
<i>Nabû-kāšir</i> (wr. ^d AG-ka-šir)	
s. of <i>Aqar-aplu</i>	21:8
f. of <i>Anu-tabni-ušur</i>	77:19
f. of <i>Nabû-zēra-ukīn</i>	78:2
desc. of <i>Arrabtum</i>	78:2
desc. of <i>Šu'ati</i>	77:19
<i>Nabû-kibsi-šarri-ušur</i> (wr. ^d AG-kib-si-LUGAL-ŠEŠ)	
<i>qīpu šā Eanna</i>	86:21
<i>Nabû-mukīn-apli</i> (wr. ^d AG-DU-A)	
s. of <i>Bēl</i> . . .	71:3
<i>ṭupšarru</i> , s. of (name broken)	87:15
<i>šatammu Eanna</i>	64:18, 82:14
<i>Nabû-mušētiq-uri</i> (wr. ^d AG-mu-še-ṭi-iq-UD.DA)	
s. of <i>Marduk-šarrāni</i>	88:18
s. of <i>Šulā</i>	50:6
f. of <i>Balātu</i>	71:7
f. of <i>Nergal-ina-tēši-ēfir</i>	74:17
desc. of <i>Bā'iru</i>	88:18
desc. of <i>Egibi</i>	74:17
<i>Nabû-nādin-ahhēšu</i> (wr. ^d AG-TIN-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-šū)	64:36
<i>Nabû-nādin-apli</i> (wr. ^d AG-na-din-A)	
<i>ṭupšarru</i> , s. of <i>Nabû-ahhē-šullim</i>	75:13
<i>Nabû-nādin-šumi</i> (wr. ^d AG-na-din-MU)	
<i>naggāru</i> , s. of <i>Bānitušu</i>	73:5
<i>Nabû-napšatim</i> (wr. ^d AG-ZI-tim)	53:3
<i>Nabû-nāšir</i> (wr. ^d AG-na-šir or PAP)	
s. of <i>Aḥu-liti</i>	97:11
s. of <i>Nergal-iddina</i>	8:4
<i>gugal bīti</i> , s. of (name broken)	5:6
f. of <i>Bānija</i>	77:9

NAME	PERSONAL NAMES	TEXT
desc. of Nabû-...		77:9
Nabû-qīšanni (wr. ^d AG-NIG-BA-an-ni)		
s. of Kudurru		68:2
Nabû-šarra-ušur (wr. ^d AG-LUGAL-ŠEŠ)		39:4 (?)
Nabû-šullum-šarri (wr. ^d AG-šu-lum-LUGAL)		
rāb ṭabihē		7:2
Nabû-šuma-ēriš (wr. ^d AG-MU-KAM)		
s. of Aplā		86:26
f. of Bēl-šuma-ibni		28:9
desc. of Sin...		86:26
Nabû-šuma-ibni (wr. ^d AG-MU-DŪ)		50:3
s. of Aḫḫēa		51:3
s. of Nabû-zēra-iddina		28:8
Nabû-šuma-iddina (wr. ^d AG-MU-MU)		
s. of Rīmūt		52:2
f. of Gimillu		100:4
Nabû-šuma-iškun (wr. ^d AG-MU-GAR-un)		
s. of Aḫu-bāni		64:20
Nabû-šuma-ukīn (wr. ^d AG-MU-DU)		
f. of Arad-Marduk		78:1
f. of Nabû-bēlšunu		14:6
desc. of Eṭēru		78:1
Nabû-šumu-lišir (wr. ^d AG-MU-GIŠ)		
s. of Balāssu		39:5
Nabû-šūzibanni (wr. ^d AG-šu-zib-an-ni)		
ša rēši		41:4
Nabû-uballiṭ (wr. ^d AG-TIN)		
f. of Nabû-aḫḫē-šullim		100:5
Nabû-ušallim (wr. ^d AG-GI)		
s. of Bēl-ēriš		48:7
Nabû-ušēzib (wr. ^d AG-ū-še-zib)		62:3
f. of Ibni-Innin		49:8
Nabû-zēra-ibni (wr. ^d AG-NUMUN-DŪ)		
s. of Balāssu		23:3
f. of Iqīša		80:3
Nabû-zēra-iddina (wr. ^d AG-NUMUN-MU)		10:4
f. of Nabû-šuma-ibni		28:9
nappāḫ parzilli		9:5
Nabû-zēra-iqīša (wr. ^d AG-NUMUN-BA-šā)		40:11; 95:5
s. of Bēl-aḫḫē-erība		29:3
s. of (name broken)		110:5
f. of Sulā		96:3; 99:2
Nabû-zēra-ukīn (wr. ^d AG-NUMUN-DU)		
ṭupšarru, s. of Nādin-aḫi		84:16
s. of Manna-damū		76:1, 8, 13
s. of Marduk		33:2
s. of Nabû-kāšir		78:2
s. of Šakin-šumi		52:4
s. of (name broken)		81:3
f. of Amēl-Nanā		95:3
desc. of Arrabtum		78:2
desc. of Bēl-erība		84:16
Nabû-zēra-ušabši (wr. ^d AG-NUMUN-GĀL-š)		

NAME	PERSONAL NAMES	TEXT
ṭupšarru, s. of Zērija		98:11
Nabû-zēru-lišir (wr. ^d AG-NUMUN-GIŠ)		95:5
Nādin (wr. na-din or na-di-nu)		45:2; 82:1
s. of Bēl...		76:14
s. of Innin-zēra-ušabši		78:5
s. of Marduk		80:11
s. of Nanā-ēriš		62:6
s. of Nergal-nāšir		72:35; 94:9
s. of ša-Nabû-šū		86:2
s. of Uraš-šuma-ušur		86:23
f. of Bēl-iddina		82:19
f. of Marduk-šuma-iddina		82:17; 84:13
f. of Marduk-šuma-ušur		106:4
f. of (name broken)		82:1
ṭupšar Eanna		64:21
desc. of Babutti		80:11
desc. of Bēl...		86:23
desc. of Dannēa		82:19
desc. of Išpāru		72:36; 94:9
desc. of Sin-lēqē-unnini		76:14
desc. of Sutija		82:17; 84:14
desc. of Šangū parakki		78:5
Nādin-aḫi (wr. SUM.NA-ŠEŠ)		
f. of Ina-tēši-ēṭir		86:22
f. of Nabû-zēra-ukīn		84:16
f. of Tabnēa		72:37
desc. of Bēl-erība		84:16
desc. of Bēl-ēṭir		72:37
desc. of (name broken)		86:22
Nadnā (wr. SUM-na-a or Nad-na-a)		
s. of Ammani-ili		83:14
s. of Bēl-uballiṭ		64:15
f. of Rīmūt		95:12
nukaribbu, s. of Bēl-ušēzib		46:8
f. of Balāssu		107:5
mušakil alpi ša šarri		45:14
Na'id-Marduk (wr. I- ^d AMAR.UD)		
f. of Eribšu		79:3
Nanā-aḫa-iddina (wr. ^d na-na-a-ŠEŠ-MU)		
s. of (name broken)		88:3
f. of Nabû-aḫḫē-bulliṭ		74:6
Nanā-ēriš (wr. ^d na-na-a-KAM)		45:2; 62:1, 6
s. of Ardija		103:2
s. of Ṭabi-Uruk		94:4
f. of Nabû-aḫa-iddina		16:17
f. of Nabû-aḫḫē-bulliṭ		78:16
Nanā-ibni (wr. ^d na-na-a-ib-ni)		
f. of Nergal-nāšir		78:17
Nanā-iddina (wr. ^d na-na-a-MU)		11:6; 39:3; 41:8; 57:4
s. of Bēl-aḫḫē-erība		76:15
s. of Rīmūt		83:6
f. of Eribšu		11:5; 57:8
f. of Šamaš-zēra-ibni		74:14

NAME	PERSONAL NAMES	TEXT
desc. of <i>Ḫanap</i>		74:14
<i>Nanā-nāšir</i> (wr. ^d na-na-a-ŠEŠ)		
desc. of <i>Ṭabi</i> [<i>Uruk</i>] (?)		81:4
<i>Nanā-šarra-ušur</i> (wr. ^d na-na-a-LUGAL-ŠEŠ)		87:1
<i>Nanā-ušalli</i> (wr. ^d na-na-a-ū-šal-la)		
f. of <i>Innin-zēra-ušabši</i>		58:3
<i>Nasir</i> (wr. na-šir)		69:5
<i>Nergal-dānu</i> (wr. ^d U+GUR-da-a-nu)		98:16
f. of <i>Šamaš-aḫa-iddina</i>		76:4
s. of <i>Apla-ušur</i>		83:12
<i>Nergal-ēpuš</i> (wr. ^d U+GUR-i-pu-uš)		
s. of <i>Marduk</i>		97:4
<i>Nergal-ēriš</i> (wr. ^d IGI.DU-KAM)		37:10
<i>Nergal-iddina</i> (wr. ^d U+GUR-MU)		
f. of <i>Nabû-nāšir</i>		8:4
f. of <i>Rīmūt</i>		83:6
f. of <i>Sin</i> . . .		83:16
<i>Nergal-ina-tēši-ēfir</i> (wr. ^d U+GUR-ina-SÜH-KAR-ir)		
<i>ṭupšarru</i> , s. of <i>Nabû-mušētiq-uri</i>		74:16
desc. of <i>Egibi</i>		74:16
<i>Nergal-nāšir</i> (wr. ^d U+GUR-PAP)		
s. of <i>Nanā-ibni</i>		78:17
f. of <i>Nādin</i>		72:36; 94:10
f. of (name broken)		72:19'
desc. of <i>lšpāru</i>		72:36; 94:10
<i>rāb kārī</i>		1:17
<i>Nergal-šuma-erība</i> (wr. ^d U+GUR-MU-eri4-ba)		
f. of <i>Sin</i> . . .		83:15
<i>Nergal-šuma-iddina</i> (wr. ^d U+GUR-MU-MU)		
s. of <i>Ina-tēši-ēfir</i>		77:8
desc. of <i>Ḫunzū</i>		77:8
<i>Nergal-šuma-ibni</i> (wr. ^d U+GUR-MU-DÜ)		
f. of <i>Nabû-iqbī</i>		100:13
<i>Nergal-šuma-ušur</i> (wr. ^d U+GUR-MU-PAP)		41:3
<i>Nergal-ušallim</i> (wr. ^d U+GUR-GI)		106:9
s. of <i>Aḫa-ittabši</i>		46:4
s. of <i>Rīmūt</i>		73:3
s. of <i>Šillā</i>		69:3
f. of <i>Arrabi</i>		98:8
f. of <i>Nabû-aḫḫē-iddina</i>		95:2
desc. of <i>Nūr-Sin</i>		95:2
desc. of <i>Sin-karābi-išemme</i>		98:8
<i>Nergal-ušēzib</i> (wr. ^d U+GUR-ū-še-zib)		
f. of <i>Nabû-aḫḫē-šullim</i>		101:11
<i>Nergal-zēra-ibni</i> (wr. ^d U+GUR-NUMUN-DÜ)		
f. of <i>Amurru-bāni-aḫi</i>		76:7
<i>ṭupšarru</i> , s. of <i>Bēl-aḫḫē-erība</i>		96:12
desc. of <i>Rē'ū sīsi</i>		96:12
<i>Nidinti</i> (wr. ni-din-ti)		
s. of <i>Nabû-bāni-aḫi</i>		78:14
<i>Ninurta-šarra-ušur</i> (wr. ^d MAŠ-LUGAL-ŠEŠ)		
qīpu of <i>Eanna</i>		13:9; 83:3
<i>Nūrea</i> (wr. ZALĀG-c-a)		

NAME	PERSONAL NAMES	TEXT
s. of <i>Nanā</i> . . .		68:7, 11
s. of <i>Šuma-ēriš</i>		72:21'
f. of <i>Mušēzib</i> . . .		102:18
desc. of . . . <i>Šamaš</i>		102:18
<i>Nūr-Sin</i> (wr. ZALĀG- ^d 30)		
anc. of <i>Nabû-aḫḫē-iddina</i>		95:2
anc. of <i>Nergal-ušallim</i>		95:2
<i>Pir'</i> (wr. NUNUZ)		
s. of <i>Eanna-šuma-ibni</i>		64:16
<i>Qardaja</i> (wr. qar-da-a-a)		32:5
<i>Rāb šušši</i> (wr. LÜ.GAL-60-ši)		
anc. of <i>Dājan-Marduk</i>		72:39
anc. of <i>Rīmūt</i>		72:39
<i>Rašil</i> (wr. TUK-ši-il)		
s. of <i>Marduka</i>		91:3
<i>Rē'ū</i> (wr. LÜ.SIPAši)		
anc. of <i>Iqīša</i>		94:13
anc. of <i>Zēr-Babili</i>		67:7
<i>Rē'ū-sīsi</i>		
anc. of <i>Bēl-aḫḫē-erība</i>		96:13
anc. of <i>Nergal-zēra-ibni</i>		96:13
<i>Rīmūt</i> (wr. ri-muṭ)		64:13; 80:13; 104:5
s. of <i>Bēl-uballiṭ</i>		77:1
s. of <i>Nergal-iddina</i>		83:6
s. of <i>Sin-aḫḫē-iddina</i>		72:31
s. of <i>Nadnā</i>		95:12
f. of <i>Dājan-Marduk</i>		72:38
f. of <i>Gimillu</i>		82:9
f. of <i>Nabû-aḫa-iddina</i>		75:3
f. of <i>Nabû-šuma-iddina</i>		52:3
f. of <i>Nanā-iddina</i>		83:7
f. of <i>Nergal-ušallim</i> (?)		73:3
desc. of <i>Gimil-Nanā</i>		77:1
desc. of <i>Ḫanap</i>		80:13
desc. of <i>Sin-tabni</i>		84:5
desc. of <i>Sutija</i>		72:31
<i>ušandu</i>		110:9
<i>Rīmūt-Ea</i> (wr. ri-muṭ- ^d BE)		
anc. of <i>Ardija</i>		84:4
anc. of <i>Mušēzib-Bēl</i>		79:14
anc. of <i>Nabû-bāni-aḫi</i>		84:4
anc. of <i>Šamaš-zēra-iqīša</i>		79:14
<i>Rīmūt-Šamaš</i> (wr. ri-muṭ- ^d UTU)		
s. of <i>Nabû-bēlšunu</i>		82:7
<i>Silim-ili</i> (wr. si-lim-DINGIR)		
<i>ša muḫḫi quppi</i>		64:19
<i>Sin-aḫḫē-iddina</i> (wr. ^d 30-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-MU)		
desc. of <i>Sutija</i>		72:31
<i>Sin-ēfir</i> (wr. ^d 30-KAR-ir)		
s. of <i>Kinā</i>		74:1, 8, 11
<i>Sin-iddina</i>		
qīpu of <i>Eanna</i>		87:8
<i>Sin-karābi-išemme</i> (wr. ^d 30-ka-ri-bi-i-še-me)		

NAME	PERSONAL NAMES	TEXT
anc. of Arrabi		98:9
anc. of Nergal-ušallim		98:9
Sin-lēqē-unnini (wr. ^d 30-TI-A.ŠI)		
anc. of Nabû-balassu-iqbi		77:5; 90:17
anc. of Bēl . . .		76:14
anc. of Nādin		76:14
anc. of Šamaš-šuma-iddina		77:5; 90:17
Sin-mukīn-edu (wr. ^d 30-DU-e-du)		
s. of (name broken)		78:6
Sin-šarra-ušur (wr. ^d 30-LUGAL-ŠEŠ)		45:9
Sin-šuma-ukīn (wr. ^d 30-MU-DU)		44:2
Sin-tabni (wr. ^d 30-tab-ni)		
anc. of Arad-Innin		78:10
anc. of Ardija		84:6
anc. of Nabû-iddina		84:6
anc. of Rīmūt		84:6
anc. of Šakin-šumi		78:10
Suqāja (wr. šu-qa-a-a)		
s. of Marduk-šuma-iddina		77:3
desc. of Gimil-Nanā		77:3
Sutija (wr. šu-ti-ia)		
anc. of Marduk-zēra-iddina		72:17; 84:14
anc. of Nādin		72:17; 84:14
anc. of Rīmūt		72:31
anc. of Sin-aḥḥē-iddina		72:31
Šillā (wr. šil-la-a)		59:3
f. of Nergal-ušallim		69:3
Ša Bēl gamri (wr. ša- ^d EN-gam-ri)		
qalla		75:6
Šadūnu (wr. ša-du-nu)		
kutimmu		4:10; 9:8
Šakin šumi (wr. GAR.MU)		78:15; 96:10
s. of Bēl-aḥḥē-iddina		108:4
f. of Arad-Innin		78:10
f. of Ardija		55:3; 84:6
f. of Iddina-Nabû		55:5
f. of Mušēzib-Bēl		72:36
f. of Nabû-zēra-ukīn		52:5
f. of Rīmūt		84:6
desc. of Sin-tabni		78:10; 84:6
Šalti-ili (wr. šal-ti-DINGIR)		7:6
Šamaš-aḥa-iddina (wr. ^d UTU-ŠEŠ-MU)		16:7
s. of Nergal-dānu		76:3,13
s. of Zērija		92:3,7,8
Šamaš-bāni-aḥi (wr. ^d UTU-DÙ-ŠEŠ)		
s. of Bēl-aḥa-iddina		39:1
Šamaš-erība (wr. ^d UTU-SU)		
f. of Zērūtu		29:9
Šamaš-ēriš (wr. ^d UTU.KAM)		
f. of Amēl-Nanā		110:2
Šamaš-ētir (wr. ^d UTU-SUR)		
s. of Zērija		82:18
desc. of Ekur-zākir		82:18

NAME	PERSONAL NAMES	TEXT
Šamaš-šuma-iddina (wr. ^d UTU-MU-MU)		
ṭupšarru, s. of Ibni-Innin		97:13
s. of Nabû-balassu-iqbi		77:5 90:16
ṭupšarru, s. of (name broken)		90:16
desc. of Kuri		97:13
desc. of Sin-lēqē-unnini		77:5; 90:16
Šamaš-šumu-lišir (wr. ^d UTU-MU-GIŠ)		
f. of Šamaš-zēru-lišir		101:12
Šamas-upaḥḥir (wr. ^d UTU-NIGIN-ir)		
f. of Nabû-aḥa-ēriš		106:3
Šamaš-zēra-ibni (wr. ^d UTU-NUMUN-DÙ)		
s. of Nanā-iddina		74:14
desc. of Hanap		74:14
Šamaš-zēra-iqīša (wr. ^d UTU-NUMUN-BA-ša)		
s. of Mušēzib-Bēl		79:13
desc. of Rīmūt-Ea		79:13
Šamaš-zēru-lišir (wr. ^d UTU-NUMUN-GIŠ)		
s. of Šamaš-šumu-lišir		101:12
Šamḥu-Adad (wr. ša-am-ḥu- ^d IM)		
f. of Zērūtu		83:13
Ša-Nabû-šū (wr. ša- ^d AG-šu-ū)		
s. of Eriḥa		13:7
s. of Nabû-bēl-ili		70:3
f. of Nādin		86:2
Šangū-parakki (wr. LÚ.ŠANGA.BĀR or É.MAŠ)		
anc. of Innin-zēra-ušabši		78:5
anc. of Nabû-balassu . . .		102:19
anc. of Nabû-ētir		102:19
anc. of Nādin		78:5
Šapik-zēri (wr. DUB.NUMUN)		65:8
Šigūa (wr. ši-gu-ū-a)		
anc. of Ardija		72:35
anc. of Bēl-iddina		94:12
anc. of Bēl-le'i		5:3; 88:18
anc. of Gimillu		72:35; 74:13; 91:12 (?)
anc. of Madānu-aḥḥē-iddina		74:13
anc. of Marduk-erība		94:12
anc. of Nabû-ētir-napšati		5:3; 88:18
anc. of Zērija		72:18; 91:12
Širiki-Innin (wr. ši-rik-ki- ^d INNIN)		73:12
Širikti-Zariqu (wr. ši-rik-ṭi- ^d za-ri-qu)		64:26
Šu'ati (wr. MU.ME)		
anc. of Anu-tabni-ušur		77:20
anc. of Eanna-apla-ušur		77:21
anc. of Innin-šuma-ušur		77:18
anc. of Kalbā		77:21
anc. of Nabû-kāšir		77:20
Šulā (wr. šu-la-a)		
f. of Nabû-mušētiq-urī		50:7
s. of Nabû-zēra-iqīša		96:2; 99:2
Šullumu (wr. šul-lum-mu)		
f. of Bēl-aḥa-iddina		107:4
Šumā (wr. šu-ma-a)		

NAME	PERSONAL NAMES	TEXT
f. of <i>Habil-kini</i>		99:10
<i>Šuma-ēriš</i> (wr. MU-KAM)		
f. of <i>Nūrea</i>		72:20'
<i>Šuma-ukīn</i> (wr. MU-DU)		
s. of <i>Bēl-zēru</i>	89:1; 92:1,8; 93:2; 101:3	
desc. of <i>Basija</i>	89:1; 92:1; 93:2; 101:3	
<i>Šūzubu</i> (wr. <i>šu-zu-bu</i>)		
s. of (name broken)		95:11
<i>Šūru-larim (i)</i> (wr. <i>šu-ū-ru-la-ri-im</i>)		
f. of <i>Amurru-šarrāni</i>		98:7
<i>Tabnēa</i> (wr. <i>tab-ni-e-a</i>)		
s. of <i>Nādin-aḫi</i>		72:37
desc. of <i>Bēl-ētir</i>		72:37
<i>Taddannu</i> (wr. <i>ta-ad-dan-nu</i>)		
<i>nappāḫ siparri</i>		45:11
<i>Taqiš-Gula</i> (wr. <i>ta-qiš-dgu-la</i>)		
f. of <i>Imbija</i>		80:14
desc. of <i>Ḫanbua</i>		80:14
<i>bēl piqnē</i>		65:4
<i>Taribi</i> (wr. <i>ta-ri-bi</i>)		
s. of <i>Bēl-iqīša</i>		100:12
f. of <i>Dannu-Nergal</i>		99:3
f. of <i>Iddina-Marduk</i> (?)		96:10
<i>Tukulti-Marduk</i> (wr. KU-ti ^d AMAR.UD or BAD.MAḪ ^d AMAR.UD)		
<i>rē'ū sattukki</i> , s. of <i>Kudurru</i>	30:5; 31:3; 38:5; 39:8; 109:3	
<i>Ṭabija</i> (wr. DU ₁₀ .GA-ia)		
s. of <i>Nabû-arnija</i>		85:4
desc. of <i>Išpāru</i>		85:4
<i>Ṭabi Uruk</i> (wr. DU ₁₀ .GA-UNUG.KI)		17:2
f. of <i>Nanā-nāšir</i>		81:5
f. of <i>Nanā-ēriš</i>		94:5
<i>Ṭab šar Nabû</i> (wr. DU ₁₀ GA-IM ^d AG)		
desc. of (name broken)		110:6
<i>Upaqu</i> (wr. <i>ū-pa-qa</i> or <i>ū-pa-qu</i>)		
f. of <i>Eanna-līpi-ušur</i>		46:7; 99:9
<i>Uraš-šuma-ušur</i> (wr. ^d IB-MU-ŠEŠ)		
f. of <i>Nādin</i>		86:23
desc. of <i>Bēl</i> . .		86:23
<i>Uraš-ušallim</i> (wr. ^d IB-GI)		108:2
s. of <i>Ahhešu</i>		
<i>Uraš-zēra-ibni</i> (wr. ^d IB-NUMUN-DŪ)		
s. of <i>Bēl-aḫḫē-iqīša</i>		99:12
<i>Zabdija</i> (wr. <i>za-ab-di-ia</i>)		
s. of <i>Aḫu-bāna</i>		93:3
<i>Zēr-Babili</i> (wr. NUMUN-TIN.TIR.KI)		
f. of <i>Bēl-nādin-apli</i>		90:12; 91:13
desc. of <i>Ili'-Marduk</i>		90:12; 91:13
desc. of <i>Rē'ū</i>		67:6
<i>Zērija</i> (wr. NUMUN-ia)		106:5
s. of <i>Aḫḫē-erība</i>		83:7
s. of <i>Bēl-ētir</i>		36:10
s. of <i>Bēl-šuma-iškun</i>		1:10, 20 (?)

NAME	PERSONAL NAMES	TEXT
s. of <i>Bulluṭ</i>		88:14
s. of (name broken)		81:2
f. of <i>Arad-Marduk</i>		77:2
f. of <i>Gimillu</i>		91:12
f. of <i>Innin-mukīn-apli</i>		91:17
f. of <i>Kinā</i>		77:7
f. of <i>Nabû-zēra-ušabši</i>		98:12
f. of <i>Šamaš-aḫa-iddina</i>		92:3
f. of <i>Šamaš-ētir</i>		82:18
desc. of <i>Balaṭu</i>		88:14
desc. of <i>Egibi</i>		77:2
desc. of <i>Ekur-zākir</i>		81:18
desc. of <i>Šigūla</i>		72:18'; 91:12 (?)
<i>Zērūtu</i> (wr. NUMUN-ū-tu)		
s. of <i>Šamaš-erība</i>		29:9
s. of <i>Šamḫu-Adad</i>		83:13

NAME	PERSONAL NAMES	TEXT
PARTIALLY BROKEN NAMES		
Arad . . .		72:39
ṭupšarru, s. of Enlil-šuma-ukīn		89:10
Bēl . . .	85:11; 89:7; 95:10	
f. of Nabû-mukīn-apli		71:3
f. of Nadnā		46:8
anc. of Nādin		86:23
anc. of Uraš-šuma-ušur		86:23
desc. of Sin-lēqē-unnini		76:14
Bēl-gam . . .		
qalla of Bēl-aḥa-iddina		75:6
Bēl . . . -iddina		
f. of Nabû-ēṭir		106:11
E . . .		
f. of Balāssu		89:9
Ḥan . . .		92:13
Iddina . . .		
s. of Taribi		96:9
Innin . . .	77:12; 95:4	
anc. of Bēl-ibni		2:4
anc. of Mukīn-zēri		2:4
Ki . . .		
anc. of Zērija		81:2
Marduk . . .	72:17; 89:2	
Mušēzib . . .		81:10
s. of Nūrea		104:17
Na . . .		45:7
Nabû . . .	1:21; 68:13; 76:16; 89:7	
anc. of Bānīja		77:9
anc. of Nabû-nāšir		77:9
Nabû . . . ēriš		
s. of . . .		106:2
Nabû-balāssu . . .		
s. of Nabû-ēṭir		102:18
desc. of Šangû parakki		102:18
Nabû-bāni . . .		68:13
Nabû-ēṭir . . .		77:13
s. of Nabû-balāssu		104:19
desc. of Sangû-parakki		104:19
Nabû-idi . . .		
anc. of Bānīja		77:9
anc. of Nabû-nāšir		77:9
Nabû-ittemu . . .		82:3

NAME	PERSONAL NAMES	TEXT
Nabû-mukīn . . .		26:1
s. of Ibni-Ištar		2:11
Nabû-qiša . . .		
s. of Kudurru		68:2
Nabû-šu . . .		89:3
f. of Bānitu-bānat		
Nanā . . .		62:4
ušandu		17:6
f. of Nabû-zēra-iqīša		110:5
f. of Nūrea		68:7
s. of Ṭabi-Uruk		94:4
Nergal . . .		81:12
f. of Nabû-nāšir		8:4
Rīmūt . . .		
s. of Ina-Eanna-kitti		83:1
f. of Innin-zēra-ušabši		79:16
Sin . . .		77:11
s. of Nergal-šuma-erība		83:15
f. of Bēl . . .		76:14
anc. of Aplā		86:26
anc. of Nabû-šuma-ēriš		86:26
Sin-na . . .		
ṭupšarru, s. of Nergal-iddina		83:15
Šamaš . . .		
f. of Bimmē		71:2
Ša Nabû . . .		86:15
Ṭabi . . .		
anc. of Nanā-ušur		81:5
rāb . . .		68:3
. . . a-di-ia (?)		82:4
. . . a-nu		1:14
. . . a . . .		
f. of Mušēzib-Bēl		81:10
desc. of Arrabti		81:10
. . . bēlsunu		
s. of Nabû-aḥḥē-iddina		90:10
desc. of Egibi		90:10
. . . din-šumi		5:1'
. . . ēriš (?)		
f. of Innin-šuma-ušur		77:17
desc. of Šu'ati		77:17
. . . ēṭir		41:9
. . . ga . . .		
s. of Bēl-uballiṭ (?)		98:2

NAME	TEXT
PERSONAL NAMES	
... <i>ga-mil</i> s. of <i>Bānitušu</i>	61:2
... <i>ia</i> s. of <i>Marduk-nāšir</i> desc. of <i>Iranu</i>	5:2 5:2
... <i>iddina</i> f. of <i>Bunanu</i>	100:15
... <i>kāšir</i> s. of <i>Kalbā</i>	82:2
... <i>Nabū</i>	77:15
... <i>nādin-šumi</i>	104:25
... <i>Šamaš</i> anc. of <i>Mušēzib</i> ... anc. of <i>Nūrea</i>	102:18 102:18
... <i>šuma-ušur</i> s. of <i>Bēšunu</i>	106:3
... <i>šunu</i>	81:3
... <i>zēra-ušabši</i>	90:15

NAME	TEXT
BROKEN NAMES	
1:5, 18, 19; 23:5; 26:7, 9; 30:1; 40:12; 55:9; 59:3; 63:6, 7; 64:32; 72:14, 6', 14', 19'; 76:16, 17, 18; 77:10, 14, 15, 16; 78:6, 7, 14; 81:2, 11; 85:11, 12; 87:3; 88:4, 5; 89:3, 8; 90:4, 11, 12, 13, 14; 92:10, 11, 12; 93:11, 12, 13, 14, 15; 94:11, 12, 14, 16; 95:11, 12, 13; 98:2, 3, 17(?); 102:19; 106:6, 7, 9, 10	
FUNCTIONARIES OR OCCUPATIONS	
<i>agru</i> (wr. LÚ.HUN.GÁ)	16:18; 70:2; 71:4
<i>bēl piḫāti</i> (wr. LÚ.EN.NAM)	64:19
<i>bēl piqnē</i> (wr. LÚ.EN <i>pi-qí-ni-e</i> or <i>pi-qí-ni-e-tū</i>)	65:6; 72:16, 34; 92:5
<i>bēl piqnēti šá Eanna</i> (wr. LÚ.EN <i>pi-qí-ni-e-ti šá É.AN.NA</i>)	80:6
<i>bēl piqitti šá qīpi</i> (wr. LÚ.EN <i>pi-qit-tú šá LÚ qí-i-pi</i>)	83:5
<i>gazizu</i> (wr. LÚ <i>ga-zi-zi</i>)	113:2
<i>gugal bīti</i> (wr. LÚ <i>ga-gal šá É</i>)	5:7
<i>ḥašib qāne</i> (wr. LÚ <i>ḥa-šib G1.ME</i>)	68:14
<i>itinnu ša elippi</i> (wr. LÚ.DÍM <i>šá GIŠ.MÁ</i>)	73:5
<i>kutimmu</i> (wr. LÚ.KÜ.DM)	4:10; 6:5; 7:13; 9:8
<i>malahḫu</i> (wr. LÚ.MÁ.LAḫ ₄)	16:19; 88:13
<i>mār bānūtu</i> (wr. LÚ.DUMU.DÜ.ME)	77:15; 78:9
<i>mār šipri ša šakin mati</i> (wr. LÚ.A.KIN <i>šá LÚ.GAR.KUR</i>)	16:10
<i>mukil appata</i> (wr. LÚ <i>mu-kil ap-pa-a-ta</i>)	1:7
<i>mušahḫiru</i> (wr. LÚ <i>mu-saḫ-ḫi-ri-e</i>)	64:12
<i>mušakil alpi</i> (wr. LÚ. <i>mu-šá-kil GUD.MEŠ</i>)	68:10
<i>mušakil alpi ša šarri</i> (wr. LÚ. <i>mu-šá-kil</i> <i>GUD.ME šá LUGAL</i>)	45:13
<i>naggāru</i> (wr. LÚ.NAGAR)	12:4; 67:8; 73:5, 11
<i>nappāḫ parzilli</i> (wr. LÚ.SIMUG.AN.BAR)	9:5
<i>nappāḫ siparri</i> (wr. LÚ. <i>SIMUG.UD.KA.BAR</i>)	3:2; 9:7; 45:10, 11
<i>nāqīdu</i> (wr. LÚ.NA.GADA)	39:7
<i>nukaribbu</i> (wr. LÚ.NU.GIŠ.ŠAR)	46:9
<i>pušā</i> (wr. LÚ <i>pu-ša-a-a</i>)	45:12; 56:3
<i>qīpu</i> (wr. LÚ <i>qí-i-pi</i>)	13:10; 20:5; 72:3, 8; 88:10
<i>qīpu ša Eanna</i> (wr. LÚ <i>qí-i-pi šá</i> <i>É.AN.NA</i>)	13:10; 83:3; 86:21; 87:9
<i>rāb kāri</i> (wr. LÚ.GAL <i>ka-a-ri</i>)	1:17; 65:7 (?)
<i>rāb ṭabihē</i> (wr. LÚ.GAL <i>GÍR.LÁ</i>)	7:3
<i>rē'ū sattukki</i> (wr. LÚ.SIPA <i>SÁ.DUG₄</i>)	30:6; 31:4; 38:6; 39:6, 8, 9; 52:4; 64:16; 118:4
<i>sukkalu</i> (wr. LÚ.SUKKAL)	6:3
<i>šābit qāte</i> (wr. LÚ <i>ša-bit ŠU</i>)	64:2
<i>šabu</i> (wr. LÚ.ERIN.MEŠ)	82:10; 112:2
<i>šadidi</i> (wr. LÚ <i>ša-dí-dí</i>)	88:13
<i>šakin mati</i> (wr. LÚ.GAR.KUR)	16:10
<i>šakin ṭēmi Babili</i> (wr. LÚ.GAR.UMUŠ <i>TIN.TIR.KI</i>)	82:11
<i>ša muḫḫi quppu</i> (wr. <i>šá UGU qu-up-pu</i>)	64:19
<i>ša rēsi</i>	42:4; 64:21
<i>ša rēš šarri bēl piqitti</i> (wr. LÚ.SAG.LUGAL <i>LÚ.EN pi-qit-ti</i>)	64:18, 19; 78:11
<i>šatammu</i> (wr. LÚ.ŠÁ.TAM)	64:4, 18; 72:4; 81:6; 104:11

NAME	TEXT
<i>šatammu ša Eanna</i> (wr. LÚ.ŠA.TAM.Ē.AN.NA)	64:18; 82:15
<i>širkē</i> (wr. LÚ.PA.KAB.DU.ME or <i>ši-ra-ku</i>)	45:5, 8; 68:5; 72:1, 10, 13, 21
<i>ṭupšar Eanna</i> (wr. LÚ.ŠID.MEŠ šá Ē.AN.NA)	5:5'; 64:22; 72:3, 4, 8, 16'; 77:4
<i>ṭupšar Ekalli</i> (wr. LÚ.ŠID.Ē.GAL)	16:11; 72:11'
<i>ṭupšarru</i> (wr. LÚ.ŠID or LÚ.DUB.SAR)	72:3, 39;
	74:16; 75:13; 77:24; 79:14; 80:17; 81:13; 82:19; 83:15; 84:16;
	86:27; 87:15; 88:20; 89:10; 90:16; 91:17; 92:14; 94:15; 95:13;
	96:11; 97:13; 98:11; 99:11; 100:14; 101:13; 102:20; 108:10
<i>ušandu</i> (wr. LÚ.MUŠEN.DŪ)	17:7; 110:9

MONARCHS

<i>Amēl-Marduk</i> (wr. LÚ.dAMAR.UD)	65:12; 93:13
<i>Kambuzija</i> (wr. <i>kam-bu-zi-ia</i>)	45:3; 64:28; 82:22; 84:19
<i>Kuraš</i> (wr. <i>ku-ra-áš</i>)	60:5; 78:22
<i>Nabû-apla-ušur</i> (wr. dAG-A-PAP or DUMU.UŠ.PAP)	8:7; 24:12; 34:13; 35:12;
	37:13; 61:6; 104:10
<i>Nabû-kudurri-ušur</i> (wr. dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ)	1:23; 2:13;
	5:14; 13:4, 6, 12; 14:10; 16:21; 17:10; 18:13; 19:7; 21:10; 22:9;
	23:9; 25:7; 26:3; 27:8; 28:11; 29:12; 30:8; 31:7; 38:9; 39:11; 40:12;
	44:5; 48:11; 49:10; 52:7; 53:8; 54:7; 62:8; 63:7; 66:7; 67:11; 69:10;
	70:6; 72:6; 73:15; 75:16; 80:19; 81:6; 83:18; 6:3, 4, 14, 28; 87:17;
	88:22; 90:19; 91:19; 93:13; 95:15; 96:15; 97:18; 98:14; 99:14;
	100:17; 102:23; 106:14; 107:8; 108:7; 109:7; 110:11
<i>Nabû-na'id</i> (wr. dAG-I or IM.TUK)	3:9; 6:10; 7:15; 11:8; 50:10; 55:10;
	57:10; 58:6; 59:6; 68:2; 71:9; 74:4, 19; 76:19; 77:27;
	79:18; 85:15; 92:16; 101:16; 111:9; 112:6; 113:6
<i>Nergal-šarra-ušur</i> (wr. dU+GUR-LUGAL-ŠEŠ)	42:7

TEMPLES

<i>Eanna</i> (wr. Ē.AN.NA)	2:6; 25:4; 48:3; 65:3; 67:2; 72:33; 80:10; 83:4;
	86:10; 87:7; 90:7; 94:6, 7; 96:7; 99:7
<i>E-ušur-amāssu</i> (wr. Ē-dŠEŠ-INIM-šu)	73:13

DEITIES

<i>Bēlit ša Uruk</i> (wr. dGAŠAN šá UNUG.KI)	26:8; 61:3;
	69:2; 76:6; 77:23; 81:9; 84:2, 7; 85:3, 7; 86:1; 87:2,
	6; 88:2; 90:6; 91:4, 7; 94:3; 99:1; 101:2, 5, 8
<i>Innin</i> (wr. dINNIN)	7:6 (?); 38:5; 101:2, 9
<i>Innin Uruk</i> (wr. dINNIN UNUG.KI)	84:2; 88:2; 90:3
<i>Ištar</i> (wr. dīš-tar)	96:1; 99:1
<i>Nanā</i> (wr. dna-na-a)	17:5; 64:3; 76:6; 84:3; 85:3; 86:1; 88:2;
	90:3; 91:4; 94:4; 96:1, 2; 99:1; 101:3
<i>Ušur-amāssu</i> (wr. dŠEŠ-INIM-su)	63:3

NAME	TEXT
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES	
Cities and Towns	
<i>Larsa</i> (wr. UD.UNUG.KI)	65
<i>Adabu-ili</i> (wr. <i>a-da-bu</i> -DINGIR)	93:5
<i>Amat-Bēl</i> (wr. <i>a-mat</i> -dEN)	98:12
<i>Babīl</i> (wr. TIN.TIR.KI)	1:20; 17:8; 72:5;
	88:21; 96:13; 99:13
<i>Borsippa</i> (wr. BĀR.SIPA.KI)	64:26
<i>Ḫudada</i> (wr. ḫu-da-da)	92:15
<i>Iadaqu</i> (wr. <i>ia-da-qu</i>)	73:6, 3
<i>Ša arata ša pīhat Uruk</i> (wr. šá-a-ra-a-ta šá NAM.UNUG.KI)	97:15
<i>Ša Bēl-ēfir</i> (wr. šá dEN-SUR)	89:6
<i>Ša Nabû-ēriš</i> (wr. šá dAG-KAM)	72:14
<i>Ša Nabû-bēl-ili</i> (wr. šá dAG-BE-DINGIR)	92:5
<i>Ša šatammu</i> (wr. šá LÚ.ŠA.TAM)	97:7
<i>Ša Ṭabi-Adad</i> (wr. DU ₁₀ .GA-dIM)	89:12
<i>Ša ...</i>	92:5
<i>Uruk</i> (wr. UNUG.KI)	64:7; 72:33; 74:18;
	75:14; 76:2, 9; 77:26; 80:18; 81:6; 82:20; 90:17; 91:18;
	94:16; 95:14; 98:4 (?); 100:15; 101:15; 102:22
<i>... im</i>	89:12
Watercourses	
<i>Nār Babi</i> (wr. KŪ)	64:7
<i>Nār Bab ša Bēlit ša Uruk</i> (wr. KŪ šá dGAŠAN šá UNUG.KI)	80:18
<i>Nār Bašsu</i> (wr. <i>ba-aš-su</i>)	89:5
<i>Nār Bašsu ša Bābīl</i> (wr. <i>ba-aš-su ša</i> TIN.TIR.KI)	96:13
<i>Nār Bitqa ša Bēl-ēfir</i> (wr. <i>bitqa</i> šá dEN-SUR)	81:14; 84:17
<i>Nār Bitqa ša Ladnanu</i> (wr. <i>bit-qa</i> šá la-ad-na-nu)	85:3, 14
<i>Nār Innin</i> (wr. dINNIN.NA)	89:12; 101:2, 9
<i>Nār Mekiri</i> (wr. <i>me-ki-ri</i>)	64:7
<i>Nār ša Bīt-ilāni</i> (wr. šá Ē.DINGIR.MEŠ)	84:2
<i>Šihu ša Bēlit ša Uruk</i> (wr. <i>ši-i-ḫu</i> šá dGAŠAN šá UNUG.KI)	78:20; 81:14; 84:17

Texts in Transliteration and Translation

1
WHM 1504

- 1) 'x' MA.NA 16 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR *ri-bi-it*
- 2) *ú-il-tim* MEŠ šá 1 GÚ.UN 45 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR
- 3) ŠAM SÍG.HI.A šá ina IGI IdEN-DÙ
- 4) A-šú šá IdU-NU-MUN A Idⁱⁿ⁻ⁿⁱⁿ 'x'
- 5) u IdŠÚ-MU-ŠEŠ A-šú šá Id^{xx} [...]
- 6) 2-5/6 MA.NA 1 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR 'ŠAM'
- 7) 18-1/2 GÍN *gi-ru-ú* KÙ.GI 'a-di *muḫ-ḫi* [...]
- 8) *ir-bi* šá IdEN-TIN-it LÚ *mu-kil ap-pa-a-ta*
- 9) a-na 5 GÍN.ĀM 2-ta ŠU^{II}.MEŠ a-di *muḫ-ḫi* 6 GÍN
- 10) 28 *ir-bi* šá IdNUMUN-ia
- 11) A-šú šá IdEN-MU-GAR-un
- 12) 'PAP' 6 5/6 MA.NA 6 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR šá ina IGI IdEN-DÙ A-šú šá IdU-NU-MUN
- 13) 2 MA.NA 14 GÍN ina KÙ.BABBAR šá ina IGI IdTIN-ṭu
- 14) A-šú šá IdEN-BA-šá A Id^{ir-a-nu}
- 15) PAP 9 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR *ku-um* KÙ.BABBAR
- 16) 'šá' IdU+GUR-PAP LÚ.GAL 'ka-a-ri'
- 17) ina ŠU^{II} IdEN-DÙ A-šú šá IdU-NU-MUN *iš-šu-ú* a-na
- 18) IdEN-DÙ A-šú šá IdU-NU-MUN *na-din*
- 19) [...] *ia* A-šú šá 'xxx' [...]
- 20) [...] A-šú šá IdAG [...]
- 21) TIN.TIR.KI ITU.APIN UD.17.KAM
- 22) MU.23.KAM IdAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ
- 23) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI
- 24) 'x' MA.NA 'xxxx'
- 25) a-na GI.MEŠ *e-tir*

Translation

(Document concerning) . . . minas, sixteen shekels of silver, the amount remaining (from the) contracts for one talent, forty-five minas of silver, the equivalent (lit., price) of wool which was placed at the disposal of Bēl-ibni, son of Mukīn-zēri, descendant of Innin' [...] and Marduk-šuma-ušur, son of [...] for one-third mina, one shekel of silver, the

'equivalent' of eighteen and thirteen twenty-fourths shekels of gold 'in addition to' [...] offering of Bēl-uballiṭ, the chariot driver, for five and two-thirds shekels, in addition to six shekels, twenty-eight (shekels are) the . . . , offering of Zērija, son of Bēl-šuma-iškun—total of six and five-sixths minas, six shekels of silver, which were placed at the disposal of Bēl-ibni, son of Mukīn-zēri, (and) two minas, fourteen shekels, from the silver which was placed at the disposal of Balāṭu, son of Bēl-iqīša, descendant of Irani—total of nine minas of silver, in place of the silver 'which' Nergal-nāšir, the overseer of the quay, received (lit., brought) from Bēl-ibni, son of Mukīn-zēri (and) which was given to Bēl-ibni, son of Mukīn-zēri [...] son of Nabû [...] Babylon, month of Araḫsamnu, seventeenth day, twenty-third year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon. [...] minas [...] have been paid for the property (lit., the reeds).

2
WHM 1643

- 1) 23 1/2 MA.NA UD.KA.BAR KI 'x' [...]
- 2) 6 2/3 MA.NA 'AN.BAR' 'x' [...] 'xxx'
- 3) 7 1/2 MA.NA ŠAM AN.BAR [...]
- 4) 35 MA.NA 1/3 5 GÍN UD.KA.BAR ina UD.KA.BAR
- 5) *šul-lum-du* šá ina *muḫ-ḫi-šú* IdAMAR.UD-DUB-NU-MUN
- 6) A-šú šá IdDÜ-dINNIN a-na É-AN.NA IGI-ir
- 7) 44 MA.NA UD.KA.BAR *ḫa-a-ṭu*
- 8) 'xxxx' ŠAM 20 MA.NA UD.[KA.BAR] [...]
- 9) 5 MA.NA 10 GÍN AN.BAR *ku-um* 3 1/2 MA.[NA] [...]
- 10) 'xxx' *pi* šá 'xx' *ri a-na* 2 MA.NA 'xx' [...]
- 11) PAP 49 1/2 MA.NA UD.KA.BAR IdAG-DU [...]
- 12) A-šú šá IdDÜ-d15 IGI-ir
- 13) ITU.ZIZ UD.3.KAM MU.22.KAM dAG-NIG.DU-ŠEŠ

TEXTS IN TRANSLITERATION AND TRANSLATION

14) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Twenty-three and one-half minas of bronze, the 'equivalent (lit., price)' of six and two-thirds minas of 'iron' [...] seven and one-half minas, the equivalent (lit., price) of [...] thirty-five minas, twenty-five shekels of bronze from the final payment of bronze which was charged against Marduk-šāpik-zēri, son of Ibni-Innin, were received at Eanna. Nabû-mukīn [...], son of Ibni-Ištar, has received forty-four minas of bronze that have been weighed out [...], equivalent of twenty minas of bronze [...], five minas, ten shekels of iron in place of three and one-half minas [...] which [...] for two minas [...]—total of forty-nine and one half minas of bronze. Month of Šabaṭu, third day, twenty-second year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

3
WHM 1655

- 1) 5 (BÁN) KAŠ *pa-šu-ú*
- 2) a-na LÚ.SIMUG UD.KA.BAR
- 3) šá UD.KA.BAR
- 4) [...] *ma ka a* 'x'
- 5) [...] *ab ḫa ru*
- 6) [...] dDI.KU5-KAM
- 7) *ma-ḫi-ir*
- 8) ITU.GUD UD.10.KAM
- 9) MU.5.KAM dAG-I
- 10) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI'

Translation

(Document concerning) thirty qa of white beer, for the bronzesmith [...] bronze [...] Madānu-ēriš has received. Month of Ajaru, tenth day, fifth year of Nabû-na'id, king of 'Babylon'.

4
WHM 1560

- 1) 1/2 MA.NA 1/2 GÍN KÙ.GI
- 2) *man-di-ti* šá 'xxxxx'
- 3) 14 *šul-pu*
- 4) 2 *ḫu-pu* 'xx'

- 5) *ina lib-bi* 12 GÍN 'KÙ.GI'
- 6) *man-di-ti* 'xxx'
- 7) UD.'x.KAM'
- 8) 18 1/2 GÍN KÙ.GI
- 9) *ina NÍG.GA ina muḫ-ḫi*
- 10) šá 'šá-du-nu LÚ.KÙ.DIM
- 11) ITU.AB UD.17.KAM
- 12) MU.2.KAM

Translation

(Document concerning) one-half mina, one-half shekel of gold, mountings of [...], fourteen objects, (and) two [...] . From this amount, twelve shekels of 'gold,' mountings [...] the . . . day, (and) eighteen and one-half shekels of gold (are) from the treasury (and) are charged against Šadūnu, the goldsmith. Month of Tebetu, seventeenth day, second year.

5
WHM 1664

- 1) 4 MA.NA 1/3 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR *nu-uḫ-ḫu-tú*
- 2) 15 2/3 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR *ḫa-a-ṭu*
- 3) 23 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR ŠAM 2 1/2 MA.[NA] 'x' [GÍN] KÙ.GI
- 4) a-na 9 GÍN 4-ut [...]
- 5) PAP.PAP 43 MA.NA. KÙ.BABBAR ŠAM 'x'
- 6) a-na šá-ka-an IdAG-PAP A-šú šá 'xxx'
- 7) LÚ *gú-gal* šá É LÚ.UD.SAR.ŠE.GA IGI-ir

lower edge broken away

- 1') [...] *din* MU [...]
- 2') 'xxx' *ia* A-šú šá IdAMAR.UD-PAP DUMU Id^{ir-a-nu}
- 3') IdAG-SUR-ZI.ME A-šú šá IdEN-DA DUMU Id^{ši-gu-ú-a}
- 4') u LÚ.SID IdAMAR.UD-SUR A-šú šá IdEN-MU-GAR-un
- 5') LÚ.SID É-AN.NA ITU.GAN UD.6.KAM MU.I.KAM
- 6') dAG-NÍG.DU-PAP LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Four minas, one-third shekel of quality silver fifteen and two-thirds minas of silver in cash (lit., that have been weighed out),

(and) twenty-three minas of silver, the equivalent (lit., price) of two and one-half minas, . . . [shekels] of gold for nine and one-fourth shekels [. . .] grand total of forty-three minas of silver, the equivalent (lit., price) of [. . .] were received for the use of Nabû-nāšir, son of [. . .], the canal inspector of the temple, the *Sin-magir* official. [. . .] nādin-šumi (?) [. . .] son of Marduk-nāšir, descendant of Iranu, Nabû-ētir-napšati, son of Bēl-le'i, descendant of Šigūa, and the scribe, Marduk-ētir, son of Bēl-šuma-iškun, the temple accountant. Month of Kislimu, sixth day, first year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

6
WHM 1659

- 1) [. . .] 9 GÍN 4¹-ut KŪ.GI
- 2) [. . .] 1¹ GIŠ tal-lu
- 3) šā^dUR.MAḤ LÚ.SUKKAL-lu
- 4) IdEN-DŪ u IdINNIN-MU-DŪ
- 5) LÚ.KŪ.DIM.ME maḥ-ru
- 6) ina 1/2 MA.NA šā qu-ul-lu
- 7) 1^{xx} din šú u 10-GÍN
- 8) 1^{xxx}
- 9) ITU.GAN UD.5.KAM MU.6.KAM
- 10) [dAG]-IM.TUK LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) [. . .] nine and 'one-fourth' shekels of gold, [. . .] the sword with the lion's image (belonging to) the court official (?) which Bēl-ibni and Innin-šuma-ibni, the goldsmiths, have received, from the one-half mina which is (in) torques [. . .] and ten shekels [. . .]. Month of Kislimu, fifth day, sixth year of [Nabû]-na'id king of Babylon.

7
WHM 1662

- 1) 1 GÍN KŪ.GI ir-bi
- 2) šā^dAG-šu-lum-LUGAL
- 3) LÚ.GAL LÚ.GIR.LÁ
- 4) 1/2 GÍN KŪ.GI šā^d a-na¹
- 5) 5 1/2 GÍN KŪ.BABBAR šā^d ina¹ ŠU^{II}
- 6) 1^{sa}/ti-DINGIR na-sá-a

- 7) PAP 1 1/2 GÍN KŪ.GI
- 8) hum-mu-šú¹ 1^{xx} ru
- 9) ina UDUN u pi-iṭ-ru LÁ
- 10) a-na 1 GÍN 4-ut ḥal-lu-ru
- 11) KŪ.GI GUR a-na dul-la
- 12) ina IGI IdEN-DŪ u IdINNIN-MU-DŪ
- 13) LÚ.KŪ.DIM.ME ITU.ZÍZ
- 14) UD.15.KAM MU.6¹.KAM
- 15) dAG-IM.TUK LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) one shekel of gold, offering of Nabû-šullum-šarri, the man in charge of the sword bearers, (and) one-half shekel of gold which was brought 'by' Šalti-ili 'for' five and one-half shekels of silver. Total of one and one-half shekels of gold (with) one-fifth shekel being lost through . . . processing in the furnace (which) were returned for one and one-fourth shekels, plus one-tenth shekel of gold for processing (and which are) at the disposal of Bēl-ibni and Innin-šuma-ibni, the goldsmiths. Month of Šabaṭu, fifteenth day, 'sixth' year of Nabû-na'id, king of Babylon.

8
WHM 1629

- 1) 11 GÍN KŪ.GI 7 sa-an-ḥa-nu KŪ.GI
- 2) I-en šā KŪ.GI sa-an-ḥa-nu in-da-ṭu
- 3) 5 ḥar-ḥar-ru KŪ.GI šā iš ḥu [. . .]
- 4) IdAG-PAP A-šú šā IdU+GUR-MU¹
- 5) IGI-ir
- 6) [ITU].ZÍZ UD.28.KAM MU.11.KAM
- 7) dAG-A-PAP LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Nabû-nāšir, the son of Nergal-iddina, received eleven shekels of gold, seven golden rings (of which) one golden ring was missing, (and) five golden chains [. . .]. [Month] of Šabaṭu, twenty-eighth day, eleventh year of Nabû-apla-ušur, king of Babylon.

9
WHM 1610

- 1) 1/3 4 GÍN gam-ri AN.BAR
- 2) 1 šā¹ 1^{xx} [. . .] AN¹.BAR
- 3) 1 ma ru¹ 1^{xx} AN.BAR
- 4) 1 1^x ḥa pi AN.BAR
- 5) IdAG-NUMUN-MU LÚ.SIMUG.AN.BAR
- 6) ma-ḥir a-na
- 7) 1¹mar-duk-a LÚ.SIMUG.UD.KA.BAR
- 8) a-na 1¹šā-du-nu LÚ.KŪ.DIM
- 9) na-din ITU.ZÍZ UD.14.KAM
- 10) MU.9.KAM

Translation

Nabû-zēra-iddina, the ironsmith, has received twenty-four shekels, total amount of iron, one . . . of iron, one iron . . . (and) one [. . .] of iron (which) were given to Marduk, the bronzesmith, (and) to Šadūnu, the goldsmith. Month of Šabaṭu, fourteenth day, ninth year.

10
WHM 1536

- 1) 1/2 MA.NA 1⁸ GÍN AN.BAR
- 2) 2-ta NÍG.GÍL.LA-a-ta AN.BAR
- 3) 3 kak-kab-ti AN.BAR
- 4) IdAG-NUMUN-MU ma-ḥir
- 5) ITU.¹ SIG₄ UD.2.KAM MU.9.KAM

Translation

Nabû-zēra-iddina has received one-half mina, 'eight' shekels of iron, two iron sickles (and) three star-shaped iron objects. 'Month' of Simanu, second day, ninth year.

11
WHM 1661

- 1) 4 na-āš-ḥi-pi-tum
- 2) 1¹ÉR-ia A-šú šā
- 3) 1¹man-nu-a-ki-i-ar-ba-il
- 4) ma-ḥi-ir
- 5) ina pa-ni 1¹ér-rib-šú
- 6) A Idna-na-a-MU
- 7) ITU.KIN UD.11.KAM

- 8) MU.11.KAM dAG-I
- 9) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Ardija, son of Mannu-akī-arba'il, has received four shovels (which) is at the disposal of Eribšu, son of Nanā-iddina. Month of Ululu, eleventh day, eleventh year of Nabû-na'id, king of Babylon.

12
WHM 1534

- 1) 2 2/3 MA.NA 7 GÍN
- 2) TA¹ 1^{xxx} KŪ.BABBAR
- 3) ina IGI 1¹ŠU
- 4) LÚ.NAGAR
- 5) ITU.GAN
- 6) UD.22.KAM
- 7) MU.3.KAM

Translation

(Document concerning) two and two-thirds minas, seven shekels from the . . . silver placed at the disposal of Gimillu, the carpenter. Month of Kislimu, twenty-second day, third year.

13
WHM 1519

- 1) 7 1/2 MA.NA 8 GÍN 2-ta ŠU^{II}.ME
- 2) ul-tu lib-bi ir-bi šā¹ ITU.ŠE¹

(six lines of erasure)

- 3) ku-um ri-ḥa-a-ni šā¹ dul-lu
- 4) šā¹ TA¹ MU.9.KAM dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ
- 5) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI a(1)-d(1) (text: ḥu)
- 6) MU.11.KAM
- 7) dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI
- 8) 1¹šā¹ dAG-šu-ú A¹ er₄-ba
- 9) LÚ¹ šu¹ 1¹ a a e-tir
- 10) ina GUB-su šā¹ IdMAŠ-LUGAL-ŠEŠ
- 11) LÚ qí-i-pi
- 12) ITU.ŠE UD.8.KAM MU.12.KAM
- 13) dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.[TIR.KI]

Translation

(Document concerning) seven and one-half minas, eight and two-thirds shekels of 'silver' from the income for the 'month of Addaru' in place of the remainder of the materials which (are) 'from' the ninth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon, until (!) the eleventh year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon (and which) Ša-Nabû-šû, son of Erîba, the . . . has paid. In the presence of Ninurta-šarra-ušur, the overseer (of Eanna). Month of Addaru, eighth day, twelfth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Ba[bylon].

14
WHM 1538

- 1) 4 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR a-na
- 2) *dul-lu* šá É.GAL
- 3) *ina* ŠU^{II} *Id*_{in-nin}-NUMUN-BA-šá
- 4) A-šû šá *Id*AG-ŠEŠ-MU
- 5) a-na *Id*AG-EN-šû-nu GIŠ
- 6) [. . .] MU-DU
- 7) 'xxx'
- 8) ITU.AB UD.28.KAM
- 9) MU.23.KAM
- 10) *d*AG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ
- 11) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Nabû-bêšunu received four minas of silver for work (to be performed) in the palace from Innin-zêra-iqîša, son of Nabû-aḥa-iddina, for [. . .] šuma-ukîn [. . .]. Month of Tebetu, twenty-eighth day, twenty-third year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

15
WHM 1616

- 1) 4 GÍN 4-ut LÁ-ṭi KÙ.BABBAR [. . .]
- 2) a-na 3 KUŠ *šal-la-ni*
- 3) 1 GÍN *gi-ru-ú* 'KÙ.BABBAR'
- 4) a-na KUŠ.MEŠ šá *gam-ru*
- 5) u a-na UZU.DIR.MEŠ
- 6) *bit-qa* a-na ĩ.GIŠ
- 7) a-na É *hi-il-šu*
- 8) ITU.DIRI.ŠE.GUR₁₀.KUD UD.2.KAM

9) MU.14.KAM

Translation

(Document concerning) three and three-fourths shekels of silver [. . .] for three tanned hides, one and one twenty-fourth shekels 'of silver' for the total number of hides and for . . . (and) one-eighth (shekel) for oil for the *hīlšu* house. Month of Addaru, second day, fourteenth year.

Commentary

- 2) See text 29 and Weisberg, YOS 17:63, 64, 65, etc.

16
WHM 1528

- 1) 'i-na' 1 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR šá *it-ti*
- 2) 'KAR-^dEN
- 3) *Id*'AG¹-DÜ-ŠEŠ 'xx' [. . .] a-na EDIN
- 4) na-šû-ú 'xx' [. . .] 'KAR-^dEN
- 5) u 'TIN-šu šá a-na' 'na' [. . .] *nin-du*
- 6) šá ŠE.BAR a-na 'D *har-ri* šá 'ab-da-a
- 7) *šap-ru* na-din 2 GÍN a-na
- 8) *Id*UTU-ŠEŠ-MU u *Id*AG-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-GI
- 9) šá a-na IGI LÚ 2-ú *šap-ru*
- 10) na-din 1/2 GÍN a-na 3 (BÁN) 'xxx' u
- 11) [. . .] LÚ.A.KIN.MEŠ šá LÚ.GAR.KUR
- 12) [. . .] 'KAR-^dEN LÚ.ŠID É.GAL
- 13) [. . .] 5 1/2 GÍN a-na 'KAR-^dEN'
- 14) [. . .] 'x' 2-ú 'x'
- 15) 'šá' *it-ti* 'mar-duk a-na UGU
- 16) *nin-du* šá ŠE.BAR *šap-ru* na-din
- 17) 50 GÍN a-na 'IdEN-MU A 'IdAG-'SUR'
- 18) u 'IdAG-ŠEŠ-MU A 'Idna-na-a-KAM
- 19) a-na i-da-a-ta šá LÚ.HUN.GÁ.'MEŠ'
- 20) u LÚ.MÁ.LAH₄.MEŠ na-din
- 21) ITU.ŠU UD.6.KAM MU.15.KAM
- 22) *d*AG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

'From' the one mina of silver which was brought to the fields with Mušēzib-Bēl, 'Nabû-bāni-aḥi, [. . .] Mušēzib-Bēl and Balāssu which was sent down to the watercourse of Abdā for [. . .] measured amount of barley; it was delivered (lit., given). Two shekels (of silver) for Šamaš-aḥa-iddina and Nabû-aḥḥē-šullim (and) which were sent down and placed at the

disposal of the two men were delivered. One-half shekel for eighteen qa (?) [. . .] the messengers of the governor [. . .] 'Mušēzib-Bēl, the palace accountant (lit., scribe) [. . .] five and one-half shekels for Mušēzib-Bēl [. . .] . . . 'which' were sent down with Marduk and charged against the measured amount of barley were delivered. Fifty shekels were delivered to Bēl-iddina, son of Nabû-ēṭir and Nabû-aḥa-iddina, son of Nanā-ēriš, for wages for the workmen and the boatmen. Month of Du'uzu, sixth day, fifteenth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

17
WHM 1571

- 1) 1 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR a-na 'xx'
- 2) UD.'KA.BAR'
- 3) šá 'DU₁₀.GA-UNUG.KI šá a-na
- 4) TIN.TIR.KI
- 5) *šap-ru* na-din
- 6) 1/2 GÍN a-na *par-su*
- 7) a-na šá 'na-na-a' 'GIŠ'
- 8) 1/2 GÍN a-na 'Idna-na-a' 'a' [. . .]
- 9) LÚ.MUŠEN.DÜ
- 10) šá *iš-ur* a-na TIN.TIR.KI GIŠ
- 11) ITU.DU₆ [UD.x.] KAM MU.16.'KAM'
- 12) *d*AG-NÍG.[DU].ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) one shekel of silver for . . . 'bronze,' belonging to Ṭabi-Uruk, which he sent to Babylon. It was delivered. One-half shekel, for the ritual of the goddess Nanā 'was received,' (and) one-half shekel was brought for birds Nanā [. . .], the fowler, to Babylon. Month of Tašritu, [. . . day,] sixteenth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

18
WHM 1632

- 1) *ina* 'x' MA.NA AN.BAR
- 2) šá a-na 'ina-qī-bit-^dEN SUM-na-tū
- 3) 51 MA.NA 18 GÍN AN.BAR *be ri* 'xx'
- 4) 14 1/2 MA.NA 5 GÍN *i si ti ne*
- 5) PAP 1 GÜ.UN 2 MA.NA 53 GÍN 'xx'

- 6) *ri-e-ḫi*
- 7) 6 MA.NA 9 GÍN AN.BAR *ina* IGI-šû
- 8) 12 1/2 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR *i-di* 'šû'
- 9) e-[*ti*]
- 10) NÍG.ŠID *ma-na-ti*
- 11) 'ina-qī-[*bit*-^dEN] [. . .] *tum-ma*
- 12) ITU.GAN UD.27.KAM MU.17.KAM
- 13) *d*AG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI
- 14) AN.BAR šá TA MU.16.KAM a-di
- 15) ITU.GAN MU.17.KAM

Translation

From the . . . minas of iron, which were delivered (lit., given) to Ina-qībit-Bēl, fifty-one minas, eighteen shekels of iron . . . fourteen and one-half minas, five shekels . . . —total of one talent, two minas, fifty-three shekels . . . remain. The remaining six minas, nine shekels of iron are at his disposal. 'His' wages of twelve and one-half shekels of silver 'have been paid'. The account of Ina-qī[bit-Bēl] [has been settled(?)]. Month of Kislimu, twenty-seventh day, seventeenth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon. The iron is from (the period beginning with) the sixteenth year until the month of Kislimu of the seventeenth year (of Nabû-kudurri-ušur).

19
WHM 1561

- 1) 'x' GÍN KÙ.BABBAR 5(BÁN) ŠE.BAR
- 2) 'IdINNIN-KA-ŠEŠ
- 3) *ina* ŠUK.ME-šû šá ITU.APIN
- 4) u ITU.GAN GIŠ
- 5) ITU.GAN UD.11.KAM
- 6) MU.30.KAM
- 7) *d*AG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ
- 8) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Innin-pī-ušur received . . . shekels of silver (and) thirty qa of barley from his food allotment for the months of Araḥsamnu and Kislimu. Month of Kislimu, eleventh day, thirtieth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

20
WHM 1656

- 1) 6 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR 2 KUŠ
til-li-nin-du
- 2) 2 áš-la-a-tú 10 MA.NA šī-in-du
- 3) 1.ME 1.GIŠ 2 KUŠ šal-la
- 4) 2 KUŠ du-šu-ú
- 5) LÚ qí-i-pi it-ti-šú
- 6) a-na muh^h-bi dul-lu šá IGI
- 7) it-ta-ši
- 8) ITU.NE UD.2.KAM
- 9) MU.19.KAM

Translation

The overseer brought with him six minas of silver, two pieces of leather equipment, two measuring ropes (?), ten minas of wool, oil, sesame oil, two tanned hides of dušú leather, two šallu leather hides, (all of which were) charged against (lit., for) materials that were at (his) disposal. Month of Abu, second day, nineteenth year.

21
WHM 1505

- 1) 2 GIŠ ma-ši-hu šá ŠE.GIŠ.1
- 2) [šá TA] LÚ.1. SUR-ú-tu šá ITU.ŠE
- 3) IdAG-DÜ-ŠEŠ A¹-šú šá I ER.dAG
GIŠ
- 4) I(Pi) 4(BÁN) šá 10 UD. ÈŠ.ÈŠ
- 5) 4⁷ šá qu-ul-lu-pu šá ITU.ŠE
- 6) šá a-ki-i UD.20.KAM 1-en BÂN ŠE.GIŠ.1
- 7) šá UD.8.KAM šá ITU.DU₆
- 8) IdAG-ka-šir A¹a-qar-A GIŠ¹
- 9) ITU.ZÍZ UD.25.KAM MU.14.KAM
- 10) dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Nabû-bāni-aḫi, 'son' of Arad-Nabû, brought two measures of 'sesame oil' [which are from] the prebend of the guild of oil makers for the month of Addaru Nabû-kāšir, son of Aqar-apli, 'received' one pi, twenty-four qa (of sesame oil) for ten festival days (and) four sweet cakes for the month of Addaru, which is in like manner as the twentieth day (and) six qa of sesame oil (in like manner) as the eighth

day of the month of Tašritu. Month of Šabaṭu, twenty-fifth day, fourteenth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

Commentary

- 2) See parallel in VAS 15 28:5 and BIN 1 96:5 and 10 as well as Nbn 424:6.

22
WHM 1558

- 1) 1(Pi) 4(BÂN) 3 qa ŠE.GIŠ.1
- 2) šá 10½ UD. ÈŠ. ÈŠ.MEŠ
- 3) 4 šá qu-ul-lu-pu
- 4) šá TA lib-bi ITU.¹KIN¹
- 5) a-di UD.¹x¹.KAM ša ITU.¹x¹
- 6) 'xx' [...] 'xxx'
- 7) [...]
- 8) ITU.DU₆ UD.29.KAM
- 9) MU.28.KAM dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ
- 10) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) one pi, twenty-seven qa of sesame oil for ten and one-half festival days (and) for sweet cakes which from the middle of the month of 'Ululu' until the . . . day of the month of [...]. Month of Tašritu, twenty-ninth day, twenty-eighth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

23
WHM 1546

- 1) 5-ta U₈.SAL.AL
- 2) šá a-na 5 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR
- 3) a-na IdAG-NUMUN-DÜ
- 4) A¹TIN-su na-dan-na
- 5) [...] 'xxx' IGI-ir
- 6) [...] 'xxx'
- 7) [...] 'x' hu
- 8) ITU.SIG₄ UD.28.KAM
- 9) MU.13.KAM dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ
- 10) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

[...] . . . has received five-year-old ewes which were delivered (lit., given) to Nabû-zēra-ibni, son of Balāssu, for five

shekels of silver [. . .] Month of Simanu, twenty-eighth day, thirteenth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

24
WHM 1692

- 1) 30 UDU pu-ḫa-lum
- 2) 1 ME 93 U₈.TU
- 3) 24 UDU.MAŠ.GAL.ME
- 4) 64 UDU.MAŠ.SAL.ME
- 5) 2 MAŠ.GAL
- 6) ŪZ
- 7) MAŠ.TUR
- 8) SAL.AŠ.QAR
- 9) PAP 3 ME 16 U₈.UDU.HIA
- 10) ina IGI IdAG-ŠEŠ-KAM A IdAG-MU
- 11) ITU.SIG₄ UD.24.KAM
- 12) MU.15.KAM dAG-A-PAP
- 13) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Thirty rams, one hundred ninety-three ewes that have given birth, twenty-four full-grown rams, sixty-four full-grown ewes, two adult he-goats, a she-goat, a male kid, a female kid, total of three hundred sixteen sheep and goats were placed at the disposal of Nabû-aḫa-ēriš, son of Nabû-iddina. Month of Simanu, twenty-fourth day, fifteenth year of Nabû-apla-ušur, king of Babylon.

25
WHM 1681

- 1) 1 UDU.NITÁ ul-tu
- 2) É.GUR₇.UD.3.KAM
- 3) šá ITU.ŠU a-na
- 4) É.AN.NA
- 5) pa-ri-is
- 6) ITU.ŠU UD.3.KAM MU.15.KAM
- 7) dAG¹-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

One ram was selected from the storehouse on the third day of the month of Du'uzu for the (religious ceremony in) Eanna. Month of Du'uzu, third day,

26
WHM 1663

- 1) 2 UDU.NITÁ šá IdAG-DU-[-. . .]
- 2) IdAG-KAM 'x' ú [...]
- 3) MU.34.KAM IdAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ
- 4) ul-tu 'AB.GAL¹.MEŠ ra 'xx' [...]
- 5) 1-en GANÁM 1-en UDU.NITÁ
- 6) 1 UDU.NITÁ šá ina TIN.TIR.KI
- 7) PAP 3 UDU.NITÁ šá IdAG-'KAL¹
- 8) ina É.UDU.NITÁ šá dGAŠAN šá UNUG.[KI]
- 9) a-na IdÜ-ia A-šú šá Id 'xxx'
- 10) id-din-nu

Translation

(Document concerning) two sheep which Nabû-mukīn-[-. . .] Nabû-ēriš [...]. thirty-fourth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur from the 'full-grown cows' [...]. one ewe, one ram, (and) one sheep which is from Babylon—total of three sheep which Nabû-'dannu' delivered (lit., gave) to Bānija, son of [...]. (and which were) from the sheep shed of the Lady of Uruk.

27
WHM 1693

- 1) '5' KUŠ.MEŠ
- 2) 'šá' MAŠ.GAL
- 3) Id INNIN-MU.KAM
- 4) A Id AG-ŠEŠ.ME-GI
- 5) IGI-ir
- 6) ITU.ŠU. UD.4.KAM
- 7) MU.20.KAM
- 8) Id AG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ
- 9) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Innin-šuma-ēriš son of Nabû-aḫḫē-šullim, received five goat hides. Month of Du'uzu, fourth day, twentieth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

28
WHM 1694

- 1) 3 GUD *pu-ḫal*
- 2) 52 AB.GAL.ME
- 3) 10 GUD 2.ME
- 4) 13 AB 2.ME
- 5) 13 GUD.NÍND.A.ME
- 6) 13 AB.NIGIN.ME
- 7) PAP 1 ME 4 AB.GUD.ḪI.A
- 8) *ina* IGI ^{Id}AG-MU-DÛ
- 9) A-šú šá ^{Id}AG-NUMUN-MU
- 10) ITU.ZÍZ UD.7.KAM
- 11) MU.3.KAM ^dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ
- 12) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Three bulls, fifty-two full-grown cows, ten bulls in their second year, thirteen cows in their second year, thirteen head of young cattle, thirteen "free-roaming" cows, total of one hundred four cattle are at the disposal of Nabû-šuma-ibni, son of Nabû-zēra-iddina. Month of Šabaṭu, seventh day, third year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

29
WHM 1680

- 1) 12¹ KUŠ *du-šu-ú*
- 2) 4¹ KUŠ *šal-lu-nu*
- 3) [PAP 16 KUŠ].ME ^{Id}AG-NUMUN-BA-šá
- 4) A-šú šá ^{Id}EN-ŠEŠ-MEŠ-SU
- 5) IGI-ir
- 6) 12 KUŠ *du-šu-ú*
- 7) 3 KUŠ *šal-lu*
- 8) PAP 15 KUŠ.ME
- 9) ^{Id}NUMUN-ú-tu A ^{Id}UTU-SU
- 10) IGI-ir
- 11) ITU¹.GUD UD.7.KAM
- 12) MU.5¹.KAM ^dAG-NÍG.DU-PAP
- 13) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Nabû-zēra-iqīša, son of Bēl-aḫḫē-erība, received twelve *dušū* hides and "four" *šallu* hides [total of sixteen hides]. Zērūtu, son of Šamaš-erība, received twelve *dušū* hides and three *šallu* hides, total of fifteen hides. Month of Ajaru, seventh day, "fifth" year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

Commentary

- 1) See text 15 and Weisberg, YOS 17:63, 64, 65, etc.

30
WHM 1715

- 1) 10 UDU SÁ.DUG₄ šá ^{Id}AG-APIN-eš
- 2) A-šú šá ^{Id}ar-ra-bi
- 3) ^{Id}SEŠ-ia-at-i
- 4) [LÚ].SIPA-šú IGI-ir
- 5) *ina* ^{Id}IGI¹ KU-ti^dAMAR.UD
- 6) LÚ.SIPA SÁ.DUG₄
- 7) [ITU].NE UD.16.KAM
- 8) [MU].26¹.KAM ^dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ
- 9) [LUGAL] TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) ten sheep, regular offering of Nabû-ēriš, son of Arrabi, (which) Aḫu-jāti (?), his shepherd, has received (and) which were placed "at the disposal" of Tukulti-Marduk, the keeper of the regular offerings. [Month] of Abu, sixteenth day, "twenty-sixth" [year] of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, [king] of Babylon.

31
WHM 1716

- 1) 1 *pag-ra* šá UDU.^{Id}NITA¹ ka-lum
- 2) šá *ina* EDIN *mi-i-ti*
- 3) ^{Id}BAD.MAḪ^dAMAR.UD
- 4) LÚ.SIPA.SÁ.DUG₄
- 5) *ma-ḫi-ir*
- 6) ITU.SU UD.17.KAM
- 7) MU.12.KAM ^dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ
- 8) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Tukulti-Marduk, the keeper of the regular offerings, received one carcass of an offering lamb which had died in the field. Month of Du'uzu, seventeenth day, twelfth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

32
WHM 1544

- 1) 16¹ xxx¹ šá¹ AB.GAL.ME¹
- 2) 4 šá GUD xxx¹
- 3) 6 šá AB.^{Id}xx¹.ME
- 4) PAP 26 KUŠ AD.ME
- 5) ^{Id}qar-da-a-a
- 6) IGI-ir ITU.SIG₄
- 7) UD.20.KAM
- 8) MU.14.KAM

Translation

Qardāja has received sixteen cadavers (?) of "full-grown cows," four cadavers (?) of cattle, six "free-roaming (?) " cows—total of twenty-six cadavers. Month of Simanu, twentieth day, fourteenth year.

33
WHM 1567

- 1) 1 GUD *pag-ri* šá GUD^{Id}um-man¹
- 2) ^{Id}AG-NUMUN-DU A ^{Id}mar-duk
- 3) IGI-ir
- 4) ITU.DU₆ UD.14.KAM
- 5) MU.14.KAM

Translation

Nabû-zēra-ukīn, son of Marduk, has received one carcass of a "trained" ox. Month of Tašritu, fourteenth day, fourteenth year.

34
WHM 1618

- 1) *l-en* *pu-ḫa-lum*
- 2) 30¹ AB.Ū.TU.ME
- 3) 19 AB 3-ú-a-ṭi
- 4) 4 AB 3-ú
- 5) 17 AB 2-ú-a-ṭi
- 6) x¹ AB 2-ú
- 7) x¹ AB.NIGIN.MEŠ
- 8) 6¹ GUD.NÍND.A.MEŠ
- 9) PAP 1 ME 20 AB.GUD.ḪI.A *ina* lib-bi
- 10) *qa-bu-ut-ṭi* šá ^{Id}TIN-su
- 11) *ina* IGI ^{Id}bi-bi-e-a A ^{Id}SEŠ.MU
- 12) ITU.GAN UD.22.KAM MU.10.KAM
- 13) ^{Id}AG-A-PAP LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

One bull, "thirty" cows that have given birth, nineteen cows in their third year, four bulls in their third year, seventeen cows in their second year, . . . bulls in their second year, . . . "free-roaming" cows, "six" head of young cattle—total of one hundred cattle from the corral of Balassu are at the disposal of Bibēa, son of Aḫa-iddina. Month of Kislimu, twenty-second day, tenth year of Nabû-apla-ušur, king of Babylon.

35
WHM 1621

- 1) 20 UDU *pu-ḫa-lu*
- 2) 1 ME 28 U₈Ū.TU
- 3) 12 UDU.MAŠ.GAL.ME
- 4) 57 [UDU].^{Id}MAŠ¹.SAL.ME
- 5) MAŠ.GAL
- 6) ŪZ
- 7) MAŠ.^{Id}TUR¹
- 8) SAL.AŠ.QAR
- 9) PAP 2 ME 17 U₈UDU.ḪI.A
- 10) *ina* IGI ^{Id}EN-SUR A ^{Id}AG-[. . .]
- 11) [ITU].SIG₄ UD.21.KAM MU.1.^{Id}KAM¹
- 12) ^{Id}AG¹-A-PAP LUGAL E.KI

Translation

Twenty rams, one hundred twenty-eight ewes that have given birth, twelve full-grown rams, fifty-seven full-grown ewes, a he-goat, a she-goat, a male kid, a female kid—total of two hundred seventeen sheep and goats are placed at the disposal of Bēl-ētir, son of Nabû- . . . [Month] of Simanu, twenty-first day, first year of "Nabû"-apla-ušur, king of Babylon.

36
WHM 1631

- 1) DIŠ+šú UDU *pu-ḫal*
- 2) 3 ME 75 U₈Ū.TU.ME
- 3) 49 UDU MAŠ.GAL.ME
- 4) 1 ME 20 UDU.MAŠ.SAL.ME
- 5) 4 MAŠ.GAL
- 6) 11 ŪZ

- 7) 1 MÁŠ.TUR
- 8) 2 SAL.ÁŠ.QAR
- 9) PAP 6 ME 21 U₈.UDU.ĤI.A
- 10) ina IGI ¹NUMUN-ia A¹Id^{EN}-SUR
- 11) 31 UDU *pu-ḫal* ina IGI-šú
- 12) ITU.SIG₄ UD.16.KAM
- 13) MU.15.KAM

Translation

Sixty rams, three hundred seventy-five ewes that have given birth, forty-nine adult rams, one hundred twenty adult ewes, four he-goats, eleven she-goats, one male kid, two female kids—total of six hundred twenty-one sheep and goats are at the disposal of Zērija, son of Bēl-ētir. Thirty-one (additional) rams are at his disposal. Month of Simanu, sixteenth day, fifteenth year.

37
WHM 1627

- 1) 30 UDU *pu-ḫal*
- 2) 2 ME 20 U₈.¹U.TU¹ ME
- 3) 30 UDU [MÁŠ.GAL.ME]
- 4) 50 UDU MÁŠ.¹SAL¹.ME
- 5) 5 MÁŠ.GAL.ME
- 6) 4 ŪZ
- 7) ¹1 MÁŠ.TUR
- 8) 2 SAL.ÁŠ.QAR
- 9) PAP 3 ME 42 U₈.UDU.ĤI.A
- 10) ina IGI Id¹IGI.DU-KAM
- 11) ¹79¹ UDU ina IGI-šú
- 12) ITU.SIG₄ UD.30.KAM MU.20.KAM
- 13) ¹dAG-A-PAP LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI¹

Translation

Thirty rams, two hundred twenty ewes that have given birth, thirty [adult] rams, fifty adult ewes, five he-goats, four she-goats, one male kid, two female kids—total of three hundred forty-two sheep and goats are at the disposal of Nergal-ēriš. Seventy-nine (additional) sheep are at his disposal. Month of Simanu, thirtieth day, twentieth year of Nabû-apla-ušur, king of Babylon.

- Commentary
- 3, 4) Restorations are based on parallels in 35:3,4; 36:3,4, etc.

38
WHM 1723

- 1) 4 UDU.NÍTA.MEŠ 2 SILÁ.MEŠ
- 2) *ul-tu* ITU.¹APIN¹ UD.24.KAM
- 3) *a-di* UD.26.KAM *a-na*
- 4) ¹din-nin *par-su*
- 5) ¹BAD.MAH¹.¹AMAR.UD
- 6) LÚ.SIPA SÁ.DUG₄
- 7) IGI-ir
- 8) ITU.GAN UD.10.KAM
- 9) MU.15.KAM ¹dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ
- 10) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Tukulti-Marduk, the keeper of the regular offerings, received four rams and two female lambs that were selected for (sacrifice to) Innin from the twenty-fourth to the twenty-sixth day of the month of Araḫsamnu. Month of Kislimu, tenth day, fifteenth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

39
WHM 1719

- 1) 30 UDU SÁ.DUG₄ šá IdUTU-DÜ-ŠEŠ
- 2) A-šú šá Id^{EN}-ŠEŠ-MU
- 3) ¹4¹ šá Id^{na-na-a}-MU¹ xxx¹
- 4) [...] MEŠ šá ¹dAG¹-LUGAL-ŠEŠ ¹x¹
- 5) ¹x¹ šá IdAG¹-MU¹-GIŠ A-šú šá ¹TIN-su
- 6) xxx¹ SÁ.DUG₄
- 7) šá¹ LÚ.NA.GADA.MEŠ *maḫ-ru*
- 8) ina IGI ¹IKU-ti¹.¹AMAR.UD
- 9) A-šú šá ¹NÍG.DU LÚ.SIPA SÁ.DUG₄
- 10) ITU.DU₆ UD.2.KAM MU.24.KAM
- 11) ¹dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ
- 12) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Thirty sheep, the regular offering of Šamaš-bāni-aḫi, son of Bēl-aḫa-iddina, four belonging to Nanā-iddina . . . Nabû-šarra-ušur [...] Nabû-šumu-lišir, son of Balassu, . . . the regular offering of the

gardeners, were received (and) placed at the disposal of Tukulti-Marduk, son of Kudurru, the keeper of the regular offerings. Month of Tašritu, second day, twenty-fourth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

40
WHM 1619

- 1) 30 UDU *pu-ḫal*
- 2) 2 ME 24 U₈.¹U.TU UD.UDU.NÍTA.ME
- 3) ¹23¹ UDU.MÁŠ.GAL.MEŠ
- 4) ¹90¹ UDU.MÁŠ.SAL.MEŠ
- 5) ¹x¹ MÁŠ.¹GAL¹.ME
- 6) ŪZ
- 7) 1 MÁŠ.TUR
- 8) SAL.ÁŠ.QAR
- 9) PAP 3 ME ¹70¹ U₈.UDU.ĤI.A
- 10) ina IGI Id¹xxx¹
- 11) ITU.SIG₄ UD.¹24¹.KAM
- 12) MU.11.KAM IdAG¹-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ¹
- 13) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Thirty rams, two hundred twenty-four ewes that have given birth, twenty-three adult rams, ninety adult ewes, . . . he-goats, one she-goat, one male kid, one female kid—total of three hundred seventy sheep and goats are at the disposal of [. . .]. Month of Simanu, twenty-fourth day, eleventh year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

41
WHM 1594

- 1) [...] li
- 2) [...] ¹x¹ *nu tu-riḫ* ITU.GUD UD.[4].KAM MU.3.KAM
- 3) 4 šá Id¹U+GUR-MU-PAP
- 4) 4 šá Id¹AMAR.UD-PAP
- 5) [...] šá ¹BA-šá-a A¹ xxx¹
- 6) [...] IdAG-MU
- 7) [...] ¹A-a
- 8) 11 šá Id¹na-na-a-MU
- 9) 8 šá Id¹INNIN.NA-DINGIR
- 10) 1 šá ¹BA-šá-a A¹ xx¹
- 11) 9 šá IdAG-¹NUMUN-BA-šá

- 12) ITU.GUD UD.4.KAM MU.3.KAM

Translation

(Document concerning) [. . .] sent down, month of Ajaru, fourth day, third year. Four (are) for Nergal-šuma-ušur, four (are) for Marduk-nāšir, [. . .] for Iqīša, son of [. . .] Nabû-iddina, [. . .] Aplā, eleven (are) for Nanā-iddina, eight (are) for Innin-ili, one (is) for Iqīša, son of [. . .], (and) nine (are) for Nabû-zēra-iqīša. Month of Ajaru, fourth day, third year.

42
WHM 1524

- 1) 2 U₈.MEŠ šá UDU *pu-ḫal*
- 2) 36 šá UDU.NÍTA
- 3) 1 šá ŪZ
- 4) IdAG-¹šu-zib-an-ni LÚ.SAG
- 5) *ma-ḫi-ir*
- 6) ITU.DU₆ UD.16.KAM
- 7) MU.3.KAM ¹dU+GUR-LUGAL-ŠEŠ
- 8) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

The official Nabû-šūzibanni received two young ewes, thirty-six rams and one goat. Month of Tašritu, sixteenth day, third year of Nergal-šarra-ušur, king of Babylon.

43
WHM 1564

- 1) 1 BÂN ZÚ.LUM.MA
- 2) 3 SILA ŠE.GIŠ.Ī
- 3) 3 šá LĀL šá a-na
- 4) IdDUMU.É-*iq-bi* SUM-nu
- 5) ITU.DU₆ UD.2.KAM
- 6) ¹MU.12¹.KAM

Translation

(Document concerning) six qa of dates, three qa of sesame, (and) three of honey which were delivered (lit., given) to DUMU.É-iqbi. Month of Tašritu, second day, twelfth year.

44
WHM 1585

- 1) 1 (BÁN) 2 SĪLA ZÚ.LUM.MA
- 2) IdAG-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-GI Id30-MU-DU
- 3) u Igi-mil-lu IGI-ú
- 4) ITU.ŠE UD.27.KAM MU.15.KAM
- 5) IdAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL
TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Nabû-aḫḫē-šullim, Sin-šuma-ukīn and Gimillu received eight qa of dates. Month of Addaru, twenty-seventh day, 'fifteenth' year of 'Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon'.

45
WHM 1642

- 1) ZÚ.LUM.MA šá ár-ki e-pu-uš
NÍG.ŠID
- 2) I na-din-nu u Id na-na-a-KAM
id-di-[nu]
- 3) ITU.GAN UD.11.KAM MU.6.KAM
I kam-bu-[zi-ia]
- 4) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI LUGAL KUR.KUR
- 5) 1 ME GUR ina ŠUK.ĪI.A.MEŠ šá
LÚ.PA.KAB-[DU.MEŠ]
- 6) IdEN-šu-<zib>-an-ni
- 7) 20 GUR ina maš-šar-tum-šú I na [...]
- 8) 30 GUR ina ŠUK.ĪI.A.MEŠ šá
LÚ.PA.KAB.DU.MEŠ
- 9) Id30-LUGAL-ŠEŠ
- 10) 5 GUR Id in-nin-NUMUN-DÙ
LÚ.SIMUG UD.KA.BAR
- 11) I x GUR I ta-ad-dan-nu LÚ.SIMUG
UD.KA.BAR
- 12) I 5 GUR Id dan-nu-PAP.ME-šú-DÙ LÚ
pu-ša-a-a
- 13) 17 GUR 1 (PI) 2 (BÁN) šá LÚ mu-kil
GUD.ME šá LUGAL
- 14) I SUM-na-a
- 15) 17 GUR 2 (PI) 3 (BÁN) gi-mir šá 50 GUR
ZÚ.[LUM.MA]
- 16) šá a-na maš-šar-ti u ŠUK.ME [...]
- 17) id-di-nu i-na 1 GUR [...]
- 18) PAP 1 ME 90 GUR 3 (PI) 5 (BÁN)
ZÚ.LUM.MA I xxx
- 19) i-te-tir

Translation

(Document concerning) the dates, which Nādinu and Nanā-ēriš delivered following the settling of the account. Month of Kislimu, eleventh day, sixth year of Kam[buzija], king of Babylon, king of the lands. (Of this amount) one hundred kur are from the provisions of the širku (placed at the disposal) of Bēl-šūzib (I) anni, twenty kur are from the staples of [...], thirty kur are from the provisions of the širku (placed at the disposal of) Šamaš-šarra-ušur, five kur (are for) Innin-zēra-ibni, the bronzesmith, . . . kur (are for) Taddanu, the bronzesmith, five kur (are for) Dannu-aḫḫēšu-ibni, the laundryman, (and) seventeen kur, one pi, twelve qa (are for) Nadnā, the royal cattlefeeder. Seventeen kur, two pi, eighteen qa, full amount of fifty kur of [dates] which were given for food allotments and sustenance [...] from one kur [...]. Total one hundred ninety kur, three pi, thirty qa of dates . . . paid.

Commentary

- 5) Restoration based on line 8.

46
WHM 1512

- 1) GIŠ.MAR.MEŠ šá TA E.KI na-šá-ni
- 2) ITU.BÁR UD.8.KAM MU.10.KAM
- 3) 1 IdAG-KAM A IŠEŠ.KAM ma-ḫir
- 4) 1 IdU+GUR-GI A IŠEŠ-it-tab-ši
- 5) ma-ḫir
- 6) 1 I E.AN.NA-li-i-pi-PAP
- 7) A I u-pa-qu ma-ḫir
- 8) 1 ina IGI I nad-na-a A IdEN-ú-še-zib
- 9) LÚ.NU.GIŠ.SAR ri-ḫi

Translation

(Document concerning) spades which were brought from Babylon, month of Nisanu, eighth day, tenth year. One was received (by) Nabû-ēriš, son of Aḫa-ēriš, one was received (by) Nergal-ušallim, son of Aḫa-ittabši, one was received by Eanna-lipi-ušur, son of Upaqu, and the remaining

49
WHM 1617

- 1) 2 GIŠ ma-ši-ḫu [...]
- 2) šá gu-uq-qu-ú
- 3) šá UD.15.KAM
- 4) [...] šá DA (erasure)-A-KAM
- 5) [...] ma-ak-ka-su
- 6) I qar-ru-ub
- 7) I DÜ-dINNIN A-šú šá
- 8) IdAG-ú-še-zib GIŠ
- 9) ITU.DU 2.KAM UD.15.KAM
- 10) MU.21.KAM IdAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ
- 11) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Ibni-Innin, son of Nabû-ušēzib, has brought two measures of [...], which is the offering for the fifteenth day [...] -aḫa-ēriš (?) [...] dates presented (as an offering). Month of Tašritu, fifteenth day, twenty-first year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

50
WHM 1658

- 1) 1 ME 35 ZÚ.LUM.MA
- 2) a-di-i 15 GUR
- 3) šá ul-ḫu É IdAG-MU-DÙ
- 4) I x I xx [...]
- 5) 2 GUR i [...]
- 6) IdAG-mu-še-tiq-UD.DA
- 7) [A-šú šá] I šu-la-a
- 8) IGI-ir
- 9) ITU.GUD [UD] I x KAM MU.9.KAM
- 10) IdAG-IM-TUK I LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Nabû-mušētiq-urī, [son of] Šulā, has received one hundred thirty-five kur (?) of dates, in addition to the fifteen kur which [...] from the house of Nabû-šuma-ibni [...] and two kur [...]. 'Month of Ajaru, [... day], ninth year of 'Nabû-na'id, 'king' of Babylon.

one is at the disposal of Nadnā, son of Bēl-ušēzib, the gardener.

47
WHM 1609

- 1) 4 ME I 5 GUR ŠE.ZÍZ.ĀM
- 2) ina GIŠ.BAR 5 SĪLA šá maš-šar-ti
- 3) I ina IGI IdKUR.GAL-ḫa-ri
- 4) ITU.AB UD.24.KAM
- 5) MU.10.KAM

Translation

(Document concerning) four hundred 'five' kur of emmer (measured) in the five qa measure (and) which is the food allotment 'placed' at the disposal of Amurru-ḫari. Month of Tebetu, twenty-fourth day, tenth year.

48
WHM 1562

- 1) 4 GUN 40 MA.NA MUN.ĪI.[A]
- 2) a-na 1 GŪ.UN šá I xx I ti
- 3) gi-nu-ú šá É AN.NA
- 4) šá ITU.ZÍZ u ITU.ŠE
- 5) 20 MA.NA ina gi-ni-e
- 6) šá ITU.BÁR MU.41.KAM
- 7) IdAG-GI A-šú šá
- 8) IdEN-KAM it-ta-[ši]
- 9) ITU.ZÍZ UD.2.KAM
- 10) MU.40.KAM
- 11) IdAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Nabû-ušallim, son of Bēl-ēriš, brought four talents, forty minas of salt for one talent of [...], regular offering for Eanna for the months of Šabaṭu and Addaru, (with) twenty minas (coming) from the offering for the month of Nisanu, forty-first year. Month of Šabaṭu, second day, fortieth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

51
WHM 1683

- 1) 1 (PI) 3 (BÁN) ŠE.GIŠ.1
- 2) a-na ŠE.NUMUN
- 3) ina IGI IdAG-MU-DÙ
- 4) [A-šú] šá ŠEŠ.ME-e-a
- 5) LÚ.1x
- 6) ITU.ŠU UD.16.KAM
- 7) MU.19.KAM

Translation

(Document concerning) one pi, eighteen qa of sesame, for seed, placed at the disposal of Nabû-šuma-ibni, [son] of Abhēa, the . . . Month of Du'uzu, sixteenth day, nineteenth year.

52
WHM 1717

- 1) 1/2 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR a-na pi i 1x
- 2) ina IGI IdAG-MU-MU
- 3) A-šú šá mri-mut
- 4) u IdAG-NUMUN.DU A-šú šá
- 5) IdGAR-MU
- 6) ITU.DU₆ UD.14.KAM
- 7) MU.11.KAM dAG-NÍG.DU.ŠEŠ
- 8) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) one-half mina of silver, for . . . placed at the disposal of Nabû-šuma-iddina, son of Rimut, and Nabû-zēra-ukin, son of Šakin-šumi. Month of Tašritu, fourteenth day, eleventh year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

53
WHM 1724

- 1) [. . .] GÍN KÙ.BABBAR
- 2) IdBA-šá-a ú
- 3) IdAG-ZI-tim it 1x
- 4) šá ri-ḥa-a-ta
- 5) a-na 1x [. . .] ú
- 6) it 1ta-šú-u
- 7) ITU.GAN UD.21.KAM

- 8) MU.13.KAM dAG-NÍG.DU-[ŠEŠ]
- 9) 1LUGAL 1TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) [. . .] 'shekels' of silver that Iqīša and Nabû-napšatim [. . .] which is the remainder (of the silver) brought for [. . .]. Month of Kislimu, twenty-first day, 'thirteenth' year of Nabû-kudurri-[ušur], 'king' of [Bab]ylon.

54
WHM 1714

- 1) [. . .] 1x
- 2) 1 KUŠ šal-tu
- 3) 30 GI šil-ta-ḥu
- 4) ina IGI 1.ÈR-dINNIN-na
- 5) A 1A-a
- 6) ITU.BÁR UD.20.KAM
- 7) [MU].9.KAM dAG-NÍG.DU.ŠEŠ
- 8) [LUGAL] TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) [. . .] one bow and arrow case, (and) thirty arrows (which are) placed at the disposal of Arad-Innin, son of Aplā. 'Month' of Nisanu, twentieth day, 'ninth' [year] of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, [king] of Babylon.

55
WHM 1709

- 1) 4 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR 1 GUR 1 (PI) 1 (BÁN) 3 ŠILA ŠE.BAR
- 2) ina maš-šar-ti šá ITU.BÁR ITU.GUD
- 3) u ITU.SIG₄ šá 1.ÈR-ia A IdGAR-MU
- 4) PAP 4 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR ina šul-lu-un-du
- 5) šá šap-pi KÙ.GI IdMU-dAG A IdGAR-MU
- 6) ma-ḥi-ir
- 7) 1/2 GÍN up-pa-tú IdINNIN-MU-KAM
- 8) 1xxx 1.ÈR-dgu-la
- 9) ITU.BÁR UD.12.KAM MU.5.KAM
- 10) dAG-IM.TUK LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) 'four' shekels of silver, one kur, one pi, and nine qa of

58
WHM 1644

- 1) DIŠ+šú GUR 1(PI) 4(BÁN) 3 ŠILA ZÍZ [. . .]
- 2) Idin-nin-NUMUN-GÁL-ši
- 3) A-šú šá Idna-na-a-ú-šal-la
- 4) a-na NÍG.GA ma-ḥi-ir
- 5) ITU.SIG₄ UD.16.KAM MU.6.KAM
- 6) dAG-IM.TUK LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Innun-zēra-ušabši, son of Nanā-ušalla, received 'sixty'-three kur, one pi, twenty-seven qa of emmer (?) for the treasury. Month of Simanu, sixteenth day, sixth year of Nabû-na'id, king of Babylon.

59
WHM 1657

- 1) 1/3 4 GÍN SÁG.HÉ.ME.[DA]
- 2) šá in-za-ḥur-ri-e-tú
- 3) 1šil-la-a u 1[. . .] ME
- 4) it-ta-šú-1ú
- 5) ITU.BÁR UD.6.KAM
- 6) MU.10.KAM dAG-IM.1TUK
- 7) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Šillā and [. . .] brought twenty-four shekels of red-dyed wool. Month of Nisanu, sixth day, tenth year of Nabû-na'id, king of Babylon.

60
WHM 1699

- 1) 4 MA.NA 1/3 GÍN
- 2) SÍG.HI.A a-na GADA
- 3) a-na Idgi-mil-lu
- 4) ITU.SIG₄ UD.23.KAM
- 5) MU.4.KAM Idku-ra-áš
- 6) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI
- 7) LUGAL KUR.KUR

barley, (which) is from the food allotments for the months of Nisanu, Ajaru, and Simanu belonging to Ardija, son of Šakin-šumi. Iddina-Nabû, son of Šakin-šumi, has received a total of four shekels of silver from the final payment on a golden bowl (?), and one-half shekel . . . Innin-šuma-ēriš, 'son of (?)' Arad-Gula. 'Month of Nisanu,' twelfth day, fifth year of Nabû-na'id, king of Babylon.

56
WHM 1570

- 1) 5 MA.NA GADA ḥal-šu
- 2) ina IGI mLÜ-d na-na-a
- 3) LÜ pu-ša-a-a
- 4) ITU.SIG₄ UD.6.KAM
- 5) MU.18.KAM

Translation

(Document concerning) five minas of combed flax, placed at the disposal of Amēl-Nanā, the laundryman. Month of 'Simanu, sixth day,' eighteenth year.

57
WHM 1645

- 1) 1 1/2 MA.NA 1x
- 2) [. . .] šá 1x 1ra
- 3) [. . .] 1x ku 1x
- 4) A Idna-na-a-MU
- 5) 1 1/2 MA.NA 1x
- 6) a-na 1xxx
- 7) ina IGI 1e-rib-šú
- 8) [A] Idna-na-a-MU
- 9) [ITU].ŠU UD.15.KAM
- 10) MU.5.KAM dAG-IM.TUK
- 11) LUGAL TIN.TIR.[KI]

Translation

(Document concerning) one and one-half minas of [. . .] son of Nanā-iddina (and) one and one-half minas of [. . .] for [. . .] placed at the disposal of 'Eribšu', [son] of Nanā-iddina. [Month of] Du'uzu, fifteenth day, fifth year of Nabû-na'id, king of Babylon.

Translation

(Document concerning) four minas, one-third shekel of wool (given) to Gimillu (in exchange) for linen. Month of Simanu, twenty-third day, fourth year of Kuraš, king of Babylon, king of the lands.

61
WHM 1518

- 1) [...] *ma-ši-ḫu* šá ŠE.BAR
- 2) [...] *ga¹-míl* A ¹DÜ-tú-šú
- 3) *ina* ITU.¹SIG₄ IGI ^dGAŠAN šá UNUG.KI
- 4) *it-ta-ši*
- 5) ITU.GUD UD.26.KAM
- 6) MU.19.KAM ¹dAG-DUMU.UŠ-ŠEŠ
- 7) LUGAL E.KI

Translation

[...] *gamil*, son of *Bānitušu*, has brought [...] measures of barley before the Lady of Uruk in the 'month' of Simanu. Month of Ajaru, twenty-sixth day, nineteenth year of Nabû-apla-ušur, king of Babylon.

62
WHM 1535

- 1) 3 BÂN ŠE.BAR *ina* ŠUK.ĪIA šá ¹d_{na-na-a}-KAM
- 2) A ^{xx}LÜ ^{xx}[...] ¹dAG-¹u-še-zib¹
- 3) [...] ¹d_{na-na-a}-^{xxxx}
- 4) ¹ina ŠUK.ĪIA-šú¹ ¹ĒR-ia GIŠ
- 5) ¹x¹ *ina* ŠUK.ĪIA-šú ¹d_{na-na-a}-KAM GIŠ
- 6) ITU.BÂR UD.15.KAM MU.¹8¹.KAM
- 7) ^dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.¹TIR.KI¹
- 8)

Translation

(Document concerning) eighteen qa of barley, from the food allotment of Nanâ-ēriš, son of [...] Nabû-ušēzib¹, Nanâ [...] Ardija has received from his food allotment (and) [...] (which) Nanâ-ēriš has received from his food allotment. Month of Nisanu, fifteenth day, 'eighth' year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of 'Babylon.'

63
WHM 1550

- 1) 25 GIŠ *ma-ši-ḫu* šá ŠE.BAR
- 2) ^{xx}it 8 šal-šú-tú
- 3) ITU.x¹ IGI ^dŠEŠ-INIM-su
- 4) šá ¹dEN-GI ¹dAMAR.UD-MU-PAP
- 5) GIŠ

(three lines of erasure)

- 6) ITU.NE UD.11.KAM MU.20.KAM
- 7) ^dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) twenty-five measures of barley . . . eight, a one-third portion (?) 'for the month of . . .' for Ušur-amassu belonging to Bēl-ušallim, Marduk-šuma-ušur has received. Month of Abu, eleventh day, twentieth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

64
WHM 1543

- 1) ¹14¹ GUR 2(PI) 3(BÂN) ŠE.BAR šá ¹a-na¹ ZÍD.DA ¹a-na ¹d_{a-nu}-¹LUGAL-ŠEŠ¹
- 2) LÜ-¹ša-bit-ŠU¹ SUM-na-tum [...] 7(GUR) 4(PI) 3(BÂN) 3 SÍLA ZÍD.¹DA¹
- 3) šá ¹a-na šá-la-mu É šá [...] šá ITU.ŠE ¹id-di-nu
- 4) 1 GUR 3(BÂN) *ina* šu-a-ta šá ¹É¹ [...] ¹ḫi šá MU.2.KAM LÜ.ŠA.TAM
- 5) PAP 8 GUR 4(PI) 3(BÂN) 3 SÍLA ZÍD.DA IGI-ir
- 6) 2 GUR ŠE.BAR ¹i-di šá ZÍD.DA ¹u gi-mir šá ŠE.BAR šá ul-tu
- 7) ÍD KÁ ÍD ¹me-ki-ri ¹a-na UNUG.KI ¹u-qar-ri-bi
- 8) 1 GUR 4(PI) 1(BÂN) ŠE.BAR ¹a-na ¹ki-is-sa-tum šá UZ.TUR.MUŠEN ¹u-še-šu-nu
- 9) PAP 12 GUR 3(PI) 4(BÂN) 3 SÍLA ŠE.BAR *ina* ŠA 1(BÂN) 3 SÍLA ŠE.BAR ¹ul-tu ¹ki-is-¹sa-tum¹
- 10) šá ANŠE.KUR.RA.ME ¹i-te-ṭir
- 11) 8 GUR ZÚ.LUM.MA *ina* GIŠ.BAR šá ¹ĒR-ia A ¹dAG-DÜ-ŠEŠ

- 12) šá MU.2.KAM ¹i-na ŠUK.ME šá LÜ ¹mu-šah-ḫi-ri-e šá ¹dAG-ŠEŠ-MU
- 13) ¹ri-mut *ina* ŠU¹ ¹ĒR-ia A ¹dAG-DÜ.ŠEŠ (erasure) [...]
- 14) 11 UDU.NÍTA.ME ¹a-na 19 GÍN 4-ut KÜ.BABBAR *ina* KÜ.BABBAR šá (tablet damage) KI.LAM
- 15) 4 UDU.ME ¹na-ad-na-šš-šú-nu-tu *ina* ŠU¹ ¹SUM-na-a A ¹dEN¹-TIN-ṭi¹ u ¹NUNUZ-¹A ¹Ē.AN.NA-MU-DÜ ¹a-na ŠA.DUG₄ *ina* IGI ¹TIN LÜ.SIPA.SA.DUG₄
- 17) 16 1/2 MA.NA KÜ.BABBAR šá UD.27.KAM šá ITU.ŠE MU.2.KAM ¹šá¹ *ina* ¹u-su-us-su
- 18) šá ¹dAG-DU-DUMU.UŠ LÜ.ŠA.TAM Ē.AN.NA ¹dAG-ŠEŠ-MU LÜ.SAG.LUGAL
- 19) LÜ.EN.NAM Ē.AN.NA ¹si-lim-DINGIR LÜ šá UGU ¹qu-up-pu ¹dAMAR.UD-MU-KAM A ¹TIN¹ ¹dAG-MU-GAR-un A ¹ŠEŠ-DÜ-¹i
- 20) ¹la-a-ba-ši-¹dAMAR.UD A ¹ĒR-¹dEN
- 21) ¹na-din u ¹ĒR-¹dAMAR.UD
- 22) DUB.SAR.ME šá Ē.AN.NA u ¹en-kar-¹dAG LÜ.SAG TA É.SU¹ (l) ¹im (l)-¹ša-a ¹x¹ GÍN KÜ.BABBAR ¹a-na ¹ki-is-sat šá UZ.TUR.MUŠEN
- 24) *ina* IGI ¹la-a-ba-ši-¹dAMAR.UD¹ [A] ¹ĒR-¹dEN
- 25) [...] *ina* ¹ri-e-ḫi šá ŠE.BAR šá ¹muḫ-ḫi-šú-nu *ina* ŠE.BAR (erasure) su-nu
- 26) [...] [ina] BÂR.SIPA.KI ¹u-še-su-nu *ina* ŠU¹ ¹ši-rik-ti-¹dza-¹<ri>-qu
- 27) [...] ¹x¹ su *ina* ¹maš-šar-ti-šú¹ ITU.BÂR ¹la-a-ba-ši-¹dAMAR.UD
- 28) [...] [ITU.x] UD.28.KAM MU.2.KAM ¹kam-bu-zi-ia LUGAL ¹TIN.TIR.KI LUGAL¹ KUR.KUR
- 29) [...] 1 TAG ¹šir-a-am ¹a-na ¹za-bi-lu
- 30) [...] ¹dDIŠ-LUGAL-ŠEŠ
- 31) [...] 1 GUR 3(PI) 2(BÂN) ŠE.BAR *ina* ¹maš-šar-ti-šú¹
- 32) [...] šá ITU.¹SIG₄ MU.3.KAM ¹dDIŠ-MU-DU A ¹dAG-SUR
- 33) ¹x¹ MA.NA ¹x¹ GÍN KÜ.BABBAR ¹xxxx¹ ŠE.BAR
- 34) erasure ¹4 GÍN KÜ.BABBAR ¹xxxx¹ ZÚ.LUM.MA
- 35) erasure A ¹ĒR¹-ia
- 36) erasure ZI.ME u ¹dAG-TIN-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-šú
- 37) A erasure

- 38) erasure
- 39) erasure ¹x¹ É.SAG.ÍL SUM-nu

Translation

(Document concerning) 'fourteen' kur, two pi, eighteen qa of barley, which were delivered for flour to Anu-šarra-ušur,¹ the workman [...], (and) seven kur, four pi, twenty-one qa of flour which were delivered for the ceremony of greeting the temple [...] of the month of Addaru. The administrator received one kur eighteen qa from that (amount) which [...] of the second year—total of eight kur, four pi, twenty-one qa of flour. Two kur of barley, the wages which are for flour and the total amount of barley which is from the canal of the gate and the Mekiri canal were brought to Uruk, (and) one kur, four pi, six qa of barley were brought for fodder for ducks—(grand) total of twelve kur, three pi, twenty-seven qa of barley. From this amount, nine qa of barley, from the fodder for horses, has been paid. Rīmūt [has received (?)] from Ardija, son of Nabû-bāni-aḫi, eight kur of dates, a portion of the rent of Ardija, son of Nabû-bāni-aḫi, for the second year (and which is) from the flood allotment of the agent of Nabû-aḫa-iddina. Eleven rams (were received) by Nadnâ, son of 'Bēl'-uballit, and Pir', son of Eanna-zēra-ibni, for nineteen and one-fourth shekels of silver (which is) from the silver which was given them [...] the equivalent (of) four sheep for the regular offering (and) placed at the disposal of Balātu, the keeper of the regular animal offerings. Sixteen and one-half minas of silver were brought from the storehouse on the twenty-seventh day of the month of Addaru, second year, in the presence of Nabû-mukīn-apli, the administrator of Eanna, Nabû-aḫa-iddina, the royal official and executive assistant in Eanna, Silim-ili, the official in charge of the cash box, 'Marduk-šuma-ēriš, son of Balātu,¹ Nabû-šuma-iškun, son of Aḫu-bāni, Labāši-Marduk, son of Arad-Bēl, Nādin and Arad-Marduk, the scribes of Eanna, and Ikkar-Nabû, the royal official. [...] shekels of silver (are) for fodder for ducks (and) are at

the disposal of Labāši-¹Marduk¹, [son] of Arad-Bēl, [...] from the remainder of the barley charged against them, from the barley [...] brought [from] Borsippa from Sirikti-Zariqu, [...] from his prebend for the month of Nisanu, Labāši-Marduk [...]. [Month of ...], twenty-eighth day, second year of Kambuzija, king of ¹Babylon, king¹ of the lands. [...] One coat of mail for transport. [...] Anu-šarra-ušur, [...] one kur, three pi, twelve qa of barley from his prebend [...] of the ¹month¹ of Simanu, third day, Anu-šuma-ibni, son of Nabû-ētir [...] minas, ... shekels of silver ... barley ... four shekels of silver ... dates [...] son of Ardija [...] and Nabû-nādin-aḫḫēšu, son of ... shekels were given (to) the Esagila.

65
WHM 1635

- 1) 85 GUR ŠE.BAR Id[...]
- 2) A-šū šā I^{gi-mil-lu} ina UGU [...]
- 3) šā UD.UNUG.KI a-na Ê [...]
- 4) ina muḫ-ḫi I^{ta-qis} d^{gu}-[la]
- 5) u IdEN-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-SU^x [...]
- 6) LÜ.EN pi-qī-ni-e MEŠ [...]
- 7) I^{gi-mil-lu} LÜ.GAL [...]
- 8) ina GIŠ.MĀ šā IdUB-¹NUMUN¹ [...]
- 9) kar-ri ul¹ it¹ [...]
- 10) ITU.DU₆ UD.10.KAM
- 11) MU.SAG.NAM.LUGAL.[LA]
- 12) [LÜ].^dAMAR.UD LUGAL TIN.[TIR.KI]
- 13) taḫ-sis-¹tum¹ [la ma-še-e]

Translation

(Document concerning) eighty-five kur of barley [...] son of Gimillu, charged against [...] of Larsa for [...], charged against Taqīš-¹Gula¹ and Bēl-aḫḫē-erība [...] the executive assistants [...] Gimillu, the overseer of [...] from the boat of Šāpik-zēri [...]. Month of Tašritu, tenth day, accession year of [Amēl]-Marduk, king of [Babylon]. The entry (in the ledger) [is not to be forgotten].

- 1) 1 GUR 2 (BÁN) ŠE.BAR a-na ki-is-sat
- 2) šā ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ šā ul-tu
- 3) UD.28.KAM šā ITU.DU₆ a-di UD.I.KAM
- 4) šā ITU.APIN I^{gi-mil-lu}
- 5) A¹I^{ER-a} it-ta-ši
- 6) [ITU.] DU₆ UD.28.KAM MU.40.KAM
- 7) ^dAG-NIG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Gimillu, son of Ardija, brought one kur, twelve qa of barley as fodder for horses from the twenty-eighth day of the month of Tašritu until the first day of the month of Araḫsammu. [Month] of Tašritu, twenty-eighth day, fortieth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

67
WHM 1682

- 1) 43 GIŠ ma-ši-ḫu šā¹ŠE.BAR¹
- 2) ina GIŠ ma-ši-ḫu šā Ê.AN.NA
- 3) ina ŠE.[BAR] šā IdAG-DÜ-ŠEŠ
- 4) A IdAMAR.UD-SUR
- 5) šā ina IGI-šū
- 6) šā I^{NUMUN-TIN.TIR.KI}
- 7) A LÜ.SIPA-i IGI-ir
- 8) a-na ŠUK.ḪI.A.MEŠ šā LÜ.NAGAR.ME
- 9) SUM-na-at ITU.SIG₄
- 10) UD.29.KAM MU.21.KAM
- 11) ^dAG¹-NIG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL¹ TIN.TIR.KI¹

Translation

Forty-three measures of ¹barley¹, in (accordance with) the measure of Eanna, were delivered for food allotments for the carpenters from the bar[ley] belonging to Nabû-bāni-aḫi, son of Marduk-ētir which was received by Zēr-Babili, son of Rē'ū. Month of Simanu, twenty-ninth day, twenty-first year of ¹Nabû¹-kudurri-ušur, king of ¹Babylon¹.

68
WHM 1576

- 1) ¹87¹ GUR 2(PI) 3(BÁN) ŠE.BAR šā ina ITU.ŠU MU.4.KAM
- 2) IdAG-IM.TUK LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI IdAG-NIG.BA-[an-ni]
- 3) A¹NIG.DU a-na IdU₁₀.GA¹ ¹xx¹ LU.GAL. ¹x¹ [...]
- 4) a-na qī-me id-di-nu-mā¹xxxx¹ [...]
- 5) a-na ŠUK.ḪI.A.ME šā LÜ šī-ra-ku id¹di¹-[nu]
- 6) 5 GUR 1(PI) 3(BÁN) a-na ki-is-sat šā UZ.TUR.[MUŠEN] [...]
- 7) a-na IZĀLAG-e-a A Id¹na-na-[a] [...]
- 8) 2 GUR ŠUK-su šā ITU.NE u ITU.KIN [...]
- 9) 24 GUR 4(PI) 1(BÁN) ina ŠUK.ḪI.A.ME [...]
- 10) LÜ mu-šā-kil GUD.MEŠ ¹x¹ [...]
- 11) u IZĀLAG-e-a A Id¹na-na-[a] [...]
- 12) 9 GUR 1(PI) 2(BÁN) ŠUK-su-nu šā [...]
- 13) IdEN-tuk-lat-ū-a IdAG [...]
- 14) 3 GUR 3(PI) LÜ ḫa-šib [GI.ME] [...]
- 15) 4 GUR šā ITU.NE u ITU.[...] ¹x¹ [...]
- 16) u Id15-ŠEŠ-MU šā ¹UGU¹ [...]
- 17) 1 GUR ina maš-šar-ti-šū Id¹AMAR.UD¹ [...]
- 18) ¹x¹ GUR IdAG-EN-šū-nu A I¹x¹ [...]
- 19) šā ina UGU qu-up-pu šā [...]

Translation

(Document concerning) ¹eighty-seven¹ kur, two pi, eighteen qa of barley which Nabû-qišanni, son of Kudurru, delivered for flour to Ṭabi [...] the [...] official in the month of Du'uzu, fourth year of Nabû-na'id, king of Babylon [...] he delivered for food allotments for the ¹širke¹, five kur, one pi, eighteen qa (are) for fodder for ducks [...] to Nūrea, son of Nanā [...], two kur, food allotment for the months of Abu and Ululu [...] twenty-four kur, four pi, six qa are from the food allotments [...] the cattlefeeders [...] and Nūrea, son of Nanā [...] nine kur, one pi, twelve qa, their food allotment [...] Bēl-tuklatua, Nabû [...] three kur, three pi (are for) the [reed] cutters [...] four kur (are) for the month of Abu and the month of [...] and Ištar-aḫa-iddina, which ¹is charged against¹ [...] one kur, from his prebend, ¹Marduk¹ [...]

... kur Nabû-bēšunu, son of [...] the [official (?)] in charge of the cash box [...]

69
WHM 1679

- 1) [...] [ma]-šī-ḫu šā ŠE.BAR ina UD.MEŠ
- 2) [šā ēš]-še-ši¹ d¹GAŠAN šā UNUG.KI
- 3) IdU+GUR-GI A I¹šil-la-a GIŠ
- 4) 6 GIŠ ma-ši-ḫu šā ŠE.BAR ina UD.MEŠ
- 5) šā IdAG-EN-MU.MEŠ I¹na-šir GIŠ
- 6) [...] GIŠ ma-ši-ḫu SUM-nu
- 7) [...] ŠUK-ḪI.A šā ITU.GUD
- 8) [IdAG] di-i-ni-DÜ-uš GIŠ
- 9) ITU.¹GUD¹ UD.24.KAM MU.13.KAM
- 10) ^dAG-¹NIG.DU¹-ŠEŠ¹ ¹LUGAL¹ TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) ... measures of barley (which) Nergal-ušallim, son of Šillā received in the festival days (?) of the Lady of Uruk, (and) six measures of barley which Nabû-Bēl-šumi, the son (?) of Nāšir received in the festival days [...] the measure were received [...] provisions for the month of Ajaru [Nabû]-dīni-ēpuš received. Month of ¹Ajaru¹, twenty-fourth day, thirteenth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, ¹king¹ of Babylon.

Commentary

- 2) See TCL 9 134:10, etc.; for parallel uses.
- 7) Restoration based on YOS 17 295:6.

70
WHM 1702

- 1) 4 GIŠ ma-ši-ḫu šā ZÜ.LUM.MA
- 2) a-na LÜ.ḪUN.GĀ.MEŠ
- 3) šā dul-lu ina IGI I¹šā-^dAG-šū-ū
- 4) DUMU IdAG-EN-i-lu ¹GIŠ¹
- 5) ITU.AB UD.5.KAM MU.16.KAM
- 6) ^dAG-NIG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Four measures of dates were brought for the hired workers who are carrying out the work (and) are at the disposal of Ša-Nabû-šû, son of Nabû-bêl-ili. Month of Tebetu, fifth day, sixteenth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

71

WHM 1711

- 1) 2 GUR [...] ŠE.BAR ŠUK.HI.A-šû-nu
- 2) ¹bi-im-me-e A-šû šá ¹id[...]
- 3) u ¹idAG-DU-A A-šû šá ¹idEN [...]
- 4) LÚ.HUN.GÁ.ME šá SIG₄.HI.A
- 5) GIŠ-ú
- 6) [...] ¹ba-la-¹tu¹
- 7) ¹A¹ ¹idAG-mu-še-tiq-UD.DA¹ [GIŠ]
- 8) ITU.SIG₄ UD.4.KAM MU.2.KAM
- 9) ¹dAG-IM.TUK ¹LUGAL¹ TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Bimmê, son of [...] and Nabû-mukîn-apli, son of Bêl [...], brickworkers, brought two kur, [...] of barley, their food allotments. Balātu, 'son' of 'Nabû-mušētiq-urī', [brought] [...]. Month of Simanu, fourth day, second year of Nabû-na'id, 'king' of Babylon.

72

WHM 1506

- 1) e-pu-uš NÍG.SID šá KÙ.BABBAR
ŠE.BAR u A.ESÍR.UD.A šá a-na ŠUK
šá LU.PA.KAB.DU.MEŠ
- 2) šá dul-la šá UMAH.NIN.GAR dUTU
ip-pu-šu u a-na dul-la šá UMAH
šU¹idUTU
- 3) ¹at-kal-ana-¹dEN a-na LÚ qí-i-pi u
LÚ.SID.MEŠ šá ina UGU dul-la
- 4) id-din-ú-ma it-ti LÚ.ŠA.TAM u
LÚ.SID.MEŠ šá É.AN.NA
- 5) NÍG.SID i-pu-šu TIN.TIR.KI ITU.KIN
UD.20.LAL.1.KAM MU.23.KAM
- 6) ¹dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI
- 7) 13 LIM A.ESÍR.UD.A ŠAM 15¹x¹
MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR di-i-ka 14 GÜ.UN
a-na 1 GÍN KU.BABBAR
- 8) šá a-na dul-la šá UMAH.NIN.GAR
dUTU a-na LÚ qí-i-pi u LÚ.SID.MEŠ

- 9) šá ina UGU dul-la id-di-nu
- 10) 1 ME 40 GUR ŠE.BAR šá a-na
ŠUK.HI.A šá LÚ.PA.KAB.DU.MEŠ šá
dul-la
- 11) šá UMAH.NIN.GAR dUTU ip-pu-šu šá
a-na ¹idINNIN.NA-NUMUN-GÁL-ši
- 12) u ¹idAG-DÜ-ŠEŠ A.MEŠ šá ¹ÈR-¹dAG
id¹din-nu¹
- 13) 30 GUR ŠE.BAR šá a-na ŠUK.HI.A
šá LÚ.PA.KAB.DU.MEŠ¹ [...] ¹xx¹
- 14) [...] ¹URU¹ šá ¹idAG-KAM i-¹[...]
- 15) [...] ¹idEN-BA-šá [...]
- 16) [...]
- 17) [...]
- 18) [...] šá LÚ.MÁ.¹LAH₄¹ [...]
- 19) 27 2/3 MA.NA [...] GÍN KÙ.BABBAR
šá MU.¹x¹.KAM
- 20) 1 ME 85 GUR ŠE.[BAR] [...] ¹[LÚ].PA.KAB.DU.MEŠ šá dul-la šá
UMAH.NIN.GAR dUTU
- 21) ip-pu-šu šá a-na ¹idAG-DÜ-¹ŠEŠ¹ A-
šû šá ¹ÈR-¹dAG ŠE.BAR nu-dun-nu
- 22) 8 MA.NA 15 GÍN [...] i ka 1 (PI) 4
(BÁN).AM ina ŠA 3 GUR ŠE.BAR
a-na LÚ mu ¹kin¹ [...] ¹idAG-DÜ-ŠEŠ
A ¹ÈR-¹dAG šá-kin
- 24) PAP ¹x¹ GÜ.UN ¹x¹ MA.NA ¹x¹ GÍN 3-ut
1 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR
- 25) šá ¹at-kal-a-na-¹dEN šá ina NÍG.GA
ina lib-bi 3 MA.NA 50 GÍN
KÙ.BABBAR
- 26) ri-¹hi-it KÙ.BABBAR šá e-pu-uš
NÍG.SID šá MU.21.KAM a-na UGU
- 27) ¹at-kal-ana-¹dEN it-qu ¹x¹ MA.NA ina
KÙ.BABBAR šá SÁG.HI.A šá ina
É.GAL
- 28) ina ŠU¹ ¹da-ad-di-¹ia¹ LÚ.SID É.GAL
- 29) 10 MA.NA šá ina ŠU¹ ¹idAG-Ü-ŠEŠ
[A-šû] šá ¹ÈR-¹dAG a-a
¹at-kal-ana-¹dEN i-pu-uš
- 30) [...] MA.NA šá ina ŠU¹
¹idAG-EŠ.MEŠ-TIN A-šû šá
¹idAMAR.UD-NUMUN-DÜ
- 31) [ü]-il-tim šá pu-ut ¹ri-mut A-šû šá
¹id30-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-MU A ¹si-ü-ti-[ia]
- 32) [...] GÜ.UN 6 MA.NA 50 GÍN
KÙ.BABBAR ina lib-bi ¹x¹ ri ¹xx¹ 5 GÍN
3-ut [...]
- 33) ¹xxx¹ ina NÍG.GA e-la-at ŠE.BAR šá
ina UNUG.KI a-na É.AN.NA SUM-in
- 34) ¹xx¹ AM a-na LÚ.SID.MEŠ u
LÚ.EN.MEŠ pi-iq-ni-e-tú id-di-nu
- 35) ina GUB-su šá ¹gi-mil-lu A-šû šá ¹
ÈR-ia A ¹ši-gu-ü-a ¹na-di-nu

- 36) A-šû šá ¹idU+GUR-PAP A LÚ.UŠ.BAR
¹KAR-¹dEN A-šû šá ¹GAR.MU [...]
- 37) ¹ÈR-¹dBE ¹tab-ni-e-a A-šû šá ¹MU-EŠ
- 38) A ¹idEN-e-¹te-ru ¹DI.KU₅-¹šU A-šû šá
¹ri-¹mut¹
- 39) [A] LÚ.GAL 60-¹ši LÚ.ŠID
¹idAG-DU-ŠEŠ A-šû šá ¹DÜ-a
- 40) [A ¹q-kur-za-kir NÍG.SID-tum [...]

Translation

Settled account concerning silver, barley, and refined bitumen which were made available as allotments for temple oblates for work (to be performed) in the (buildings of the temple) precinct of Šamaš and for work on the . . . of Šamaš [...]. Atkal-ana-Bêl delivered (lit., gave) (the commodities) to the overseer and the accountants in charge of the work (and) settled the account with the administrator and the scribes of Eanna. Babylon, month of Ululu, 'nineteenth' day, twenty-third year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon. Thirteen thousand (kur) of refined bitumen, the equivalent (lit., price) of . . . minas of silver, tax (in lieu of) fourteen talents for one shekel of silver (?) which are for work on (the buildings of the temple) precinct of Šamaš were delivered to the overseer and the accountants in charge of the work, (and) one hundred forty kur of barley which were made available for food allotments for temple oblates working in the (buildings of the temple) precinct of Šamaš 'were delivered' to Innin-zêra-ušabši and Nabû-bâni-aḫi, the sons of Arad-Nabû. Thirty kur of barley which are for food allotments for 'temple oblates' [...] the 'village' of Nabû-ēriš [...] Bêl-iqīša [...] of the boatmen [...] twenty-seven and two-thirds minas, . . . shekels of silver for the twenty-first (?) year, (and) one hundred eighty-five kur of barley, [which were made available for allotments for] temple oblates working in the (buildings of the temple) precinct of Šamaš were given to 'Nabû-bâni-aḫi,' son of Arad-Nabû. Eight minas, fifteen shekels [...] one pi, twenty-four qa each—from this amount, Nabû-bâni-aḫi, son of Arad-Nabû, has set aside (lit., established) three

kur of barley for the [...]—total of . . . talents, . . . minas, . . . shekels of silver belonging to Atkal-ana-Bêl (and) which are from the treasury. Of this amount, three minas, fifty shekels of silver are the remainder of the silver from the settling of accounts for the twenty-first year and were transferred (?) to Atkal-ana-Bêl, [...] minas (are) from the silver which was for wool from the palace from Daddija, the palace accountant, (and) ten minas (are those which) were made available by Nabû-bâni-aḫi, [son of] Arad-Nabû to Atkal-ana-Bêl (and) [...] minas (are) from Nabû-aḫḫē-bullit, son of Marduk-zêra-ibni. The contract for which Rīmūt, son of Sin-aḫḫē-iddina, descendant of Sutija [...] talents, six minas, fifty shekels of silver. Of this amount, . . . shekels . . . from the treasury. (This is) apart from the barley which was delivered in Uruk at Eanna. [...] were delivered to the accountants and the executive assistants. In the presence of Gimillu, son of Ardija, descendant of Šigūa, Nādin, son of Nergal-našir, descendant of Išpāru, Mušēzib-Bêl, son of Šakin-šumi, [descendant?] of Arad-Ea, Tabnēa, son of Nādin-aḫi, descendant of Bêl-ētir, Dājan-Marduk, son of Rīmūt, [descendant] of Rāb šušši (and) the scribe, Nabû-bâni-aḫi, son of Ibnā, [descendant of] Ekur-zākir. The accounting [...]

Commentary

21, etc.) Restoration of personal name based on contents of l. 12, 23, etc.

73

WHM 1669

- 1) [...] GIŠ ma-ši-ḫu šá ŠE.BAR
ŠUK.HI.A-¹šû¹
- 2) šá 5 ITU.MEŠ šá TA ITU.ZÍZ a-di-[i]
- 3) šá ITU.SIG₄ ¹idU+GUR-GI A ¹ri-mut
[...]
- 4) 6 ŠUK.HI.A-su šá ITU.ŠU ITU.NE u
¹ITU.KIN¹

- 5) *IdAG-na-din-MU A^IDU-tú-šú*
LÚ.NAGAR
6) *[x] GIŠ.MÁ.MEŠ ina URU ia-da-qu*
7) *[. . .] ma-ka-as-su ú (erasure)*
it-ta-šú-ú
8) *[x] ŠUK.ĪA-šú šá ITU.ŠU^Iki-rib-ti*
9) *A IdAG-DUMU.UŠ-MU GIŠ*
10) *[x] ŠUK.ĪA-šú šá ITU.ŠU*
11) *IdMU-din-nin LÚ.NAGAR GIŠ*
12) *2 ŠUK.ĪA-šú šá ITU.ŠU*
Idši-rik-ki^dINNIN
13) *šá É^dŠEŠ-INIM-su GIŠ*
14) *ITU.ŠU UD.24.KAM MU.26¹.KAM*
15) *dAG-NÍG.DU.ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.TIR.¹KI¹*
- 7) *[id-di¹-in KÙ.BABBAR-¹ 4 GÍN i-di*
GIŠ.MÁ-šú
8) *Id30-KAR-ir ina ŠU^{II}*
IdAG-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-bul-liṭ
9) *e-ṭi-ir ul-tu UD.15.KAM*
10) *šá ITU.BÁR GIŠ.MÁ ina pa-ni*
11) *Id30-KAR-ir*
12) *LÚ mu-kin-nu^IDI.KU⁵-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-MU*
A-šú
13) *šá^Igi-mil-lu A^Iši-gu-ú-a*
14) *IdUTU-NUMUN-DÙ A-šú šá*
Idna-na-a-MU
15) *A^Iḥa-ṇap^Ilu-uš-ana-ZALÁG A-šú šá*
IdAG-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-TIN
16) *[A]^Ida-bi-bi LÚ.ŠID*
IdU+GUR-ina-SÜH-KAR-ir
17) *[A-šú šá] IdAG-mu-še-tiq-UD.DA A*
Idē-gi-bi
18) *[UNUG¹.KI ITU-ŠE UD.14.KAM*
MU.14.KAM
19) *IdAG-IM.TUK LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI*

Translation

(Document concerning) [. . .] measures of barley, his food allotment for five months from the month of Šabaṭu to the month of Simanu (which) Nergal-ušallim [descendant of . . . received] Nabû-nādin-šumi, son of Bānitušu, the carpenter [received (?)] his six allotments for the months of Du'uzu, Abu and [Ululu] . . . boats from the village of Iadaqu brought [. . .] dates Kiribtī, son of Nabû-apla-iddina, received his [. . . allotments] for the month of Du'uzu. Iddina-Innin, the carpenter, received his . . . food allotments for the month of Du'uzu, (and) Širikki-Innin of the temple of Ušur-amāssu received his two food allotments for the month of Du'uzu. Month of Du'uzu, twenty-fourth day, 'twenty-sixth' year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

74

WHM 1652

- 1) *[. . .] [NÍG.GA^dAG šá ŠU^{II}*
Id30-KAR-ir
2) *[A-šú] šá^Iki-na-a ul-tu UD.15.KAM*
šá ITU.ŠE
3) *MU.14.KAM a-di UD.15.KAM šá*
ITU.BÁR
4) *MU.15.KAM IdAG-IM.TUK LUGAL*
TIN.TIR.KI
5) *a-na ITU 4 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR-¹ a-na*
i-di-šú a-na
6) *IdAG-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-bul-liṭ A-šú šá*
Idna-na-a-ŠEŠ-MU

75

WHM 1670

- 1) *1/2 MA.NA 3 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR šá*
IdAG-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-GI

- 2) *A-šú šá^Ika-lum-mu A^IŠU-d^d na-na-a*
3) *ina UGU IdAG-ŠEŠ-MU A-šú šá*
Idri-mut
4) *ul-tu UD.13.KAM šá ITU.DU⁶ šá ITU*
5) *ina UGU 1 ma-ni-e 1 GÍN*
KÙ.BABBAR ina muḥ-ḥi-šú
6) *i-rab-bi^Išá^dEN-gam-[r] LÚ qál-la-šú*
7) *maš-ka-nu šá IdAG-[ŠEŠ.MEŠ]-GI*
8) *LÚ ra-šú-ú šá-nam-ma [ina*
muḥ-ḥi-šú]
9) *ul i-rag-gam*
10) *LÚ mu-kin-nu^Iki-rib-ti A-šú šá*
11) *IdBA-šá-a^IŠEŠ.MEŠ-e-a A-šú šá*
12) *Idina-SÜH-SUR IdAMAR.UD-PAP A-šú*
šá
13) *IdŠEŠ.MEŠ-e-a u LÚ.ŠID*
IdAG-na-din-A
14) *A-šú šá IdAG-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-GI UNUG.KI*
15) *ITU.DU⁶ UD.13.KAM MU.9.KAM*
16) *IdAG-NÍG.DU.ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI*
- 5) *šá 1/3 MA.NA 6 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR ina*
ŠE.BAR NÍG.GA
6) *dGAŠAN šá UNUG.KI u^d na-na-a šá*
ina muḥ-ḥi
7) *IdKUR.GAL-DÙ-ŠEŠ A-šú šá*
IdU+GUR-NUMUN-DÙ
8) *šá IdAG-NUMUN-DU pu-ut e-ṭe-ru*
na-šú-ú
9) *a-ki-i KI.LAM šá ina UNUG.KI*
10) *KÙ.BABBAR.¹M¹1/3¹ MA.NA 6 GÍN*
ina ŠE.BAR-šú
11) *ú-šá-an-qa-al¹ HAR.RA-šú¹ it-tal-ka*
12) *a-ki-i KI.LAM šá ŠE.BAR šá ina*
ITU.AB KÙ.BABBAR.ÁM 1/3 MA.NA 6
GÍN
13) *u ú-il-tim-šú IdUTU-ŠEŠ-MU ina*
ŠU^{II} IdAG-NUMUN-DU i-nam-din
14) *LÚ mu-kin^[I]na-din A-šú šá*
IdEN.¹x¹ A Id30-TI-A.ŠI
15) *Idna-na-a-MU¹ A-šú šá*
IdEN-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-SU
16) *[. . .] [xx¹ A IdAG-¹xxx¹*
17) *[. . .] [xx¹ [. . .]*
18) *[. . .]*
19) *[ITU.AB¹ UD.¹21¹.KAM MU.¹x¹.KAM*
dAG¹.IM.¹TUK¹
20) *LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI*

Translation

(Document concerning) one-half mina, three shekels of silver, loan of Nabû-aḥḥē-šullim, son of Kalummu, descendant of Gimil-Nanā, (and) charged against Nabû-aḥa-iddina, son of Rīmūt. From the thirteenth day of the month of Tašritu the monthly interest rate will be one shekel of silver per mina (lit., the amount charged against him will increase monthly by one shekel of silver per mina), (and) his slave Ša-Bēl-gamri, will serve as security for Nabû-[aḥḥē]-šullim. The creditor [. . .] will not raise a claim [against him]. Witnesses (are) Kiribtī, son of Iqīša, Aḥḥēa, son of Ina-tēši ēṭir, Marduk-nāšir, son of Aḥḥēa, and the scribe, Nabû-nādin-apli, son of Nabû-aḥḥē-šullim. Uruk, month of Tašritu, thirteenth day, ninth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

76

WHM 1708

- 1) *UD.26.KAM šá ITU.BÁR*
IdAG-NUMUN-DU
2) *A-šú šá^Iman-na-da-am-mu-ú a-na*
UNUG.KI
3) *il-lak-ma it-ti IdUTU-ŠEŠ-MU*
4) *A-šú šá IdU+GUR-da-nu šu-uš-qu-ut*

Translation

Nabû-zēra-ukīn, son of Manna-damū, will come to Uruk on the twenty-sixth day of the month of Nisanu with Šamaš-aḥa-iddina, son of Nergal-dānu with the equivalent of one-third mina, six shekels of silver from the barley, property of the Lady of Uruk and Nanā which was charged against Amurru-bāni-aḥi, son of Nergal-zēra-ibni (and) for which Nabû-zēra-ukīn bears the responsibility for payment. He will pay (lit., weigh out) according to the exchange rate of Uruk from his barley (an equivalent amount equal to) one-third mina, six shekels. His interest will be due according to the market value of the barley in the month of Ṭebetū, that is, one-third mina, six shekels of silver and Šamaš-aḥa-iddina will give his contract to Nabû-zēra-ukīn. Witnesses (are) Nadin, son of Bēl . . ., descendant of Sin-lēqē-unnini, Nanā-iddina . . ., son of Bēl-aḥḥē-erība, [. . .] son of Nabû [. . .] Month of 'Ṭebetū', 'twenty-first' day, . . . year of 'Nabû-na'id, king of Babylon.

77
WHM 1532

- 1) Id^{ri}-mu-tu A-šú šá Id^{EN}-TIN-īf A
I^{ŠU}-d^{na-na-a}
- 2) I^{ER}-d^{AMAR}.UD A-šú šá I^{NUMUN}-ia A
I^{e-gi-bi}
- 3) I^{su-qa-a-a} A-šú šá
Id^{AMAR}.UD-MU-MU A I^{ŠU}-d^{na-na-a}
- 4) I^{la-a-ba-ši}-d^{AMAR}.UD A-šú šá
I^{ER}-d^{EN} A I^{e-gi-bi}
- 5) Id^{UTU}-MU-MU A-šú šá
Id^{AG}-TIN-su-E A Id³⁰-TI-A.ŠI
- 6) Idⁱⁿ⁻ⁿⁱⁿ-MU-ŠEŠ A-šú šá I^{MU}-d^{AG}
A I^{ki-din}-d^{ŠU}
- 7) I^{ki-na-a} A-šú šá I^{NUMUN}-ia
- 8) Id^U+GUR-MU-MU A-šú šá
I^{ina}-SÜH-SUR A I^{hu-un-zu-ú}
- 9) I^{ba-ni-ia} A-šú šá Id^{AG}-PAP A Id^{AG}
[xxx]
- 10) I^{la-a-ba-ši} A-šú šá I^{ER}-d^{na-na-a} A
I^x[...]
- 11) Id³⁰[...] [x][...]
- 12) Id^{INNIN}[...] MU.ME
- 13) Id^{AG}-SUR [...] MU
- 14) A I^x[...]
- 15) LÚ.DUMU.DÜ šá ina pa-[ni][...]
- 16) A-šú šá I^{ap-la-a} [x][...]
- 17) Idⁱⁿ⁻ⁿⁱⁿ-MU-PAP A [-šú šá][...] MU
- 18) A I^{MU}.ME¹ iq-bu-ú um-ma
- 19) Id^{a-nu}-tab-ni-ŠEŠ A-šú šá
Id^{AG}-ka-šir
- 20) A I^{MU}.MEŠ I^E.AN.NA-DUMU-ŠEŠ
- 21) A-šú šá I^{kal-ba-a} A I^{MU}.MEŠ
- 22) [...] ŠEŠ AD-i-ni iš-šu-ú a-na
- 23) LÚ.DUMU.DÜ-ú-tu ina pa-ni
d^{GAŠAN} šá UNUG.KI
- 24) li-it-ru-su LÚ.ŠID
- 25) I^{mu-ra-nu} A-šú šá Id^{AG}-DÜ-ŠEŠ¹
- 26) A I^{e-kur-za-kir} UNUG.KI ITU.[...]
- 27) UD.1.KAM MU.^xKAM d^{AG}-I LUGAL
[TIN.TIR.KI].

Translation

Rimūt, son of Bēl-uballit, descendant of Gimil-Nanā, Arad-Marduk, son of Zērija, descendant of Egibi, Suqāja, son of Marduk-šuma-iddina, descendant of Gimil-Nanā, Lābaši-Marduk, son of Arad-Bēl, descendant of Egibi, Šamaš-šuma-iddina, son of Nabū-balāssu-iqbi, descendant of Sin-lēqē-unnini, Innin-

šuma-ušur, son of Iddina-Nabū, descendant of Kidin-Marduk, Kinā, son of Zērija, Nergal-šuma-iddina, son of Ina-tēšī-ētir, descendant of Hunzū, Bānija, son of Nabū-nāšir, descendant of Nabū. . . , Lābaši, son of Arad-Nanā, descendant of [...] Sin [...] Innin [...] Nabū-ētir [...] descendant of [...] (these are) the free citizens before whom [...], son of Aplā [...] Innin-šuma-ušur, son [of. . .] iddina (?) descendant of Šuāti spoke as follows: "Anu-tabni-ušur, son of Nabū-kāšir, descendant of Šuāti, (and) Eanna-apla-ušur, son of Kalbā, descendant of Šuāti, brought [...] ušur, our father in order that they may determine (his status as) a free citizen before the Lady of Uruk." The scribe (is) Murānu, son of Nabū-bāni-āḫi, descendant of Ekur-zākir. Uruk, month of [...] first day, . . . year of Nabū-na'id, king of [Babylon].

78
WHM 1625

- 1) I^{ER}-d^{AMAR}.UD A-šú šá Id^{AG}-MU-DU
A I^{e-tē-ru}
- 2) Id^{AG}-NUMUN-DU A-šú šá Id^{AG}-ka-šir¹
A I^{ar-rab-tum}
- 3) Id^{EN}-BA-šá A-šú šá Id^{EN}-SUR¹ A
Id^{BE}-ša-lam-DINGIR
- 4) I^{ib-na-a} A-šú šá I^{EN}-NUMUN A
I^{ŠU}-d^{na-na-a}
- 5) I^{na-di-nu} A-šú šá Idⁱⁿ⁻ⁿⁱⁿ-
NUMUN-GÁL-š¹ A¹ U¹.E.MAŠ.BÁR
- 6) Id³⁰-DU-e-du A-šú šá Id^x[...]
- 7) Id^{IM}-za-nin-DA A-šú šá Id^{xxx}[...]
- 8) I^{kal-ba-a} A-šú šá I^{ŠEŠ}-li-ti¹[...]
- 9) LÚ.DUMU.DÜ-i.MEŠ šá ina
pa-ni-šú-nu
- 10) I^{ER}-d^{INNIN} A-šú šá I^{GAR}-MU A
Id³⁰-tab-ni
- 11) u Id^{AG}-ŠEŠ-MU LÚ.SAG.LUGAL
- 12) [...] [x] iq-bi
- 13) [um]-ma¹ SAL¹ [xxxx] gu-a šá a-na
KÜ.BABBAR
- 14) [a-na] Iⁿⁱ-din-ti A-šú šá
Id^{AG}-DÜ-ŠEŠ ad-di-in
- 15) I^{GAR}-MU AD-ú-a ina ŠU^{II}
Id^{AG}-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-TIN-īf
- 16) A-šú šá Id^{na-na-a}-KAM u SAL^x š¹-a
DUMU.SAL-su

- 17) šá Id^U+GUR-PAP A-šú šá
Id^{na-na-a-ib-ni}
- 18) I^{a-na} KÜ.BABBAR i-tab-ku
- 19) [...] I^{gi-mil-lu} A-šú šá
Idⁱⁿ⁻ⁿⁱⁿ-NUMUN-MU
- 20) [...] ku-a-tu-na-ti š¹-i-ḫu
- 21) [šá] d^{GAŠAN} šá UNUG.KI
ITU.DIRI.ŠE.GUR¹⁰ UD.13.KAM
- 22) [MU].6.KAM I^{kur-ra}-š¹ LUGAL
TIN.TIR.KI LUGAL KUR.KUR

Translation

"Arad¹-Marduk, son of Nabū-šuma-ukīn, descendant of Eṭēru, Nabū-zēra-ukīn, son of Nabū-kāšir¹, descendant of Arabtu, Bēl-iqīša, son of Bēl-ētir¹, descendant of Ea-šalam-ili, Ibnā, son of Bēl-zēru, descendant of Gimil-Nanā, Nādin¹, son of Innin-zēra-ušabši, descendant¹ of Šangū-parakki, Sin-mukīn-edu, son of [...] Adad-zanin-idi, son of [...], (and) Kalbā, son of Aḫu-liti [...] (these are) the free citizens before whom Arad-Innin¹, son of Šakin-šumi, descendant of Sin-tabni, and Nabū-aḫa-iddina, the royal official, [...] spoke [as follows]: "I sold (lit., gave) the lady [...] for silver [to] Nidinti, son of Nabū-bāni-āḫi, (who) Šakin-šumi, my father, bought for silver (lit., led away for money) from Nabū-aḫḫē-bullit, son of Nanā-ēriš, and the lady [...] the daughter of Nergal-nāšir, son of Nanā-ibni." [The scribe (?) (is) Gimillu, son of Innin-zēra-iddina. [Village (?)] of [...] kuatunati, district [of] the Lady of Uruk, month of Addaru, thirteenth day, sixth [year] of Kuraš, king of Babylon, king of the lands.

79
WHM 1653

- 1) ina UD-mu LÚ mu-kin-[nu][...]
- 2) A šú šá Id^{DÜ}-ti-KAM [x][...]
- 3) a-na I^{e-rib-šú} A-šú šá I^d-AMAR.UD
- 4) uk-tin-nu šá mim-ma e-lat 1 MA.NA
SÍG.HI.A
- 5) SAL ba-bu-nu SAL qal-lat šá Id^x
[...]
- 6) in-da-šš-šú mim-ma ma-[la][...]
- 7) I MA.NA SÍG.HI.A ú-kan-nu [...]

- 8) I-en MIN I^{e-rib-šú}[...]
- 9) ú-tar-ri-ma a-na I^x[...]
- 10) i-nam-din LÚ mu-kin-[nu]
- 11) Id^E.SAG.IL-DU-A A-šú šá
- 12) Id^{AMAR}.UD-NUMUN-DÜ A I^{e-gi-bi}
- 13) Id^{UTU}-NUMUN-BA-šá A-šú šá
I^{mu-še-zib}-d^{EN}
- 14) A I^{ri-mut}-d^{BE} u LÚ.ŠID
- 15) Idⁱⁿ⁻ⁿⁱⁿ-NUMUN-GÁL-š¹
- 16) A-šú šá I^{ri-mut}-x¹[...]
- 17) UD.1.KAM MU.^x[...]
- 18) d^{AG}-I LUGAL [TIN.TIR.KI]

Translation

On the day that a witness testifies [...] son of Bānitu-ēriš, [...] to Eribšu, son of Na'id-Marduk concerning all that remains of one mina of wool that the lady Babunu, slave of [...] brought (and) he establishes [...] all that remains of one mina of wool [...], then Eribšu [...] will return the one mina of wool and he will give (it) to [...]. Witnesses (are) Esagila-mukīn-apli, son of Marduk-zēra-ibni, son of Egibi, Šamaš-zēra-iqīša, son of Mušēzib-Bēl, descendant of Rīmūt-Ea, and the scribe, Innin-zēra-ušabši, son of Rīmūt [...] first day, . . . year of Nabū-na'id, king [of Babylon].

Commentary

- 4) Restoration is based on contents of l. 7.

80
WHM 1706

- 1) [...] LÚ mu-kin-nu-tu šá 30 U₈
UDU.HI.A
- 2) [...] I^{TIN}-su A Id^{EN}-DÜ a-na [xx] ri
- 3) [...] [xx] nu I^{BA}-šá A
Id^{AG}-NUMUN-MU¹
- 4) [...] [xx] I^{TIN}-su
- 5) [...] ina GUB-su šá
Id^{AG}-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-MU
- 6) u LÚ EN pi-qí-ni-e-ti šá E¹.AN.NA
- 7) I^{TIN}-su ú-ka-nu ki-i uk-tin-nu
[za-ki¹]
- 8) ki-i la uk-tin-nu
- 9) I-en 30 U₈UDU.HI.A I^{BA}-šá
- 10) a-na E¹.AN.NA i-nam-din
- 11) LÚ mu-kin-nu I^{na}-din A-šú šá
I^{mar-duk}
- 12) A I^{ba-ab-bu-ut-ti}

- 13) ¹ri-mut A-šú šá ¹ba-la-tu A ¹ha-nap
 14) ¹im-bi-e-a A ¹ta-qiš-^dgu-la
 15) A ¹ha-an-bu-a
 16) ¹dAG-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-GI A ¹dEN-ú-še-zib A
¹kur-i
 17) [u] LÚ.ŠID ¹dAG-DÙ-ŠEŠ A ¹ib-na-a
 18) [A] ¹é-kur-za-kir UNUG.KI ITU.ŠU
 19) [UD.x] KAM MU.14.KAM
^dAG-NÍG.DU.ŠEŠ
 20) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

[...] Testimony concerning thirty ewes [...] Balāssu, son of Bēl-ibni, before [...] Iqīša, son of Nabū-zēra-¹iddina¹, [...] Balāssu will give testimony in the presence of Nabū-aḥḥē-iddina, and the executive assistants of Eanna. If he testifies, he ¹will go free¹. If he does not testify, Iqīša will deliver the thirty ewes to Eanna. Witnesses (are) Nādin, son of Marduk, descendant of Babutti, Rīmūt, son of Balātu, descendant of Ḥanap, Imbēa, son of Taqīš-Gula, descendant of Ḥanbūa, Nabū-aḥḥē-šullim, son of Bēl-ušēzib, descendant of Kurī [and] the scribe, Nabū-bāni-aḥi, son of Ibnā, [descendant] of Ekur-zākir. Uruk, month of Du'uzu, [...] day, fourteenth year of Nabū-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

81

WHM 1563

- 1) ¹r¹ [...] a pu-ut ANŠE
 2) šá ¹r¹ [...] ¹NUMUN-ia A ¹ki¹xxx¹
 3) ¹d¹r¹ [...] šú-nu ¹dAG-NUMUN-DU
 4) A-šú šá ¹d¹r¹ [...] ¹id¹na-na-a-ŠEŠ
 5) A ¹DU₁₀.GA [...] na-ši UD.7.KAM
 6) šá ITU.GAN a-na UNUG.KI a-na pa-ni
 LÚ.ŠA.TAM
 7) ib-ba-ku-nam-ma ki-i la i-tab-ku
 8) ŠE.BAR-šú ḤA.LA ri-ḥi-it i-mit-ti-šú
 9) a-na ^dGAŠAN šá UNUG.KI i-nam-din
 10) LÚ mu-kin-nu ¹KAR-^d[...] ¹a¹
 11) A ¹ár-rab-ti¹ [...] ¹r¹
 12) A LÚ.UŠ.BAR ¹id¹U+GUR [...] ¹
 13) LÚ.ŠID ¹É.AN.NA-¹MU¹ [...] ¹
 14) ¹id¹ bit-qa šá ¹dEN-¹SUR¹ ší-i-ḥu
 15) šá ^dGAŠAN šá UNUG.KI ITU.¹BÁR¹
 16) UD.27.KAM MU.31[KAM
^dAG]-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ

- 17) LUGAL TIN.TIR.[KI]

Translation

Nanā-nāšir, son of Ṭabi [...], bears responsibility (?) for [...] the donkey of [...] Zērija, descendant of [...], [...] šunu (and) (?) Nabū-zēra-ukīn, son of [...]. On the seventh day of the month of Kislimu, he will appear before the administrator in Uruk. If he does not appear, he will deliver his barley, the remaining portion of his estimated yield, to the Lady of Uruk. Witnesses (are) Mušēzib [...] descendant of Arrabti, [...] descendant of Išpāru, Nergal [...] the scribe, Eanna-¹suma¹ [...]. Shuice canal of Bēl-¹ētir¹, district of the Lady of Uruk, month of ¹Nisanu¹, twenty-seventh day, thirty-first year of [Nabū]-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

82

WHM 1626

- 1) [...] MU A-šú šá ¹na-din A ¹[...] ¹
 2) [...] ¹KÍD¹ A-šú šá ¹kal-ba-a [...] ¹
 3) [...] ^dAG-it-te-mu [...] ¹
 4) [...] ¹x¹ ki ia a-di-i qi-it
 5) ¹šá¹ ITU.SIG₄ ¹dEN-MU A-šú šá
¹la-a-ba-¹šī¹
 6) ¹gi-mil-lu A-šú šá
¹dAMAR.UD-¹NUMUN-DU
 7) ¹ri-mut-^dUTU A-šú šá ¹dAG-EN-šú-nu
 8) ¹dAG-ina-ka-a-ri-lu-mur A-šú šá
¹DU-A
 9) u ¹gi-mil-lu A-šú šá ¹ri-mut
 10) LÚ.ERIN.MEŠ šá it-ti
¹dAMAR.UD-za-kir-MU
 11) LÚ.GAR.UMUŠ TIN.TIR.KI šap-ru-ma
 12) ul-tu KASKAL^{II} iḥ ¹x¹ li nu
 13) ni-ib-ba-kam-ma (erasure) a-na
 14) ¹dAG-DU-DUMU.UŠ LÚ.ŠA.TAM
 15) É.AN.NA ni-in-na-an-di-ni
 16) LÚ mu-kin-nu ¹dAMAR.UD-MU-MU
 A-šú
 17) šá ¹na-din A ¹su-ú-ti-ia
 18) ¹dUTU-SUR A-šú šá ¹NUMUN-ia A
¹e-kur-za-kir
 19) [u] LÚ.ŠID ¹dEN-MU A-šú šá ¹na [...] ¹
 20) [A] ¹dan-ni-e-a UNUG.KI ITU [...] ¹
 21) UD.6.KAM MU.5.¹KAM¹
 22) ¹kam-bu-zi¹ia¹
 23) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI [LUGAL KUR.KUR]

Translation

[...]iddina (?), son of Nādin, descendant of [...], kašir, son of Kalbā [...] Nabū-ittemu (?) [...] until the end of the month of Simanu, Bēl-iddina, son of Labāši, Gimillu, son of Marduk-zēra-ibni, Rīmūt-Šamaš, son of Nabū-bēlšunu, Nabū-ina-kāri-lumur, son of Mukīn-apli, and Gimillu, son of Rīmūt, workers who were sent with Marduk-zākir-šumi, the mayor of Babylon and who [...] from a venture—we will take and we will deliver (them) to Nabū-mukīn-apli, the administrator of Eanna. Witnesses (are) Marduk-šuma-iddina, son of Nādin, descendant of Sutija, Šamaš-ētir, son of Zērija, descendant of Ekur-zākir, [and] the scribe, Bēl-iddina, son of [...] [descendant] of Dannēa. Uruk, month of [...] sixth day, fifth year of Kambuzija, king of Babylon, [king of the lands].

83

WHM 1665

- 1) 9 GUN SÍG.ḤA šá ¹ri-mut
 2) A-šú šá ¹ina¹-É.AN.NA(1)-kit-ti
 3) ina muḥ-ḥi ¹dMAŠ-LUGAL-ŠEŠ LÚ
 qí-i-pi
 4) šá É.AN.NA ¹dAG-DU-ŠEŠ A-šú šá
¹ÉR-^dAG
 5) ¹id¹ iš-tar-a-lik-pa-ni LÚ.EN pi-qit-tú šá
 LÚ qí-i-pi
 6) ¹ri-mut A-šú šá ¹id¹U+GUR-MU
¹id¹na-na-a-MU
 7) A-šú šá ¹ri-mut ¹NUMUN-ia A-šú šá
¹ŠEŠ.MEŠ-erī₄-ba
 8) ina ITU.ŠU i-nam-din-nu
 9) l-en pu-ut 2-i na-šu-ú
 10) ¹ár-ra-bi A-šú šá ¹man-nu-a-ki-i-^dAG
 11) pu-ut e-ṭir na-ši
 12) LÚ mu-kin-nu ¹id¹U+GUR-da-nu A-šú
 šá
 13) ¹A-a-ŠEŠ ¹NUMUN-tú A-šú šá
¹šá-am-ḥu-^dIM
 14) ¹nad-na-a A-šú šá ¹am-ma-ni-DINGIR
 15) u LÚ.ŠID ¹id¹30-¹na¹ [...] [A-šú] šá
 16) ¹id¹U+GUR-MU-erī₄-ba [...] ¹
 17) UD.6.KAM MU.¹20¹ [...] ¹
 18) ^dAG-NÍG.DU-¹ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

- 19) ŠAM a-gur-ru šá [...]

- 20) [...]

Translation

(Document concerning) nine talents of wool, property of Rīmīt, son of ¹Ina¹-Eanna-kitti, charged against Ninurta-šarra-ušur, overseer of Eanna, Nabū-bāni-aḥi, son of Arad-Nabū, Ištar-alik-pāni, executive assistant of the overseer, Rīmūt, son of Nergal-iddina, Nanā-iddina, son of Rīmīt, (and) Zērija, son of Aḥḥē-erība. They will deliver (the wool) in the month of Du'uzu (and) one will bear the responsibility for the other. Arrabi, son of Mannu-akī-Nabū bears the responsibility for payment (of the wool). Witnesses (are) Nergal-dannu, son of Aplā-ušur, Zērūtū, son of Šamhu-Adad, Nadnā, son of Ammani-ili, and the scribe, Sin [...], son] of Nergal-šuma-erība [...] sixth day, twentieth (?) [year] of Nabū-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon]. The price of the bricks [...]

84

WHM 1624

- 1) 21 GUR ZÚ.LUM.MA ZAG A.ŠA
 2) šá UGU ID šá É.DINGIR.MEŠ
¹NÍG.GA ^dINNIN UNUG.KI
 3) u ^dna-na-a šá GIŠ.BAR šá ¹ÉR-ia
 A-šú šá
 4) ¹dAG-DU-ŠEŠ A ¹ri-mut-^dBE
 5) ina [muḥ]-ḥi ¹ri-mut u ¹ÉR-ia
¹DUMU.MEŠ
 6) šá ¹GAR¹-MU A ¹id¹30-tab-ni ina
 ITU.DU₆
 7) ina ḥa-ša-ri ina GIŠ ma-ši-ḥu šá
^dGAŠAN šá UNUG.KI
 8) ina muḥ-ḥi l-it rit-ti KI 1 GUR
 bil-tum
 9) tu-ḥal-la lib-bi man-ga-ga 1 BAN
 4-1/2 SÍLA
 10) ¹ki¹-šir e-si-it-ti ¹UGU-š¹ú
 11) i-nam-din-nu l-en pu-ut 2-i na-šu-ú
 12) 3 GUR ZÚ.LUM.MA sis-sin-nu e-ṭi-¹ir¹
 13) LÚ mu-kin-nu ¹dAMAR.UD-MU-MU
¹A-šú šá¹ ¹na-din
 14) A ¹su-ti-ia ¹dAG-EN-šú-nu
 15) A-šú šá ¹dINNIN-MU-ŠEŠ A
¹id¹BE-DINGIR-tu-DU

- 16) LÚ.SID IdAG-NUMUN-DU A-šú šá
IdSUM.NA-ŠEŠ
17) A IdEN-SU Id bit-qu šá IdEN-SUR
18) ší-i-ḫu šá dGAŠAN šá UNUG.KI
ITU.KIN
19) UD.27.KAM MU.2.KAM Idkam-bu-zi-ia
20) LUGAL E.KI LUGAL KUR.KUR.ME

Translation

(Document concerning) twenty-one kur of dates, estimated yield of a field along the canal Bit-ilāni, property of Innin of Uruk and Nanā, which (is) the rent of Ardija, son of Nabû-bāni-aḫi, descendant of Rīmūt-Ea, (and) charged against Rīmūt and Ardija, sons of Šakin-šumi, descendant of Sin-tabni. They will deliver a load of baskets, leaflets, and (bundles) of fibers for every kur (and) the (date orchard) tax 'charged against him' of ten and one-half qa in one delivery in the month of Tašritu in the enclosure in accordance with the measure of the Lady of Uruk, (and) one shall bear the responsibility for the other. The *sisinnu* dues of three kur of dates were paid. Witnesses (are) Marduk-šuma-iddina 'son of' Nādin, descendant of Sutija, Nabû-Bēlšunu, son of Innin-šuma-ušur, descendant of Ea-ilūtu-ibni, (and) the scribe, Nabû-zēra-ukīn, son of Nādin-aḫi, descendant of Bēl-erība. Sluice canal of Bēl-ētir, district of the Lady of Uruk, Month of Ululu, twenty-seventh day, second year of Kambuzija, king of Babylon, king of the lands.

85

WHM 1553

- 1) 25 GUR ZÚ.LUM.MA A.ŠA
2) šá ina UGU bit-qa šá la-ad-na-nu
3) NÍG.GA dGAŠAN šá UNUG.KI u
d_{na-na-a}
4) ina muḫ-ḫi IdU₁₀.GA-ia A-šú
5) šá IdAG-ár-ni-ia A LÚ.BAR.UŠ
6) ina ITU.DU₆ ina GIŠ ma-ši-ḫu [šá]
7) dGAŠAN šá UNUG.KI i-nam-[dīn]
8) sis-sin-na e-tir
9) e-lat ú-^{il-tim} [...] ^{il-tim}
10) LÚ mu-kin-nu Id[...] ^{il-tim}
11) A-šú šá IdEN-^xId[...] ^{il-tim}

- 12) A-šá šú IdA-dAG [...] ^x [...] ^{il-tim}
13) Idba-la-tu A-šá šá Idmu-^{še}-[zib-dEN]
14) bit-qa šá la-ad-na-nu ITU[...] ^{il-tim}
15) UD.14.KAM MU.11.KAM dAG-
IdM.TUK
16) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) twenty-five kur of dates (from) a field on the sluice canal of Ladnanu, property of the Lady of Uruk and Nanā, charged against Ṭabija, son of Nabû-arnija, descendant of Išpāru. He will deliver (the dates) in the month of Tašritu in accordance with the measure of the Lady of Uruk. The *sisinnu* duty was paid. (This is) apart from . . . contract. Witnesses (are) [...], son of Bēl- [...], son of Ili'-Nabû, [...]. Balātu, son of Mu[šezib-Bēl]. Sluice canal Ladnanu, month of [...], fourteenth day, eleventh year of Nabû-'na'id', king of Babylon.

86

WHM 1622

- 1) [...] GUD.ḪIA NÍG.GA dGAŠAN šá
UNUG.KI u d_{na-na-a}
2) [...] NÍG.SID [...] UGU Idna-din
A-šú šá Idšá-dAG-šu-[u]
3) šá ina ITU [...] KAM
IdAG.NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI
4) ina ITU.BAR [...] IdAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ
LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI
5) šá UGU Idmi-'a-ši A-šú šá
Idman-nu-a-ki-i-dAG [...] ^{il-tim}
6) ina ŠA [...] ÁB.GAL.MEŠ 2 GUD 2-i
1-it 2-i ut [...] ^{il-tim}
7) PAP ^x ší-in-dī-e-tú šá ina
qa-bu-ti-šú la^{xxx}
8) 9 ÁB.GAL.MEŠ 2 ÁB 2-a-ta 1
GUD.NÍNDA 2 ÁB.NIGIN [...] ^{il-tim}
9) PAP 14 TA me-ma-a-ta PAP.PAP 20
ÁB.GUD.ḪIA a-di^{xxx}
10) ITU.ŠE ib-ba-kam-ma 'a-na' É.AN.NA
i-nam-din u
11) 4 ÁB.GAL.MEŠ 2 ÁB 2-a-ta 2
ÁB.NÍNDA.ME 2 ÁB.NIGIN.ME
12) PAP 10 it-ti qa-bu-ti-šú ina UGU
mi-nu-tu
13) [...] ÁB.GUD.ḪIA ina ITU.APIN
MU.24.KAM

- 14) IdAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI
i-nam-din
15) [...] Idri-e-ḫu šá ÁB.GUD.ḪIA šá
UGU IdAG-^xMEŠ [...] ^{il-tim}
16) [...] u šá la ri-e-ḫu šá ÁB.GUD.ḪIA
17) Idšá UGU Idmi-'a-ši A-šú šá
Idman-nu-a-ki-i-dAG [...] ^{il-tim}
18) ina ŠA ÁB.GAL.MEŠ TA me-ma-a-ta
šá Idmi-'a-ši
19) ib-ba-ku ÁB.GAL-tú a-di-i 2
ÁB.NÍNDA.ME [...] ^{il-tim}
20) a-ki-i 2-ta ÁB.NIGIN.MEŠ
im-maḫ-ḫar-[ru]
21) LÚ mu-kin-nu IdAG-
kib-si-LUGAL-ŠEŠ LÚ qí-i-pi
IdÉ.AN.NA
22) Idina-SÜḪ-SUR A-šú šá IdSUM.NA-ŠEŠ
A Id[...] ^{il-tim}
23) Idna-din A-šú šá IdIB-MU-ŠEŠ A IdEN
[...] ^{il-tim}
24) Idina-SÜḪ-SUR A-šú šá IdAG-ŠEŠ-MU
A [...] ^{il-tim}
25) IdAG-PAP.MEŠ-GI A-šú šá Idka-šir
A IdSU [...] ^{il-tim}
26) IdAG-MU-KAM A-šú šá Idap-la-a A
Id30 [...] ^{il-tim}
27) [LÚ].SID IdAG-DÜ-ŠEŠ A-šú šá IdDÜ-a
A Idé-kur-za-[kir]
28) [...] ITU.^{NE}[UD.^xKAM MU.23.KAM
IdAG.NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI]

Translation

(Document concerning) cattle, 'property' of the Lady of Uruk and Nanā, [settled] account [...] 'Nādin,' son of Ša-Nabû-šū which (are) from the 'month' [...] 'Nabû-kudurri-ušur,' king of Babylon, (and) from the month of 'Nisanu' [...] Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon, charged against Mi'aši, son of Mannu-akī-Nabû [...]. Of this amount [...] fully-grown cows, two bulls in their second year, one in the second year [...], total of . . . branded animals which [...] from his corral (and) nine fully-grown cows, two cows in their second year, one young bull (and) two free-roaming cattle [...]—total of fourteen (are from) (this) amount—grand total of twenty cattle. Accordingly, he will bring (the animals) in the [...] of the month of Addaru and he will deliver (the animals) 'to' Eanna (and) he will deliver four full-grown cows, two cows in their

second year, two young bulls (and) two free-roaming cattle—total of ten from his corral charged against the total amount [...] 'cattle' in the month of 'Araḫsamnu', twenty-fourth year of [Nabû]-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon. [the remainder] of the cattle charged against Nabû [...] those not of the remainder of cattle charged against Mi'aši, son of Mannu-akī-Nabû [...] from the cattle from the total number that Mi'aši will bring, cattle in addition to two young bulls [...] as well as two free-roaming cattle will be received [...]. Witnesses (are) Nabû-kibsi-šarri-ušur, overseer [of Eanna], Ina-tēši-ētir, son of Nādin-aḫi, descendant of [...] Nādin, son of Uraš-šuma-ušur, descendant of Bēl [...], Ina-tēši-ētir, son of Nabû-aḫa-iddina, descendant of [...] Nabû-aḫḫē-šullim, son of Kašir, descendant of Gimil-[Nanā], Nabû-šuma-ēriš, son of Aplā, descendant of Sin [...] (and) the scribe, Nabû-bāni-aḫi, son of Ibnā, descendant of Ekur-za[kir]. [...] month of [Abu,] [...] day] twenty-third year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of [Babylon].

87

WHM 1525

- 1) [...] Idna-na-a-LUGAL-ŠEŠ [...] ^{il-tim}
2) [...] ^{xxxx} [...] ^{il-tim}
3) šá TA ^{xx} šá ^{xxx} [...] ^{il-tim}
4) ina muḫ-ḫi IdER-dEN A-šú šá Idlib-luḫ
5) [A] Idmu-kal-lim ina ITU. ^x ^{xx} ḪIA
6) [...] di-ka šá dGAŠAN šá UNUG.KI
7) [ina É].AN.NA i-nam-din
8) [ina GUB-su] šá Id30-MU
9) [LÚ qí-i-pi] šá É.AN.NA
10) [LÚ mu]-^{kin-nu} IdAMAR.UD-MU-MU
11) A-šú šá IdAG-TIN-su-E A IdSU-d_{na-na-a}
12) Idki-din-dAMAR.UD A-šú šá
IdAG-DÜ-ŠEŠ
13) A LÚ-ka-nak-KA IdAG-DÜ-ŠEŠ A-šú šá
IdDÜ-a A IdÉ.KUR-za-kir
14) u LÚ.SID IdAG-DU-A A-šú šá
15) Id^{xxx} ITU. ^x UD. ^x KAM
16) [MU.x.KAM] dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ
17) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI
18)

Translation

(Document concerning) [...] [Na]nā-šarra-ušur [...] which from [...] charged against Arad-Bēl, son of Liblūt, [descendant] of Mukallim. He will deliver the [...] in the 'month' of [...] tax (?) of the Lady of Uruk [in] Eanna. [In the presence] of Sin-iddina, the 'overseer' of Eanna. 'Witnesses' (are) Marduk-šuma-iddina, son of Nabû-balāssu-iqbi, descendant of Gimil-Nanā, Kidin-Marduk, son of Nabû-bāni-aḫi, descendant of Kanak-babi, Nabû-bāni-aḫi, son of Ibnā, descendant of Ekur-zākir, and the scribe, Nabû-mukīn-apli, son of [...]. Month of [...] day, [...] year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

88

WHM 1515

- 1) 1 ME 5 GUR ŠE.BAR NĠ.GA
- 2) dINNIN UNUG.KI u d^{na}-na-a
- 3) ina UGU [...] x^{na} [...] NUMUN¹-MU
- 4) A dAG [...] x^{na} [...] na-din-A
- 5) A [...] xx¹
- 6) i^{nam} [...] LAM¹ dul-la
- 7) [...] šes¹ šī
- 8) [...] ti MEŠ
- 9) i^{nam-di-nu} [...] u 15 GUR
- 10) a-na LÚ qí-i-pi u DÜ¹-dINNIN.NA
- 11) i^{nam-di-nu} 5 GUR ŠE.BAR
- 12) gi-mir hi-iš-ša-ti NINDA.HI.A
- 13) šá LÚ.MA.LAH⁴.MEŠ u LÚ šá-di-di-e iṭ-tir
- 14) LÚ mu-kin-nu INUMUN-ia A bul-luṭ
- 15) A ba-la-ṭu NĠ.GA
- 16) A DU-NUMUN A hu-un-zu-ú
- 17) dAG-SUR-ZI.MEŠ A dEN-DA
- 18) A šī-gu-ū-a dAG-mu-še-ti-iq-UD.DA
- 19) A dAMAR.UD-LUGAL-a-ni A LÚ.ŠU.ḪA
- 20) u LÚ.ŠID dAG-DÜ-ŠEŠ A DÜ-a
- 21) A i^{kur-za-kir} TIN.TIR.KI ITU.ŠE
- 22) UD.12.KAM MU.13.KAM
- 23) dAG-NĠ.GA.DU-ŠEŠ
- 24) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) one hundred five kur of barley, property of the Lady of Uruk and Nanā, charged against [...] zera¹-iddina, son of Nabû [...] nādin-apli,

son of [...] materials [...] 'they will deliver' [...] and they will deliver fifteen kur of barley to the overseer and Ibni-Innin. He will pay five kur of barley, the full amount of gravel (?) (and) bread for the boatmen and the boat towers. Witnesses (are) Zērija, son of Bulluṭ, descendant of Balātu, Kudurru, son of Šāpik-zēri, descendant of Hunzū, Nabû-ēṭir-napšati, son of Bēl-le'i, descendant of Šigūa, Nabû-mušētiq-urī, son of Marduk-šarrāni, descendant of Bā'iru, and the scribe, Nabû-bāni-aḫi, son of Ibnā, descendant of Ekur-zākir. Babylon, month of Addaru, twelfth day, thirteenth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

89

WHM 1541

- 1) 4 GUR 2(PI) 3(BÁN) ŠE.BAR šá
- 2) A ba-si-ia ina muḫ-ḫi
- 3) DUMU.SAL-su šá dAG-šu x^{ri} e mu
- 4) ina ITU.SIG₄ ŠE.BAR ina SAG.DU-šú
- 5) ina UGU d ba-aṣ-ṣu
- 6) ina URU šá dEN-SUR ta-nam-din
- 7) LÚ mu-kin-ni dAG [...]
- 8) A-šú šá d^x [...]
- 9) i^{TIN-su} A-šú šá i^E [...]
- 10) u LÚ.ŠID i^{ER} d [...]
- 11) A-šú šá dEN.LIL-MU-DU [...] xxx¹
- 12) šá dDU¹⁰.GA-dIM ITU.SIG₄ UD.1.KAM
- 13) MU.35¹ KAM dAG-NĠ.GA.DU-ŠEŠ
- 14) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) four kur, two pi, eighteen qa of barley, property of Šuma-ukīn, son of Bēl-zēru, descendant of Basija (and) charged against Bānitubānat, daughter of Nabû-šu She will deliver the barley in its full amount in the month of Simanu at the Baṣṣu canal in the village of Bēl-ēṭir. Witnesses (are) Nabû [...], son of [...], Balāssu, son of [...] and the scribe, Arad-[,], son of Enlil-šuma-ukīn, [...] [village (?)] of Ṭabi-Adad, month of Simanu, first day, thirty-fifth

year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

12-13)

16)

Commentary

For restorations, see YOS 6 26:23 and 123:34.
For restorations, see YOS 6 39:20; 41:23; 77:18; 144:17.

90

WHM 1549

- 1) 2 GUR ŠE.BAR šu-pil-ti šá
- 2) 2 GUR ZÜ.LUM.MA NĠ.GA
- 3) dINNIN UNUG.KI¹ [d] d^{na}-na-a
- 4) ina UGU dAG¹.KAL A-šú šá
- 5) A i^{SU}-d^{na-na-a} ina ITU.ŠU¹
- 6) ina GIŠ ma-ši-ḫu šá dGAŠAN šá
- 7) ina É.AN.NA i-nam-din
- 8) [...] tu maḫ-ri¹ tū¹
- 9) šá [...] šū
- 10) LÚ mu-kin-nu i^{EN} šū-nu A-šú šá
- 11) dAG-ŠEŠ-MEŠ-MU A i^{e-gi} bi¹
- 12) dEN-na-din-DUMU.ŠU A-šú šá
- 13) A dA¹-dAMAR.UD¹ i^{xx} [...]
- 14) dDÜ [...] xx¹ [...]
- 15) d in-[nin]-MU-PAP A-šú [šá] i¹ [...]
- 16) [LÚ].ŠID dUTU-MU-MU A-[šú šá]
- 17) [A] d30-TI-A.ŠI UNUG.KI ITU¹ [...]
- 18) UD.18.KAM MU.35.KAM
- 19) dAG-NĠ.GA.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) two kur of barley, equivalent of two kur of dates, property of Innin of Uruk [and] Nanā, charged against [Nabû-dannu], son of Mušallim-Marduk, descendant of Gimil-Nanā. He will deliver (the barley) in the month of 'Du'uzu' in Eanna in accordance with the measure of the Lady of Uruk. (This is) apart from the earlier obligation (?) charged against him (?) [Witnesses] (are) Bēšunu, son of Nabû-aḫḫē-iddina, descendant of Egibi, Bēl-nādin-apli, son of Zēr-[Babili], descendant of Ili¹-Marduk, [...] Ibni [...], In[nin]-šuma-ušur, son [of] [...] (and) the scribe, Šamaš-šuma-iddina, son [of] Nabû-balāssu-iqbi, descendant of Sin-lēqē-unnini. 'Uruk, month' [...] eighteenth day, thirty-fifth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

91

WHM 1542

- 1) 10 GUR 2(PI) 3(BÁN) ŠE.BAR¹
- 2) šu-pil-tum
- 3) šá 7 GUR ZÜ.LUM.MA šá A.ŠA
- 4) šá ITUK-ši-il A-šú šá i^{mar-duk-a}
- 5) NĠ.GA dGAŠAN šá UNUG.KI u
- 6) d^{na-na-a}
- 7) ina muḫ-ḫi i^{A-a} A-šú šá
- 8) dAMAR.UD-PAP
- 9) A i^{ki-din}-dAMAR.UD ina ITU.SIG₄
- 10) ina GIŠ ma-ši-ḫu¹ šá dGAŠAN šá
- 11) UNUG.KI
- 12) [...] i-nam-di-in
- 13) [...] tu maḫ¹ ri¹ [...]
- 14) [LÚ mu-kin-nu] dAMAR.UD¹-[MU]¹-[MU]
- 15) [A-šú] šá dAG-TIN-su-E A
- 16) i^{ŠU}-d^{na-na-a}
- 17) i^{gi-mil-lu} A-šú šá INUMUN-ia A i^{xx}
- 18) dEN-na-din-A A-šú šá
- 19) INUMUN-TIN.TIR.KI
- 20) A dA¹-dAMAR.UD dEN-ŠEŠ.ME-BA-šá
- 21) A-šú šá i^{mu-še-zib}-dAMAR.UD A
- 22) i^{e-gi-bi}
- 23) d in-nin-NUMUN-GAL-ši A i^{TIN-su}
- 24) LÚ.ŠID dINNIN-DU-A A INUMUN-ia
- 25) UNUG.KI ITU.GAN UD.4.KAM
- 26) MU.34.KAM dAG-NĠ.GA.DU-ŠEŠ
- 27) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) ten kur, two pi, eighteen qa of 'barley', in exchange for seven kur of dates which (are) from the field of Rašil, son of Marduk, property of the Lady of Uruk and Nanā, (and) charged against Aplā, son of Marduk-našir, descendant of Kidin-Marduk. He will deliver (the barley) . . . in the month of Simanu in accordance with the measure of the Lady of Uruk . . . [Witnesses are] Marduk-šuma-iddina, [son of] Nabû-balāssu-iqbi, descendant of Gimil-Nanā, Gimillu, son of Zērija, descendant of . . . , Bēl-nādin-apli, son of Zēr-Babili,

descendant of Ili'-Marduk, Bēl-ahhē-iqīša, son of Mušēzib-Marduk, descendant of Egibi, Innin-zēra-ušabši, son of Balāssu, (and) the scribe, Innin-mukīn-apli, son of Zērija. Uruk, month of Kislimu, fourth day, thirty-fourth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

92
WHM 1654

- 1) 'x' GUR ŠE.BAR šá I MU-DU A-šú
- 2) šá I EN-NUMUN A I ba-si-ia ina UGU
- 3) IdUTU-ŠEŠ-MU A-šú šá I NUMUN-ia ina ITU.GUD
- 4) ŠE.BAR.ĀM 50 GUR ina UGU 1 GUR 1 PI
- 5) ina URU IdAG-BE-DINGIR i-nam-din
- 6) gi-mir ŠE.NUMUN šá 1 iš-šur
- 7) it-ti IdUTU-ŠEŠ-MU i-ta' 'x'
- 8) IdUTU-ŠEŠ-MU ina ŠU II I MU-DU
- 9) e-tir [. . .]
- 10) [LÚ] mu-[kin-nu] [. . .]
- 11) [. . .] ŠEŠ 'x' A [. . .]
- 12) I ŠEŠ-e-[a] [. . .] 'x' šú [. . .]
- 13) A-šú šá I ha-an' 'xx'
- 14) LÚ.ŠID I ba-la-tu A-šú šá I mu-še-zib-dEN
- 15) URU hu-da-da ITU.ZÍZ UD.29.KAM
- 16) 'MU.x.KAM' dAG-na'-id LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) [. . .] kur of barley, property of Šuma-ukīn, son of Bēl-zēru, descendant of Basija, (and) charged against Šamaš-aḥa-iddina, son of Zērija. He will deliver the fifty kur of barley in the village of Nabû-bēl-ili in the month of Ajaru, with one pi charged against each kur. Šamaš-aḥa-iddina has been paid by Šuma-ukīn the full amount of grain for one fowl (which) has arrived (?) with Šamaš-aḥa-iddina. [. . .] 'Witnesses' (are) [. . .] aḥa [. . .] son [. . .] Ahhē[a] [. . .] son of Hanbua (?) [. . .] the scribe, Balātu, son of Mušēzib-Bēl. Village of Hudada, month of Šabaṭu, twenty-ninth day, [. . .] 'year' of Nabû-na'id, king of Babylon.

93
WHM 1620

- 1) 3 GUR 3 PI ŠE.BAR šu-pil-ti
- 2) šá I MU-DU A-šú šá I EN-NUMUN A I ba-si-ia
- 3) ina muḥ-ḥi I za-ab-di-ia A-šú šá
- 4) I a-ḥu-ba-na ina ITU.GUD ŠE.BAR
- 5) ina SAG.DU-šú ina URU a-da-bu-DINGIR
- 6) i-nam-din
- 7) 'LÁ' mu-kin-[nu] 'xxxxx'
- 8) [. . .]
- 9) 'xxx' [. . .]
- 10) ū 'LÚ.ŠID' [. . .]
- 11) Id 'xxxxx' [. . .]
- 12) ITU. 'x' 'UD.x.' KAM
- 13) MU 'SAG.NAM.LUGAL.LA LÚ-d'AMAR.UD
- 14) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) three kur, three pi of barley, obligation of Šuma-ukīn, son of Bēl-zēru, descendant of Basija, charged against Zabdiya, son of Aḥu-bāni. He will repay the barley from his capital in the town of Adabu-ili in the month of Ajaru. 'Witnesses' [. . .] and 'the scribe' [. . .] Month of [. . .] 'accession year of Amēl'-Marduk, king of Babylon.

94
WHM 1554

- 1) 'x' ME 20 GUR 3 (PI) 4 (BÁN) ŠE.BAR 'xxx' [. . .]
- 2) šá MU.34.KAM ul-tu Ê.AN.NA
- 3) iš-šu-ū NÍG.GA dGAŠAN šá UNUG.KI
- 4) u d na-na-a ina muḥ-ḥi Id na-na-a 'KAM'
- 5) A-šú šá I DU 10.GA-UNUG.KI ina ITU.GUD
- 6) ŠE.BAR ina GIŠ ma-si-ḥi šá Ê.AN.NA
- 7) ina Ê.AN.NA ina muḥ-ḥi 'xxx'
- 8) i-nam-din
- 9) LÚ mu-kin-nu I na-din A-šú
- 10) šá IdU+GUR-na-šir A LÚ.UŠ.BAR
- 11) IdAMAR.UD-SU A-šú šá IdEN-MU
- 12) A I ši-gu-ū-a IdUTU 'xxx'
- 13) A I BA-šá-a A LÚ.SIPA IdAG-[DÜ-ŠEŠ A-šú šá]

- 14) I ib-na-a A I ē-kur-za-[kir]
- 15) u LÚ.ŠID I Ê.AN.NA-MU-DÜ' [A-šú]
- 16) šá I ŠEŠ.ME' šá-a UNUG.KI ITU. [. . .]
- 17) UD.10. KAM MU.35.KAM
- 18) dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL [TIN.TIR.KI]

Translation

(Document concerning) . . . hundred twenty kur, three pi, twenty-four qa of barley [. . .] of the thirty-fourth year brought from Eanna, property of the Lady of Uruk and Nanā, charged against Nanā-ēriš, son of Ṭabi-Uruk. He will deliver the barley at Eanna . . . in accordance with the measure of Eanna in the month of Ajaru. Witnesses (are) Nādin, son of Nergal-nāšir, descendant of Išpāru, Marduk-erība, son of Bēl-iddina, descendant of Šigūa, Šamaš- [. . .] son of Iqīša, descendant of Rē'ū, Nabû-[bāni-aḥi, son] of Ibnā, descendant of Ekur-za[kir], and the scribe, Eanna-šuma-ibni, [son of] Ahhēša. Uruk, month of [. . .], 'tenth' day, thirty-fifth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of [Babylon].

Commentary

- 13) The restoration is based on contents of 72:39; 77:25; 80:16; 86:27, etc.

95
WHM 1529

- 1) 1/2 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR šá IdAG-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-MU'
- 2) A-šú šá IdU+GUR-GI A I ZALÁG-d30 [. . .]
- 3) I LÚ-d na-na-a A-šú šá IdAG-NUMUN-DU
- 4) KÙ.BABBAR šá pu-ut Id in-nin' [. . .]
- 5) IdAG-NUMUN-BA-šá na-šu-ū 'xxx'
- 6) ŠE.BAR a-na [. . .] KI.LAM šá 'xxx'
- 7) ŠE.BAR ina 'xxx' [. . .]
- 8) ina 'UNUG.KI' [. . .]
- 9) i-nam-din
- 10) LÚ mu-kin-nu IdEN'. [DÜ A-šú šá]
- 11) IdU-NUMUN I šu-zu-bu A-šú [šá] [. . .]
- 12) I ri-mut A-šú šá I SUM-'na-a'
- 13) u LÚ.ŠID IdEN-MU A-šú [šá] [. . .]
- 14) UNUG.KI ITU.AB UD.25.KAM
- 15) MU.19.KAM IdAG-NÍG.DU-[ŠEŠ]
- 16) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) one-half mina of silver, property of Nabû-ahhē-iddina, son of Nergal-ušallim, descendant of Nūr-Sin [. . .] Amēl-Nanā, son of Nabû-zēra-ukīn. The silver for which 'Innin' [. . .] Nabû-zēra-iqīša bears responsibility [. . .]. He will deliver the barley according to the market price [. . .] the barley in [. . .] in 'Uruk' [. . .]. Witnesses (are) 'Bēl'-ibni, son of Mukīn-zēri, Šūzubu, son of [. . .] Rīmūt, son of Nadnā, and the scribe, Bēl-iddina, son of [. . .]. Uruk, month of Ṭebet, 'twenty-fifth' day, nineteenth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

96
WHM 1548

- 1) 8 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR NÍG.GA d15 u d na-na-a
- 2) u d na-na-a šá I šu-la-a
- 3) A-šú šá IdAG' NUMUN-BA-šá a-na
- 4) I ina SÜH-SUR A-šú šá I Ê.AN.NA-li-pi-ŠEŠ
- 5) 'id-di'-nu ina ITU.AB KÙ.BABBAR
- 6) [ina SAG].DU-šú i-na-áš-šá-am-ma
- 7) [i-na Ê].AN.NA i-nam-din
- 8) LÚ mu-kin-nu I LÚ-d na-na-a
- 9) A-šú šá IdAG-ŠEŠ-MU I MU-dŠÜ
- 10) A-šú šá I ta'-ri-bi I GAR-MU
- 11) A-šú šá 'xxxx' u LÚ.ŠID
- 12) IdU+GUR-NUMUN-DÜ A-šú šá IdEN-PAP.ME-SU
- 13) A I kur-i ID ba-aš-šu šá TIN.TIR.KI
- 14) ITU.APIN UD.13.KAM MU.9.KAM
- 15) dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) eight shekels of silver, property of Ištar and Nanā, which Šulā, son of 'Nabû'-zēra-iqīša [loaned (lit., gave)] to Ina-tēšī-ētir, son of Eanna-lipi-ušur. He will bring the silver from his 'capital' in the month of Ṭebet and he will deliver (it) [at] Eanna. Witnesses (are) Amēl-Nanā, son of Nabû-aḥa-iddina, Iddina-Marduk, son of 'Taribi', Šakin-šumi, son of . . . and the scribe, Nergal-zēra-ibni, son of Bēl-ahhē-erība,

descendant of Kuri. The canal Baššu ša Babili, month of Arahsamnu, thirteenth day, ninth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

97
WHM 1634

- 1) 6 GUR [. .]
- 2) lu ^{gu} (erasure) ut ^{xx} [. .]
ha-ti-ra-ta
- 3) šá ^{DÜ-a} A-šú šá ^{A-a}
- 4) ina muh-^{hi} ^{IdU+GUR-i-pu-uš}
- 5) A-šú šá ^{mar-duk} ina ITU.SIG₄
- 6) ŠE.BAR gam-mir-ti
- 7) ina URU šá LÚ šá-tam-mu
- 8) i-nam-din
- 9) LÚ mu-kin-nu ^{Ia-di-ma-ta-DINGIR}
- 10) A ^{IdIM-ra-^{hi}-i}
- 11) ^{IdAG-na-šir} A-šú šá
- 12) ^{IŠEŠ-li-ti-i}
- 13) u LÚ.SID ^{IdUTU-MU-MU}
- 14) A-šú šá ^{IdÜ-dINNIN} A ^{Ikur-i}
- 15) URU šá a-ra-a-ta
- 16) šá NAM UNUG.KI ITU.BAR
- 17) UD.5.KAM MU.33.KAM
- 18) ^{dAG-NÍG.[DU-ŠEŠ]}
- 19) LUGAL [TIN.TIR.KI]

Translation

(Document concerning) six kur [. .] the . . . , property of Ibnâ, son of Aplâ, (and) charged against Nergal-ēpuš, son of Marduk. He will deliver the barley in (its) full amount in the month of Simanu in the village of the administrator. Witnesses (are) Adimata-ili, son of Adad-rahi, Nabû-nāšir, son of Aḫu-liti, and the scribe, Šamaš-šuma-iddina, son of Ibni-Innin, descendant Kuri. Village of Arata, which is in the district of Uruk, month of Nisanu, fifth day, 'thirty-third' year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of [Babylon].

98
WHM 1521

- 1) 12 GUR 1 PI 4 BÂN ŠE.BAR šá
^{Igi-mil-lu}
- 2) A-šú šá ^{Ili-šir-ru} A ^{IÉ.SAG.IL-MU-DÜ}

- 3) [ina] ^{muḥ-^{hi}} [. .] ^{xx} A-šú šá
^{DU-NUMUN}
- 4) ina ITU. ^x ^{ŠE.BAR} ^{xxxx} UNUG.KI
- 5) [. .] ^{xx} ina SAG.DU-šú
- 6) ^{i-nam-din} LÚ mu-kin-nu
^{IdKUR.GAL-LUGAL-a-nu}
- 7) A-šú šá ^{Išū-^u-ru-la-ri-im} ^{xx}
- 8) ^{Iar-ra-bi} A-šú šá ^{IdU+GUR-GI}
- 9) A ^{Id30-ka-ra-bi-i-šir-me}
- 10) ^{IdEN-NUMUN-SI.SÁ} A-šú šá ^{Ia-a} A
- 11) ^{IMU-dPAP.SUKKAL} LÚ.SID
^{IdAG-NUMUN-^u-šab-šir}
- 12) ^{Ia-šú šá} ^{NUMUN-ia} URU a-mat-dEN
- 13) ITU.ZÍZ UD.3.KAM MU.35.KAM
- 14) ^{dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ} LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI
- 15) 1 GUR 1 PI ŠE.NUMUN ^{xxx} šá
^{Ikal-e-a}
- 16) šá ^{IdU+GUR-da-a-nu} a-na ir-ru-šū-tu
- 17) i-šal-lim UD.KA.BAR šá ^{Igi-mil-lu}
- 18) A.ŠÁ ^{Igi-mil-lu} ŠE.BAR i-šal-lim

Translation

(Document concerning) twelve kur, one pi, twenty-four qa of barley, property of 'Gimillu,' son of Liširu, descendant of Esagila-šuma-ibni, (and) 'charged against' [. .] son of Mukin-zēri. 'He will deliver the barley' in 'the month of . . . ' in Uruk in Eanna (?) in its full amount [. .]. Witnesses (are) Amurru-šarrāni, son of Šuru-larim (?), Arrabi, son of Nergal-ušallim, descendant of Sin-karābi-išemme, Bēl-zēru-lišir, son of 'Aplâ,' descendant of Iddina-Papsukkal, (and) the scribe, Nabû-zēra-ušabši, 'son' of Zērija. Village of Amat-Bēl, Month of Šabaṭu, third day, thirty-fifth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon. (Concerning) the field of one kur, one pi . . . of Dannēa which Nergal-dānu held in tenancy, he will make good on (lit., satisfy) the bronze, the field, and the barley belonging to Gimillu.

99
WHM 1648

- 1) 4 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR NÍG.GA ^{dīš-tar} u
^{dna-na-a}
- 2) šá ^{Išū-la-a} A-šú šá
^{IdAG-NUMUN-BA-šá}
- 3) a-na ^{I^{dan-nu}-dU+GUR} A-šú šá
^{I^{ta-ri-bi}}

- 4) id-di-nu ina ITU.AB
- 5) KÙ.BABBAR ina SAG.DU-šú
- 6) i-na-āš-šā-am-ma a-na
- 7) É.AN.NA i-nam-din
- 8) LÚ mu-kin-nu ^{IÉ.AN.NA-li-pi} ^{IŠEŠ}
- 9) A-šú šá ^{Iu-pa-qa} ^{I^{ha-bil-ki-ni}}
- 10) A-šú šá ^{Išū-ma-a} ^{Iina-SÜH-SUR}
- 11) A-šú šá ^{IÉ.AN.NA-li-pi} ^{IŠEŠ} u LÚ.[SID]
- 12) ^{IdU+GUR-NUMUN-DÜ} A-šú šá ^{IdEN-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-SU}
- 13) A LÚ.SIPA ANŠE.KUR.RA TIN.TIR.KI
ITU.APIN UD.15.KAM
- 14) MU.3.KAM ^{dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ}
- 15) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) four shekels of silver, property of Ištar and Nanâ, which Šulâ, son of Nabû-zēra-iqīša loaned (lit., gave) to Dannu-Nergal, son of Taribi. He will bring the silver in its full amount in the month of Tebetu and he will deliver (it) at Eanna. Witnesses (are) Eanna-lipi-ušur, son of Upaqu, Ḫabilkini, son of Šumâ, Ina-tēši-ētir, son of Eanna-lipi-ušur, and [the scribe], Nergal-zēra-ibni, son of Bēl-aḫḫē-erība, descendant of Rē'u sīsi. Babylon, month of Arahsamnu, fifteenth day, third year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

100
WHM 1678

- 1) ^{xx} ANŠE šá ^{IdAG-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-MU}
- 2) A-šú šá ^{IdAG-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-GI}
- 3) šá ^{Igi-mil-lu} (erasure)
- 4) A-šú šá ^{IdAG-MU-MU} ina ŠU^{II}
- 5) ^{IdAG-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-GI} A-šú šá ^{IdAG-TIN-iṭ}
- 6) na-din ki-i a-šar
- 7) šā-nam-ma pa-ni
- 8) ^{IdAG-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-GI}
- 9) it-tal-ku ITU 5 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR
- 10) a-na ^{IdAG-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-GI}
- 11) i-nam-din LÚ mu-kin₇
- 12) ^{I^{ta-ri-bi}} A-šú šá ^{IdEN-BA-šá}
- 13) ^{IdAG-iq-bi} A-šú šá ^{IdU+GUR-MU-DÜ}
- 14) u LÚ.SID ^{I^{bu-na-nu}} A-šú šá
- 15) [. .] ^{MEŠ} MU UNUG.KI
- 16) [. .] [UD].16.KAM MU.42.KAM
- 17) ^{dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ}

Translation

(Document concerning) [. .], donkey, property of Nabû-aḫḫē-iddina, son of Nabû-aḫḫē-šullim, (and) which Gimillu, son of Nabû-šuma-iddina was given by Nabû-aḫḫē-šullim, son of Nabû-uballit. If Nabû-aḫḫē-šullim, goes elsewhere, he (i.e., Gimillu) will deliver (lit., give) five shekels of silver monthly to Nabû-aḫḫē-šullim. Witnesses (are) Taribi, son of Bēl-iqīša, Nabû-iqbi, son of Nergal-šuma-ibni, and the scribe, Bunanu, son of [. .]iddina. Uruk, [. .] 'sixteenth day,' forty-second year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur.

101
WHM 1712

- 1) 8 GUR ^{I^{ZÜ.LUM}} MA i-mit-ti šá A.ŠÁ
- 2) šá ^{IdINNIN.NA} NÍG.GA ^{dGAŠAN} šá
UNUG.KI
- 3) u ^{dna-na-a} šá GIŠ.BAR šá ^{IMU-DU}
- 4) A-šú šá ^{IdEN-NUMUN} A ^{I^{ba-si-ia}}
- 5) šá muh-^{hi} ^{GIŠ.BAR} šá ^{dGAŠAN} šá
UNUG.KI
- 6) ina muh-^{hi} ^{IdAG-DÜ-ŠEŠ} A-šú šá
- 7) ^{Iap-la-a} ina ITU.GAN ^{ZÜ.LUM.MA}
- 8) ina GIŠ ma-šir-^{hi} šá ^{dGAŠAN} šá
UNUG.[KI]
- 9) ina ^{IdINNIN.NA} i-nam-din
- 10) LÚ mu-kin₇ ^{IdAG-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-GI}
- 11) A-šú šá ^{IdU+GUR-^u-še-zib}
- 12) ^{IdUTU-NUMUN-GIŠ} A-šú šá
^{IdUTU-MU-GIŠ}
- 13) LÚ.SID ^{Ida-num-DU-A} A-šú šá
- 14) ^{IdINNIN-NA-tab-ni} ^{IŠEŠ} A
^{Išū-dna-na-a}
- 15) UNUG.KI ITU.KIN UD.7.KAM
- 16) MU.1.KAM ^{IdAG-I} LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) eight kur 'of dates', rent of a field along the Innin watercourse, property of the Lady of Uruk and Nanâ, which is the rent of Šuma-ukīn, son of Bēl-zēru, descendent of Basija, from the 'rent' (payable) to the Lady of Uruk (and) charged against Nabû-bāni-aḫi, son of Aplâ. In the month of Kislimu, he will deliver the dates in accordance with the

measure of the Lady of Uruk at the Innin watercourse. Witnesses (are) Nabû-ahhêšullim, son of Nergal-ušēzib, Šamaš-zēru-lišir, son of Šamaš-šumu-lišir, (and) the scribe, Anu-mukīn-apli, son of Innin-tabni-ušur, descendant of Gimil-Nanā. Uruk, month of Ululu, seventh day, first year of Nabû-na'id, king of Babylon.

102
WHM 1633

- 1) x' [...] SĪLA' NINDA.ĤI.A 5 BÂN 2 1/2 SĪLA' [...]
- 2) 4 UZU ba'-ās-la UZU.ŪR x' [...]
- 3) x' É.UDU.NITÁ 1 SĪLA NINDA.ĤI.A
- 4) 14' ku-us-si-ip-pi-e-tum x' [...]
- 5) [...] bu ū maš qu bi' x' [...]
- 6) [...] x' 3 (PI) Ī.GIŠ gan-na-tum šá x' [...]
- 7) [...] ri in du 4 UZU.ŪR [...]
- 8) [...] UZU ba'-ās-lum' šá ITU par-su [...]
- 9) x' 20.KAM ITU.x' UZU.DIR.'M [...]
- 10) [...] (erasure) ITU par-su [...]
- 11) šá ĪdAMAR.UD-EN-šú-nu LŪ.ŠA.TAM
- 12) a-na UD x' [...] ĥal-lu-ru KŪ.BABBAR
- 13) x' GÍN' šá [...] bit-qa' KŪ.BABBAR šá UD.7.[KAM]
- 14) UD.20.KAM šá 4 UZU.ŪR 4 UZU ba'-ās-[lu] [...]
- 15) a-na ĪE.AN.NA-na-din-MU A-šú šá
- 16) ĪdAG-A-MU it-te' tir' M [...]
- 17) i-nam-din LŪ mu-kin-nu' Īmu-še-zib-d[...]
- 18) ĪZALÁG-e-a [...] dUTU ĪdAG-TIN [...]
- 19) A-šú šá ĪdAG-SUR' A LŪ.ŠID.BĀR Ī[...]
- 20) A-šú šá ĪA-ā' A Īār-rab-tum' u LŪ.[ŠID]
- 21) ĪdEN-DŪ A-šú šá Īlib-lu' A LŪ x' [...]
- 22) UNUG.KI ITU.NE UD.21.KAM MU.[...]
- 23) dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL E.KI x' [...]
- 24) šá ITU.NE NINDA.ĤI.A ina IGI-šú
- 25) [...] x' na-din-MU
- 26) xxxxxx
- 27) xxx' [...] x' ITU
- 28) [...] ITU. x' [...]

Translation

(Document concerning) [...] 'qa' of bread and thirty-two and one-half 'qa'

[...] four (portions) of cooked (?) meat [...] the sheep shed (as well as) one qa of bread, 'fourteen' portions [...] three pi (?) of vegetable oil (?), of [...] four (portions of) meat [...] 'cooked' meat which were selected for the month [...] [...] were selected for the month [...] which Marduk-bēšunu, the administrator (of Eanna) for [...] one-tenth shekel of silver [...] shekels [...] one-eighth shekel of silver for the seventh day [...] the twentieth day [...] meat, four (portions of) cooked meat [...] he has paid to Eanna-nādin-šumi, the son of Nabû-apla-iddina [...] he will deliver. Witnesses (are) Mušēzib [...] Nūrea [...] Šamaš, Nabû-uballit(?) [...] son of Nabû-ētir, descendant of Šangū-parakki [...] son of Aplā, descendant of Arrabtu, and [the scribe], Bēl-ibni, son of Liblu, descendant of [...] Uruk, month of Abu, twenty-first day, [...] year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon. [...] of the month of Abu the bread will be at the disposal of [...] -nādin-šumi. [...] of the month [...].

103
WHM 1516

- 1) 7 Ī.ME Ī SĪLA Ī.GIŠ
- 2) Īd na-na-a-KAM
- 3) A ĪER-a IGI-ir
- 4) ITU.ZÍZ UD.16.KAM
- 5) MU.3.KAM

Translation

Nanā-ēriš, son of Ardija, received seven qa (?) of oil and one qa of sesame oil. Month of Šabaṭu, sixteenth day, third year.

104
WHM 1721

- 1) 1/3' GÍN 4-ut KŪ.BABBAR gi-ir-ū'
- 2) šá ĥi-mir-e-tú
- 3) 4' gan-gan-na-a-tú KŪ.BABBAR
- 4) xx' MEŠ ŠU^{II}
- 5) Īr^{II}-mut
- 6) u ĪKI-dAMAR.UD-TIN
- 7) A-šú šá ĪdEN-ŠEŠ-MU

- 8) maḥ-ru'
- 9) ITU.AB UD.12.KAM
- 10) MU.16.KAM dAG-A-PAP
- 11) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) nineteen twenty-fourths of a shekel of silver [...] 'four' silver potstands [...] were received by Rīmūt and Itti-Marduk-balāṭu, the son of Bēl-aḥa-iddina. Month of Ṭebet, twelfth day, sixteenth year of Nabû-apla-ušur, king of Babylon.

105
WHM 1597

- 1) 80 TU.KIL.MUŠEN
- 2) ĪdIB-GI A ĪSEŠ.ME-šú
- 3) it-ti'-še 1.ME TU.KIL.MUŠEN
- 4) IGI-ir
- 5) [ITU].GUD UD.13.KAM
- 6) MU.13.KAM

Translation

Uraš-ušallim, son of Abhēšu, has received eighty doves, 'along with' one hundred doves. [Month of] Ajaru, thirteenth day, thirteenth year.

106
WHM 1568

- 1) ul-tu UD.27'. [KAM] šá ITU. x'
- 2) 4 MA.NA KŪ.BABBAR šá ĪdAG-ŠEŠ-KAM
- 3) A-šú šá ĪdUTU-NIGIN'-ir ina IGI ĪdŠŪ-MU-PAP
- 4) A-šú šá Īna-di'-nu
- 5) LŪ mu-kin-nu ĪNUMUN-ia A-[šú]
- 6) šá Ī[...]
- 7) Ī[...]
- 8) LŪ [...]
- 9) ĪdU+GUR-GI
- 10) u' LŪ.ŠID ĪdAG-SUR
- 11) A-šú šá ĪdEN- [...] MU
- 12) NÍG.ŠID ina bi-ri-šú-nu' xx' u
- 13) ITU.ŠE UD.27.KAM MU.4.KAM
- 14) ĪdAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL 'TIN.TIR.KI'
- 15) šá la 4' xxxxx
- 16) ĪŠU u Īd' xxxxx

Translation

From the 'twenty-seventh' day of 'the month of' [...] four minas of silver, the property of Nabû-aḥa-ēriš, son of Šamaš-'upahhir, is at the disposal of Marduk-šuma-ušur, son of Nadin. Witnesses (are) Zērija, son [of] [...] Nergal-ušallim, and the scribe, 'Nabû-ētir, son of Bēl- [...] -iddina. The account [has been settled (?)] between them. Month of Addaru, twenty-seventh day, fourth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of 'Babylon. [...] Gimillu [...].

107
WHM 1615

- 1) 1 pag-gar AB.GAL
- 2) 2 pag-gar.ME šá GUD.NINDA
- 3) PAP 3 pag-gar.ME
- 4) ĪdEN-ŠEŠ-MU A Īšul-lu'-mu
- 5) ĪTIN-su A Īnad-na-a
- 6) IGI-ir
- 7) ITU.ZÍZ UD.22.KAM MU.10.KAM
- 8) dAG-NÍG.DU-PAP LUGAL E.KI

Translation

Balassu, son of Nadnā, received one carcass of a full-grown cow (and) two carcasses of calves, total of three carcasses, property (?) of Bēl-aḥa-iddina, son of Šullumu. Month of Šabaṭu, twenty-second day, tenth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

108
WHM 1690

- 1) 3 GIŠ ma-ši-ḥu šá ŠE.BAR
- 2) ina GIŠ ma-ši-ḥu šá a-na
- 3) ḥu-bu-ut-ta-ti na-šu-ū
- 4) ĪGAR-MU A ĪdEN-ŠEŠ.MEŠ-MU
- 5) it-ta-ši
- 6) ITU.DU₆ UD.27.KAM MU.13.KAM
- 7) dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ'
- 8) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Šakin-šumi, son of Bēl-abhē-iddina, brought three measures of barley (which are from) the measures which were brought as a loan. Month of Tašritu, twenty-seventh day, thirteenth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

109

WHM 1718

- 1) 5 pag-ra MEŠ
- 2) šá UDU SÁ.DUG₄
- 3) I_{KU-ti}AMAR.UD
- 4) I_{LÚ.SIPA}SÁ.DUG₄
- 5) IGI-ir
- 6) ITU.AB UD.16.KAM MU.22.KAM
- 7) dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Tukulti-Marduk, the 'keeper' of the regular (animal) offerings, has received five carcasses of sheep (as) the regular offering. Month of Tebetu, 'sixteenth' day, twenty-second year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

110

WHM 1722

- 1) 7 1/2 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR u NINDA.ĦI.A šá ITU[...]
- 2) I_{LÚ.dna-na-a} A IdUTU.KAM
- 3) I_{LÚ.dna-na-a} A I_{TIN-su}
- 4) I_{BA-šá-a} A I_{xxx}
- 5) IdAG-NUMUN-BA-šá A Id_{na-na} 'a' [...]
- 6) I_{DU}₁₀.GA-im-dAG A Id_{xx}[...]
- 7) GIŠ-ú
- 8) '6' MA.NA 'SÍG' ĦI.A [ina IGI]
- 9) I_{ri-mut} LÚ.MUŠEN.DŪ [...]
- 10) ITU.SIG₄ UD.16.KAM MU.13.KAM
- 11) dAG-NÍG.DU-ŠEŠ LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

(Document concerning) seven and one-half 'shekels of silver' and bread for the 'month' of [...] (which) Amēl-Nanā, son of Šamš-ēriš, Amēl-Nanā, son of Balāssu, Iqīša, son of [...], Nabû-zēra-iqīša, son of Nana-[...] (and) Ṭāb šar Nabû, son of [...]

received. 'Six' minas of 'wool' were [placed at the disposal of] Rīmūt, the fowler. Month of Simanu, sixteenth day, thirteenth year of Nabû-kudurri-ušur, king of Babylon.

111

WHM 1700

- 1) 3 BÂN 'KAŠ' 'xxx'
- 2) šá a-na ERIN.MEŠ
- 3) šá a-na muḥ-ḥi
- 4) ZÚ.LUM.MA šap-ra
- 5) SUM-na
- 6) IdDI.KU₅-MU
- 7) IGI-ir
- 8) ITU.ZÍZ UD.13.KAM
- 9) MU.2.KAM dAG-IM.TUK
- 10) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Madānu-iddina has received eighteen qa of 'beer' [...] which (are) for the workers and which are charged against the dates that were sent and delivered. Month of Šabaṭu, thirteenth day, second year of Nabû-na'id, king of Babylon.

112

WHM 1660

- 1) '4 SÍLA' a-ka-[lu]
- 2) a-na 'LÁ' [...]
- 3) Id₁₅ri-ṣu-ú-a
- 4) ma-ḥi-ir
- 5) ITU.SIG₄ UD.4.KAM
- 6) MU.11.KAM dAG-I
- 7) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

'Ištar'-riṣua has received 'four qa' of 'bread' for the [...]. Month of Simanu, fourth day, eleventh year of Nabû-na'id, king of Babylon.

113

WHM 1686

- 1) 2 PI 3 SÍLA a-ka-lu

- 2) a-na LÚ ga-zi-zi 'e'
- 3) Id₁₅ri-ṣu-ú-a
- 4) ma-ḥi-ir
- 5) ITU.SIG₄ UD.3.KAM
- 6) MU.11.KAM dAG-IM.TUK
- 7) LUGAL TIN.TIR.KI

Translation

Ištar-riṣua received two pi, three qa of bread for the shearer. Month of Simanu, third day, eleventh year of Nabû-na'id, king of Babylon.

Plates

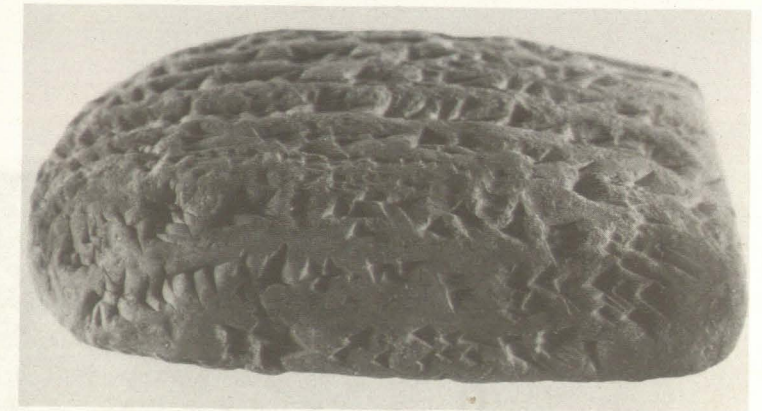
1. obverse

1. lower edge

1. reverse



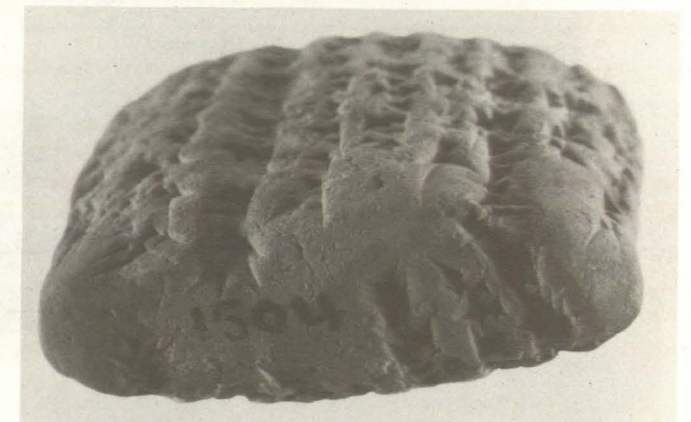
1 obverse



1 upper edge



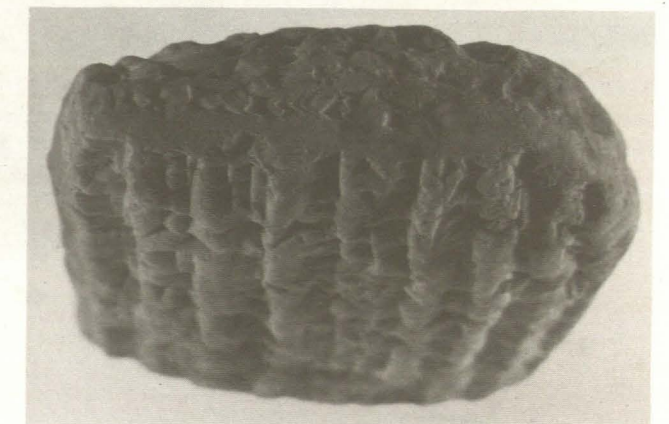
1 lower edge



1 side



1 reverse



1 side



2 obverse



2 lower edge



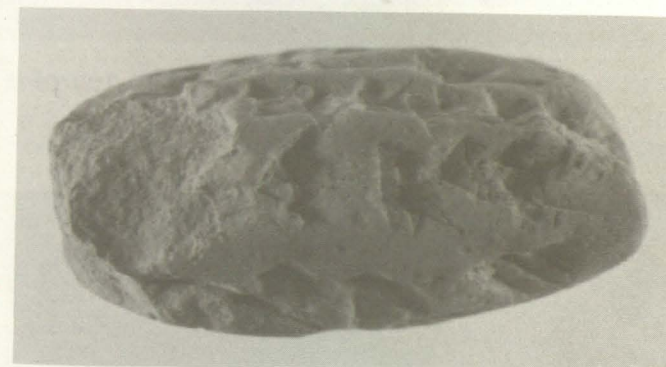
2 reverse



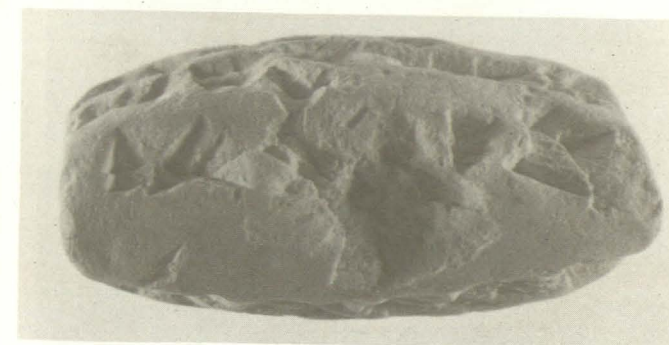
3 obverse



3 reverse



3 lower edge



3 upper edge



4 obverse



4 lower edge



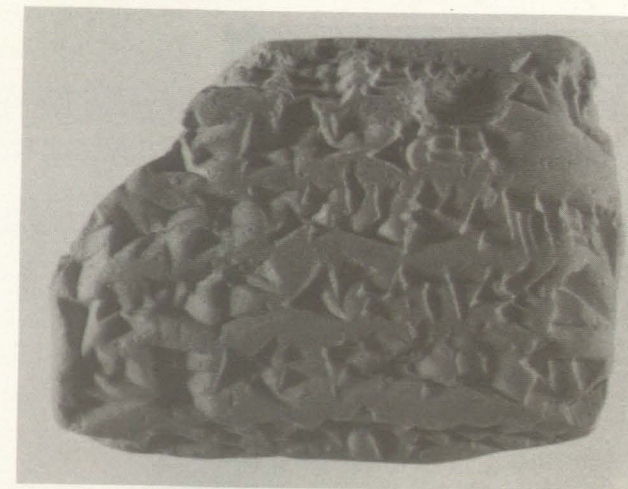
4 reverse



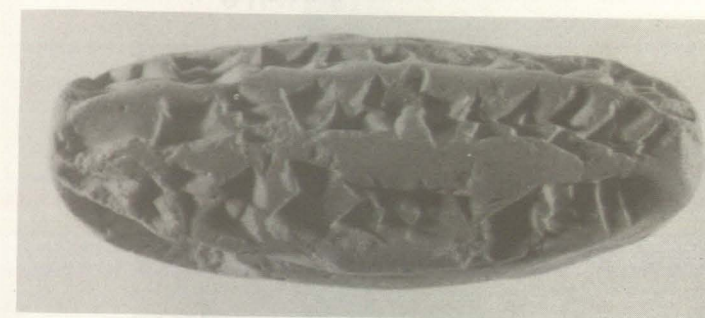
5 obverse



5 reverse



6 obverse



6 lower edge



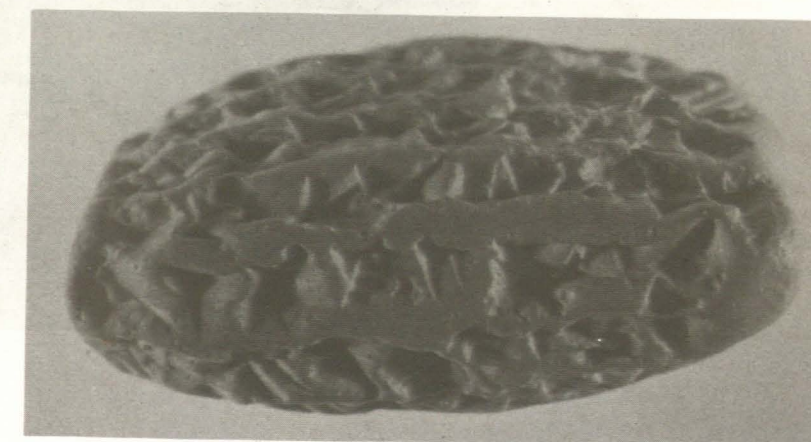
6 reverse



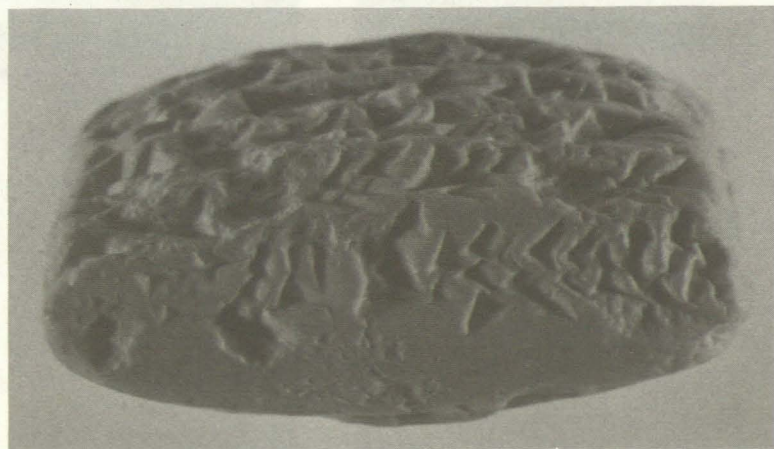
7 obverse



7 reverse



7 lower edge



7 upper edge



8 obverse



8 lower edge



8 reverse



9 reverse



9 obverse



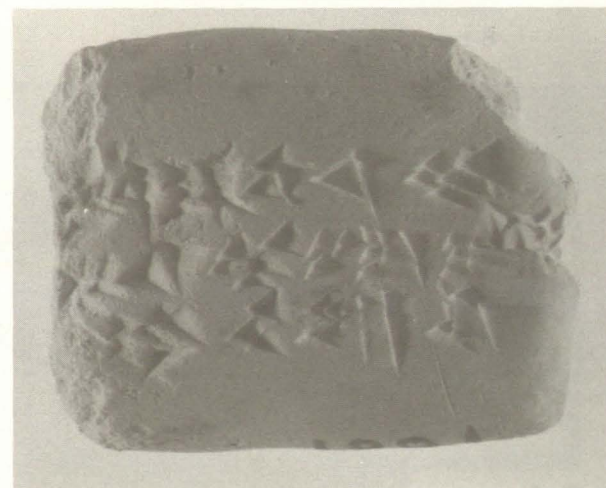
9 lower edge



10 obverse



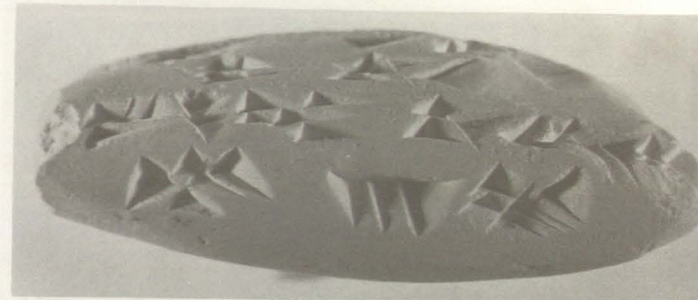
11 obverse



11 reverse



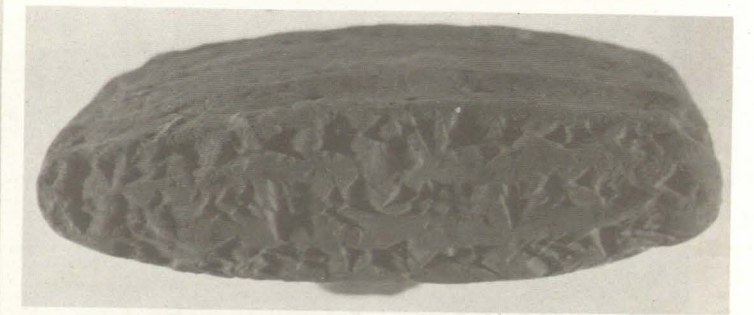
12 obverse



12 lower edge



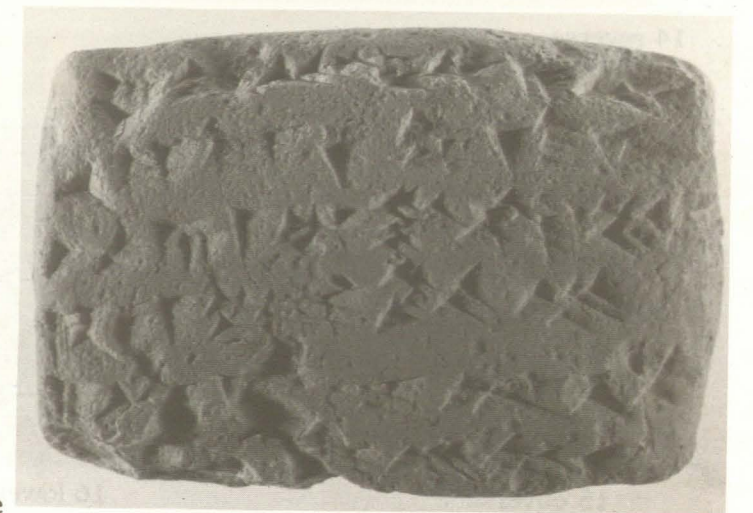
13 obverse



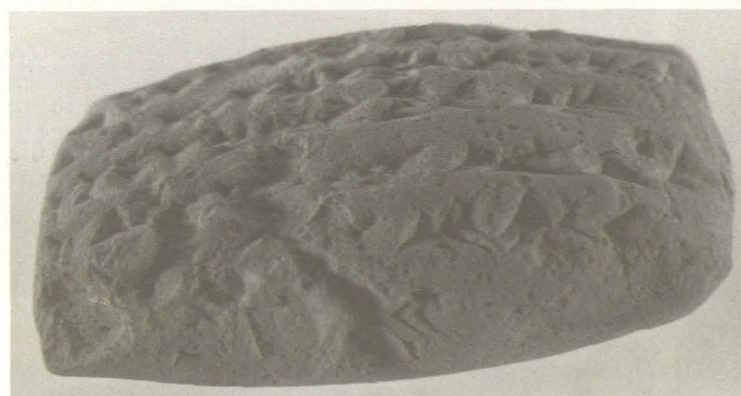
13 lower edge



13 reverse



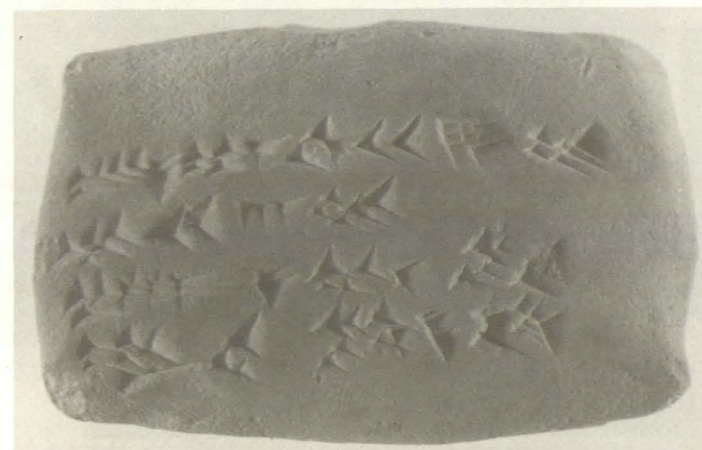
14 obverse



14 lower edge



15 reverse



14 reverse



16 obverse



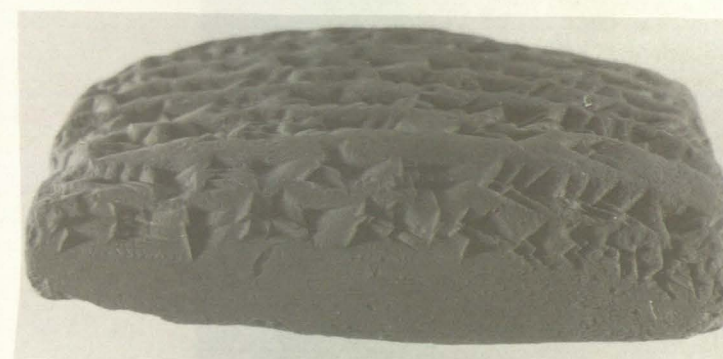
15 obverse



16 lower edge



16 reverse



16 upper edge



17 lower edge



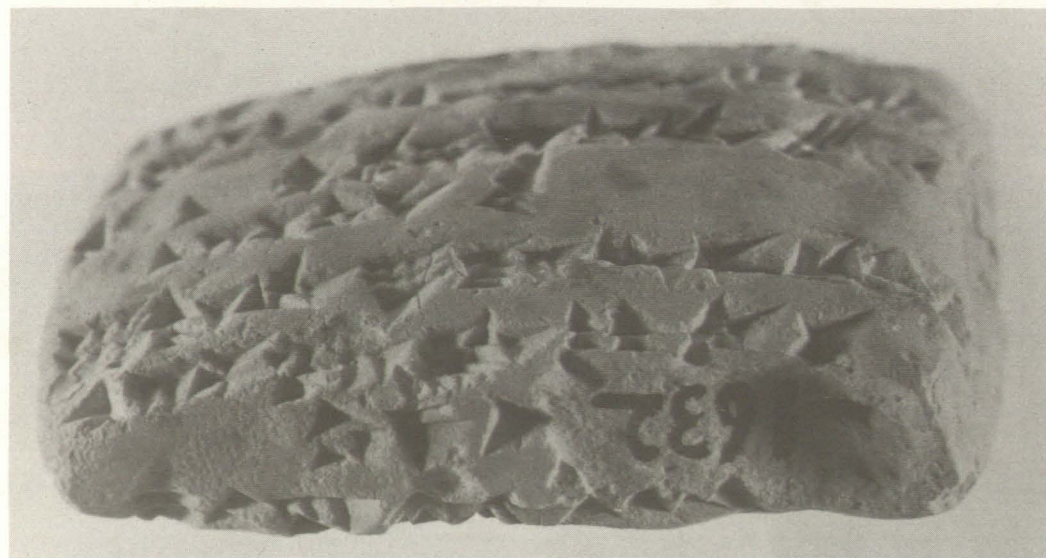
17 reverse



17 obverse



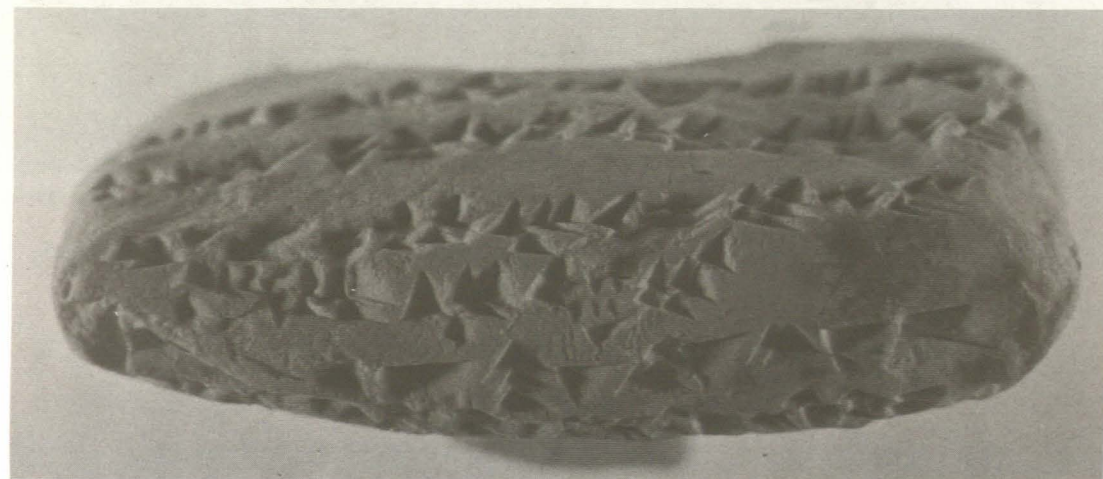
18 obverse



18 lower edge



18 reverse



18 upper edge



19 obverse



19 reverse



20 obverse



20 lower edge



20 reverse



21 reverse



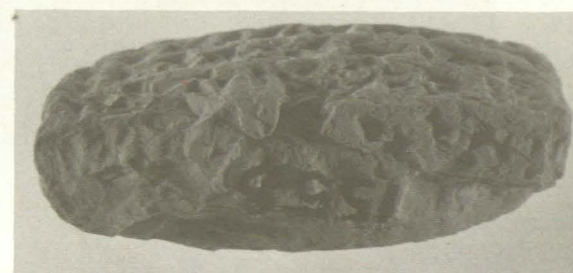
21 obverse



22 obverse



21 lower edge



22 lower edge



22 reverse



23 reverse



23 obverse



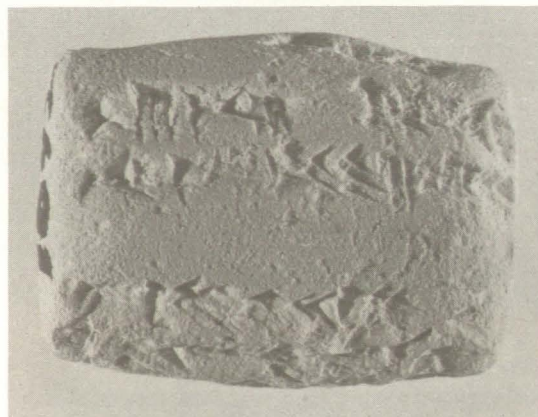
24 obverse



23 lower edge



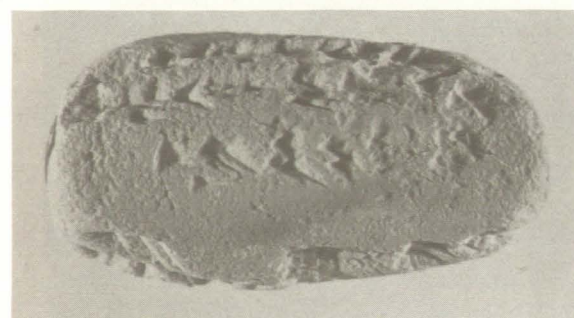
24 lower edge



24 reverse



25 obverse



24 upper edge



25 reverse



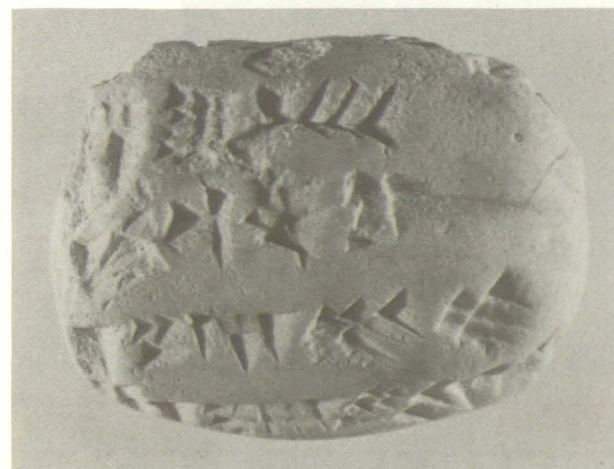
26 obverse



26 lower edge



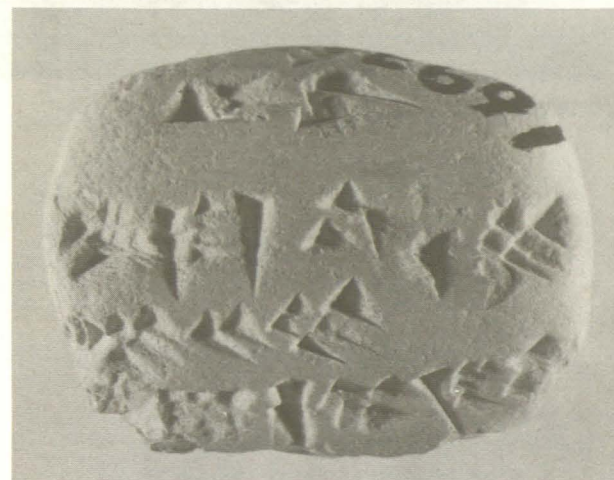
26 reverse



27 obverse



27 lower edge



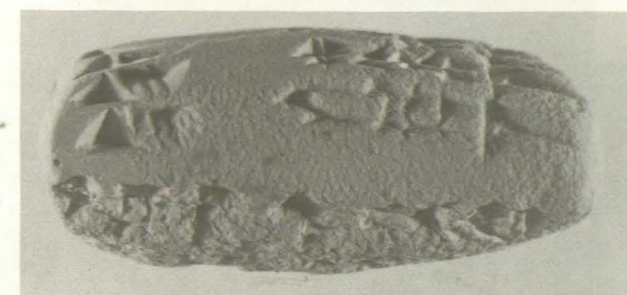
27 reverse



27 upper edge



28 obverse



28 lower edge



28 reverse



29 obverse



29 lower edge



29 reverse



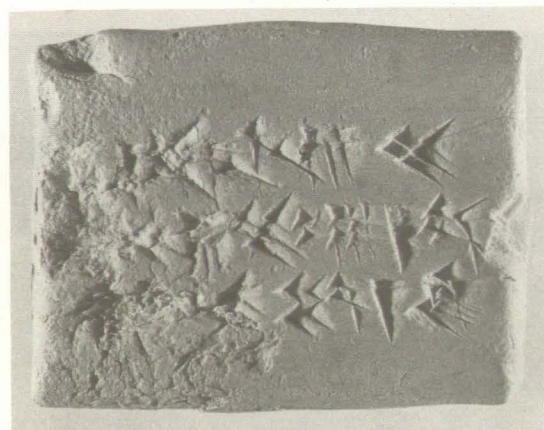
29 upper edge



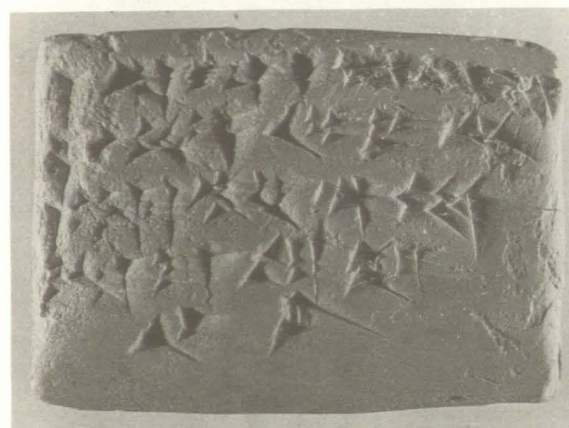
30 obverse



30 lower edge



30 reverse



31 obverse



31 reverse



32 obverse



32 reverse



33 obverse



33 lower edge



34 obverse



34 reverse



34 lower edge



34 upper edge



35 obverse



35 reverse



35 upper edge



36 obverse



36 lower edge



36 reverse



37 obverse



37 lower edge



37 reverse



38 obverse



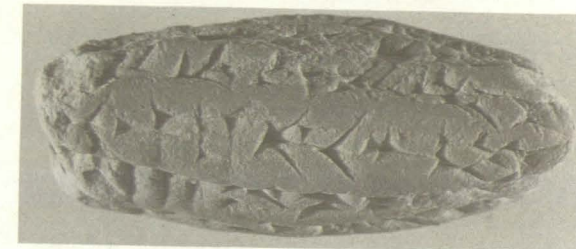
38 lower edge



38 reverse



39 obverse



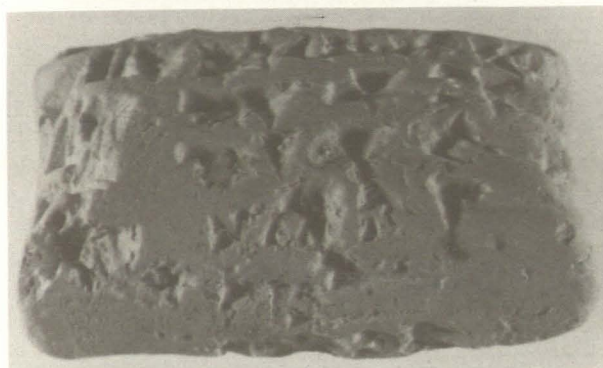
39 lower edge



39 reverse



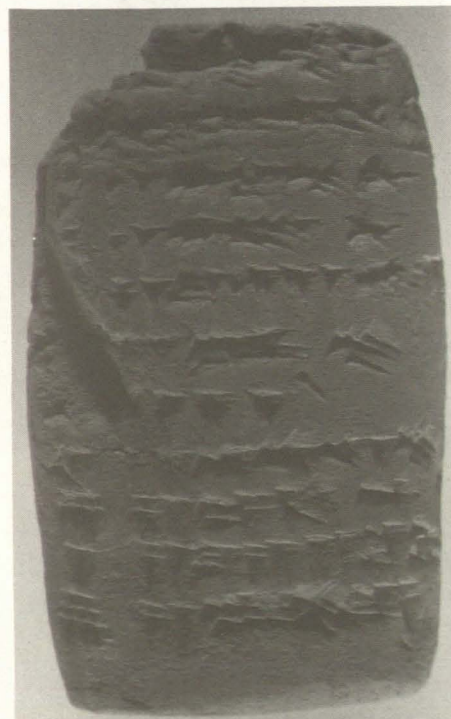
40 obverse



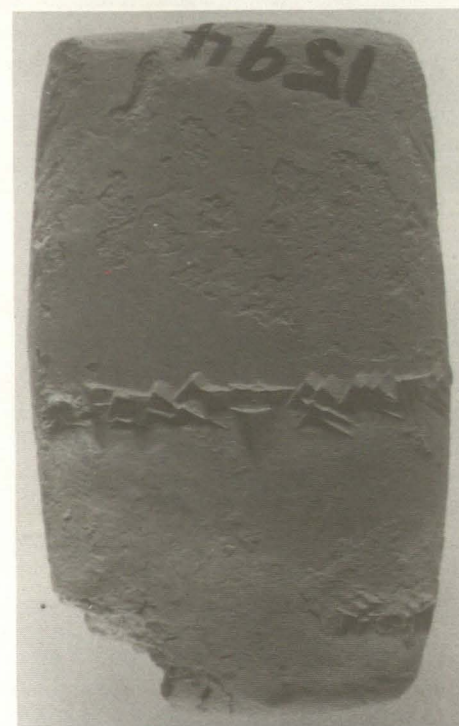
40 lower edge



40 reverse



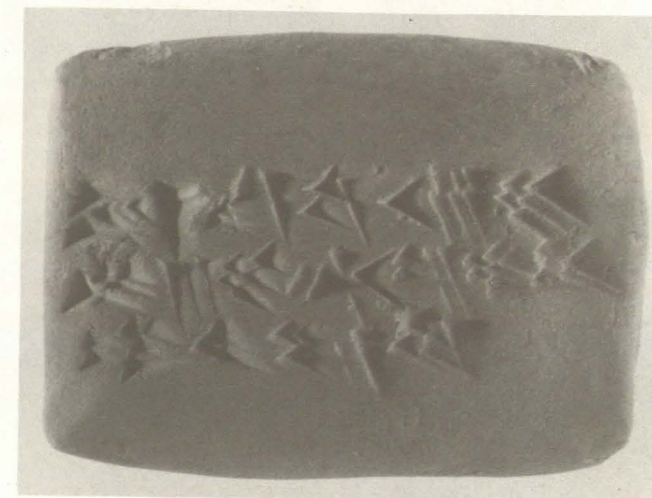
41 obverse



41 reverse



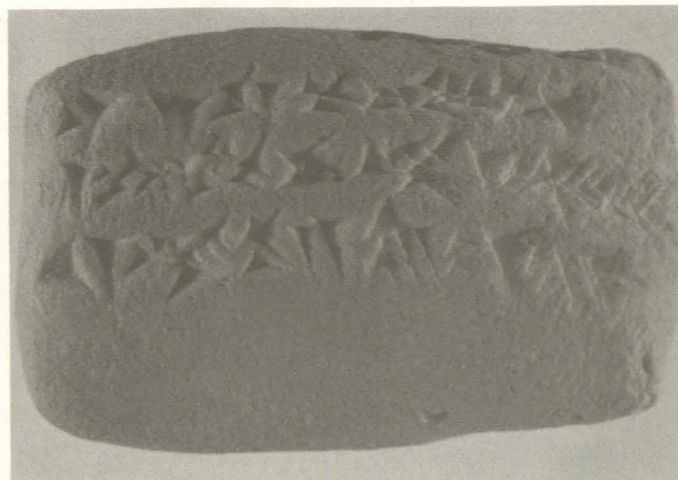
42 obverse



42 reverse



43 obverse



44 obverse



43 lower edge



44 reverse



43 reverse



45 obverse



46 obverse



45 lower edge



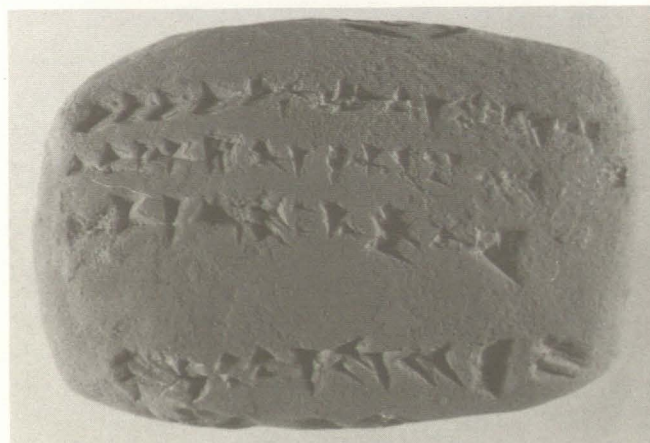
46 lower edge



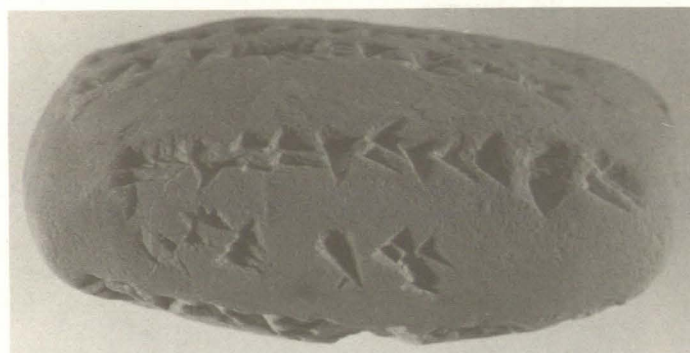
45 reverse



46 reverse



47 obverse



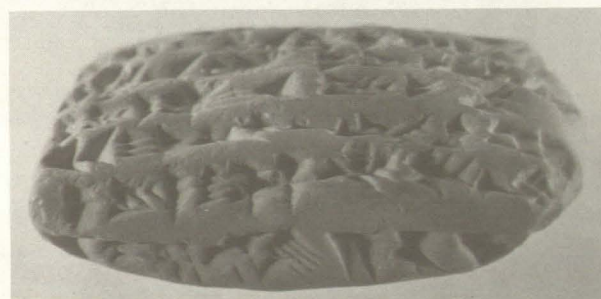
47 lower edge



47 reverse



48 obverse



48 lower edge



48 reverse



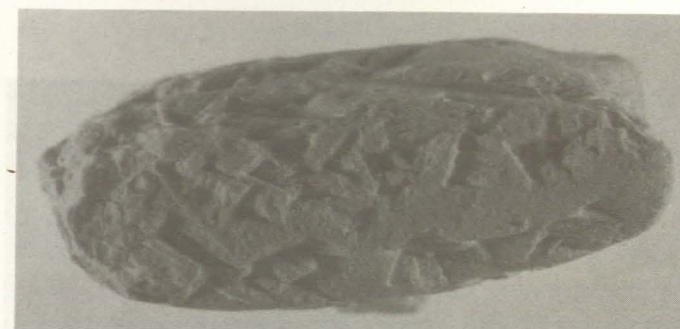
48 upper edge



49 obverse



49 reverse



49 lower edge



49 upper edge



50 obverse



50 lower edge



50 reverse



51 obverse



51 reverse



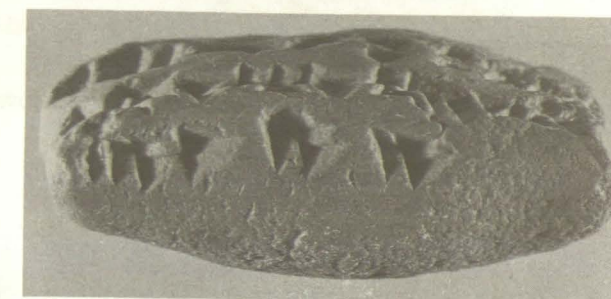
52 obverse



53 reverse



52 reverse



54 lower edge



53 obverse



54 obverse



50 obverse



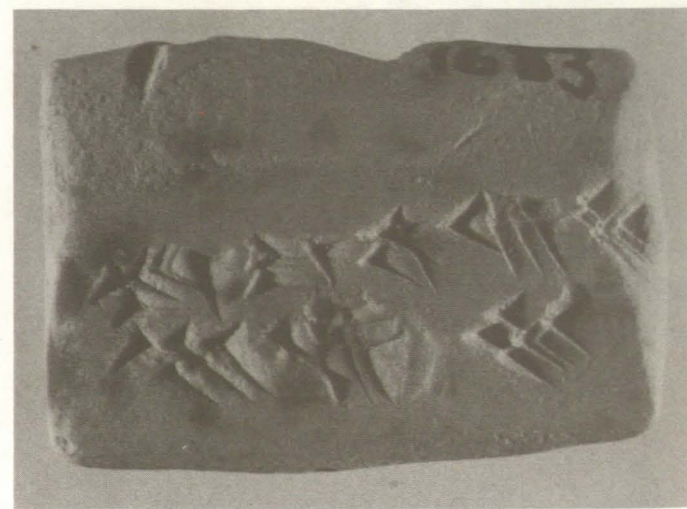
50 lower edge



50 reverse



51 obverse



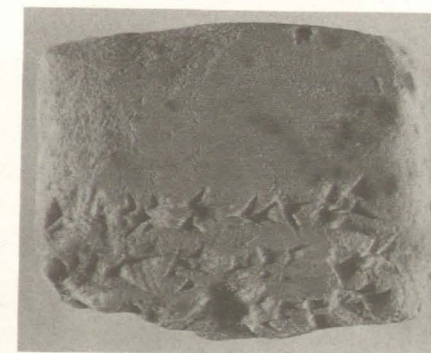
51 reverse



52 obverse



52 reverse



53 reverse



54 lower edge



53 obverse



54 obverse



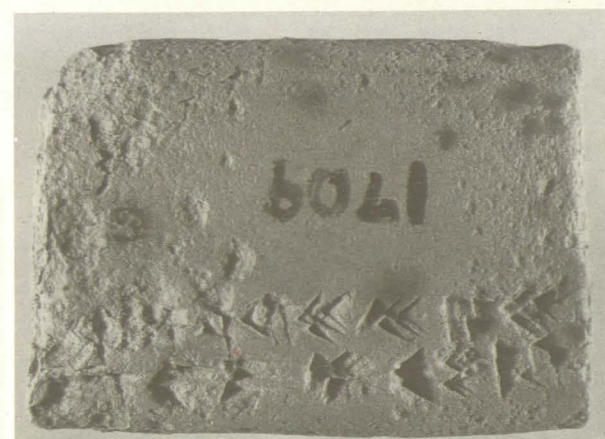
54 reverse



55 lower edge



55 obverse



55 reverse



56 obverse



56 reverse



57 lower edge



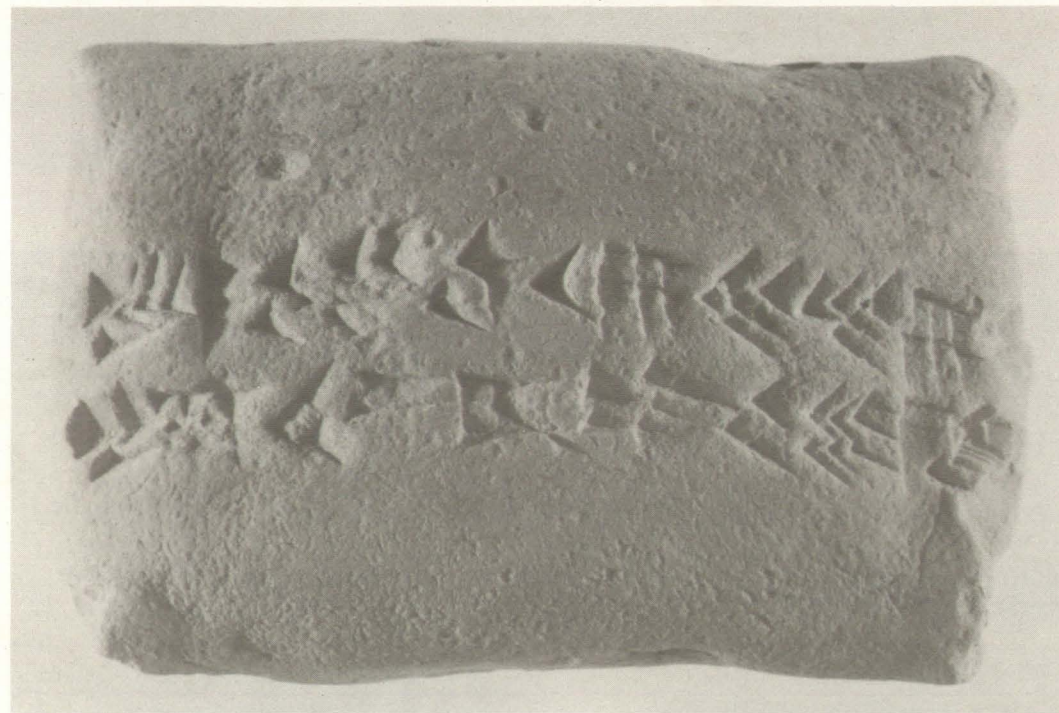
57 reverse



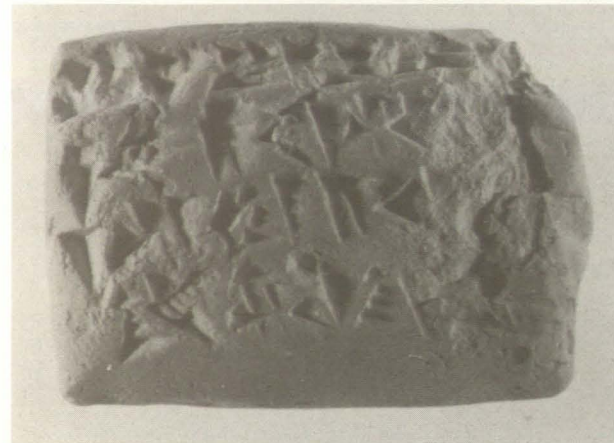
57 obverse



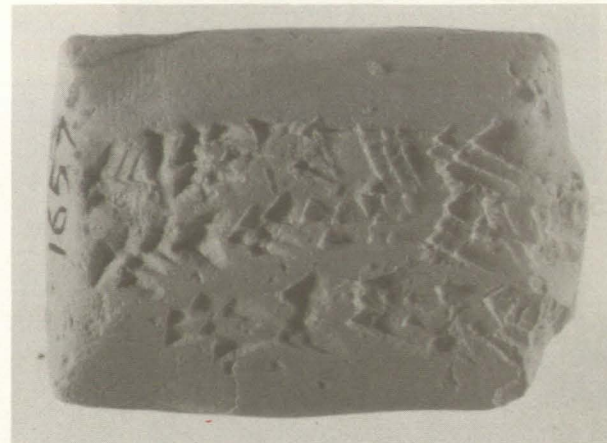
58 obverse



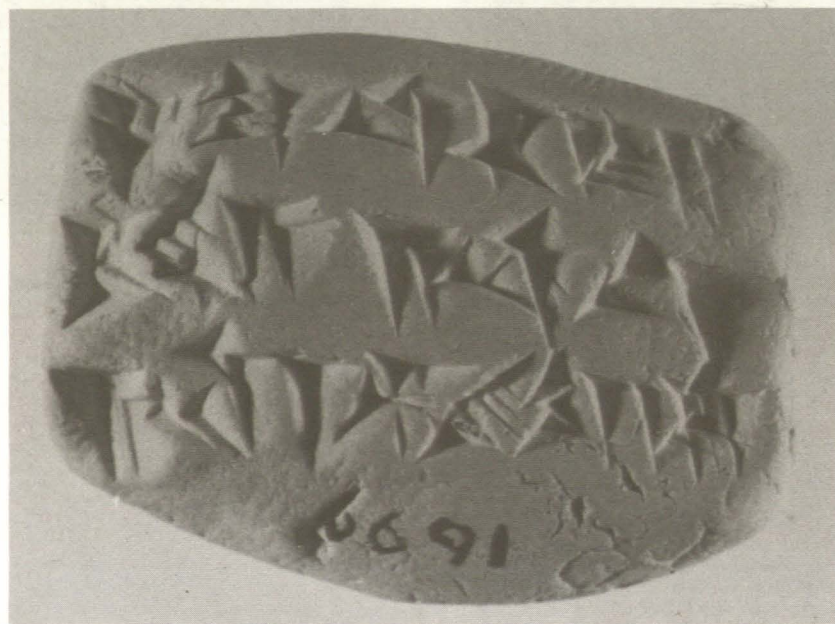
58 reverse



59 obverse



59 reverse



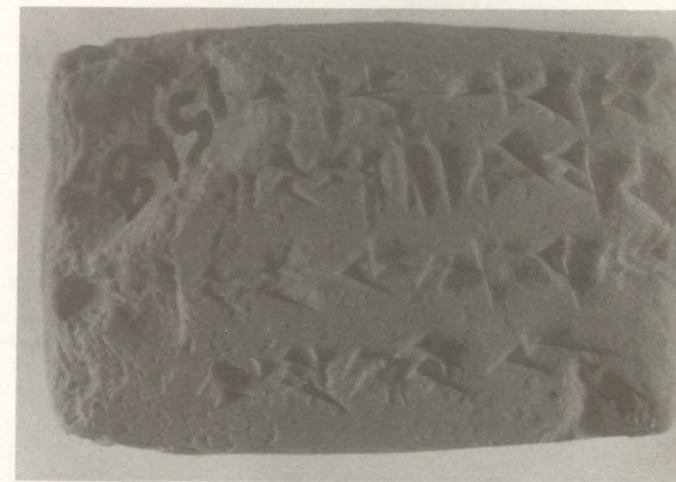
60 obverse



60 reverse



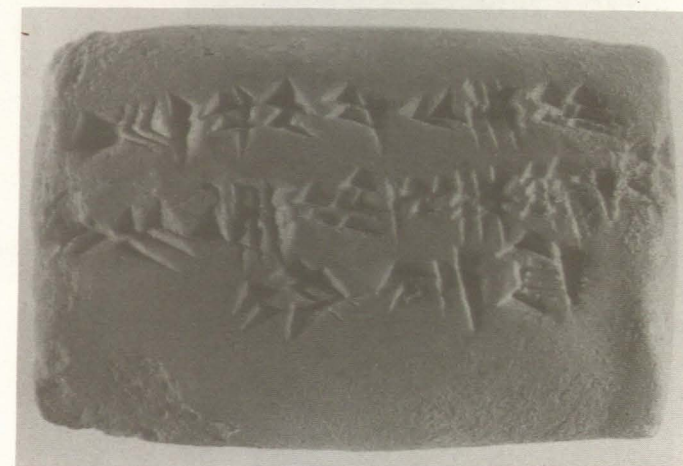
62 obverse



61 obverse



62 reverse



61 reverse



63 obverse



63 lower edge



63 reverse



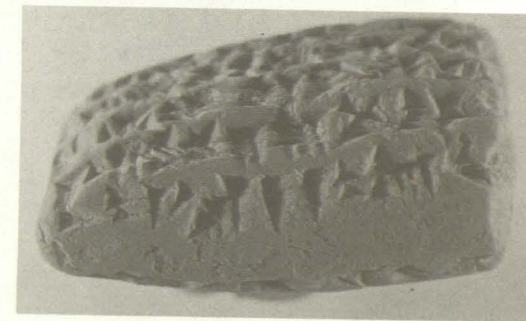
64 obverse



64 reverse



64 side



65 lower edge



65 reverse



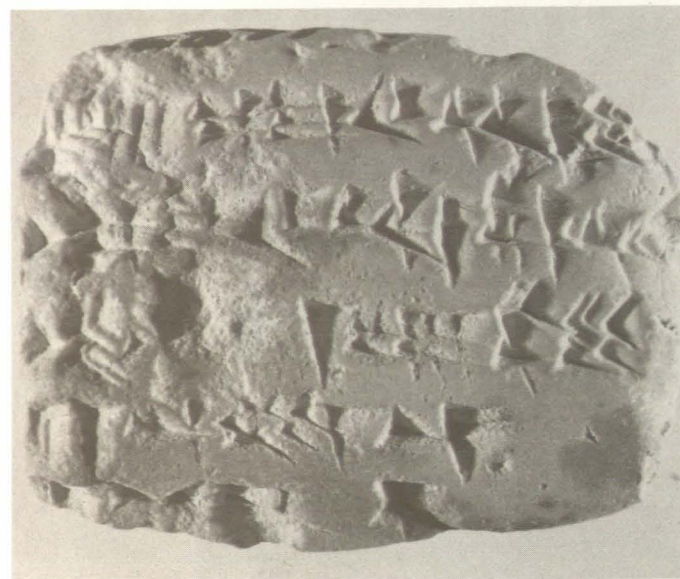
65 obverse



66 obverse



66 reverse



67 obverse



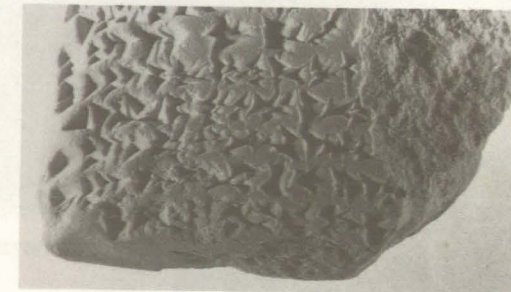
67 lower edge



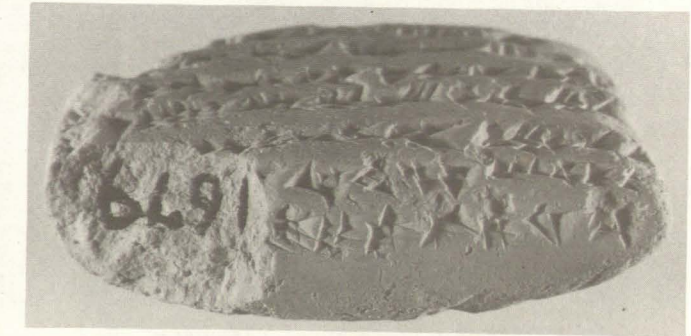
67 reverse



68 obverse



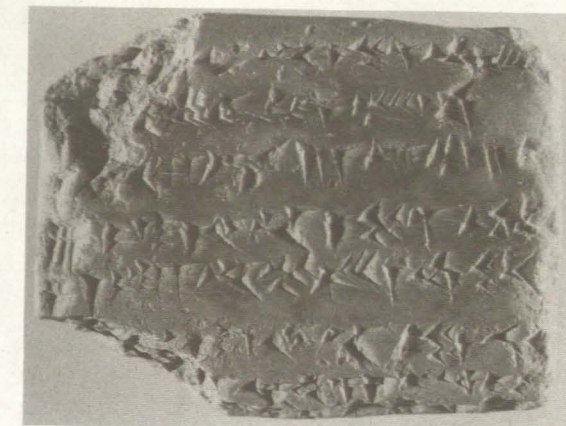
68 lower edge



69 lower edge



69 reverse



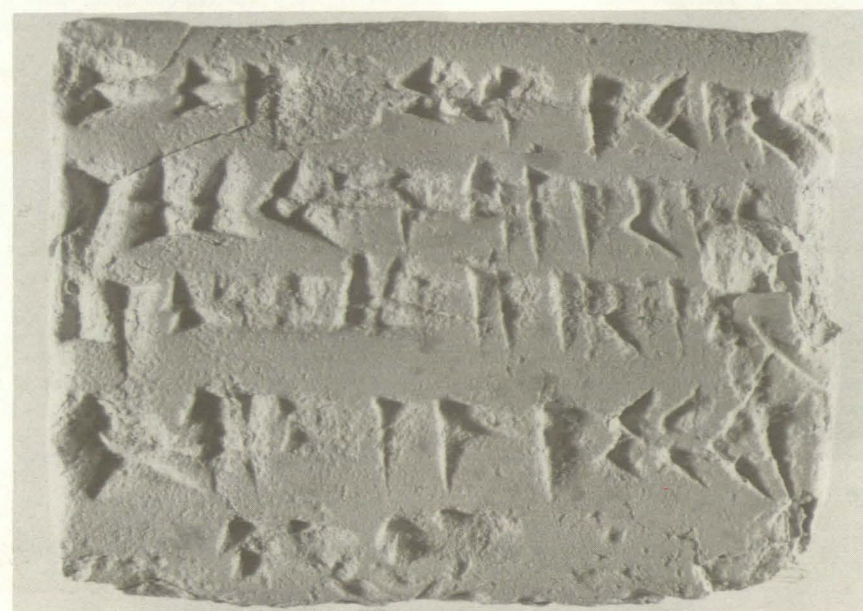
69 obverse



70 obverse



70 reverse



71 obverse



71 lower edge



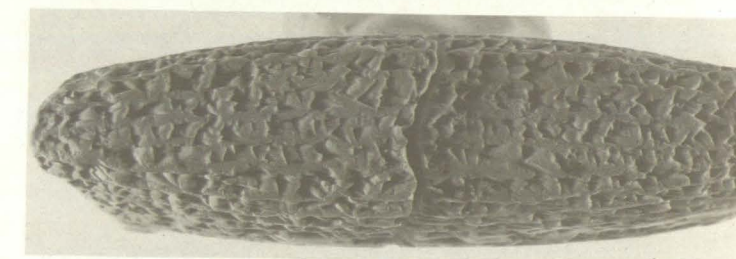
71 reverse



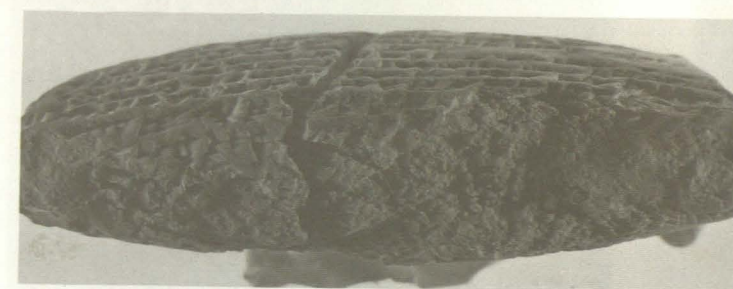
72 obverse



72 reverse



72 upper side



72 lower edge



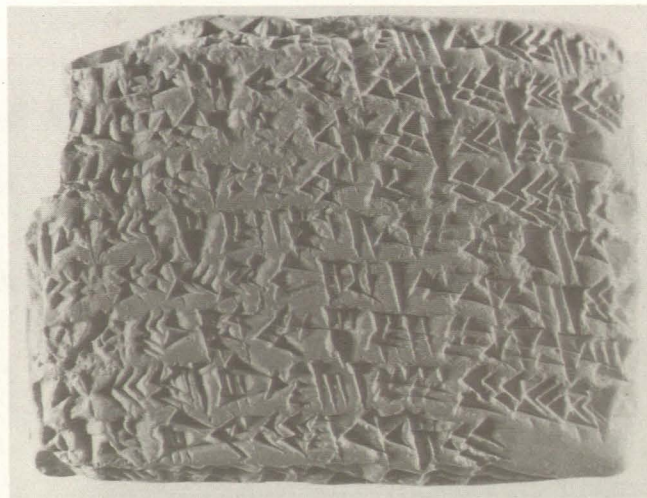
72 side



72 side



73 obverse



74 obverse



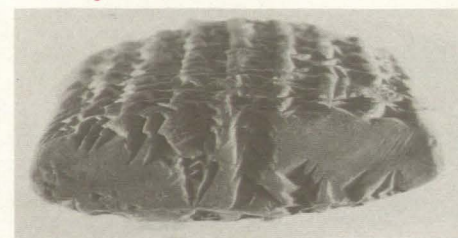
73 lower edge



73 reverse



74 reverse



74 side



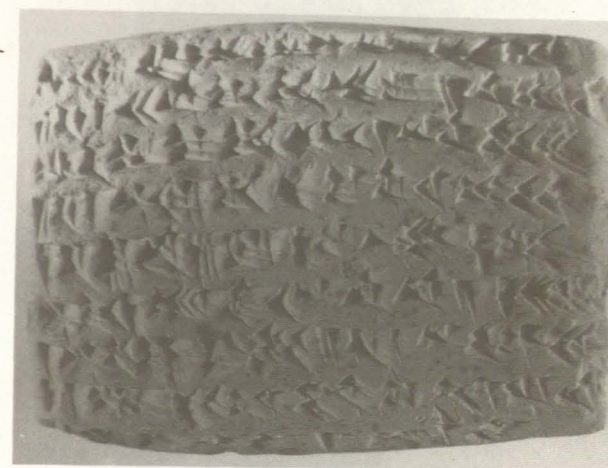
74 lower edge



75 obverse



75 reverse



76 obverse



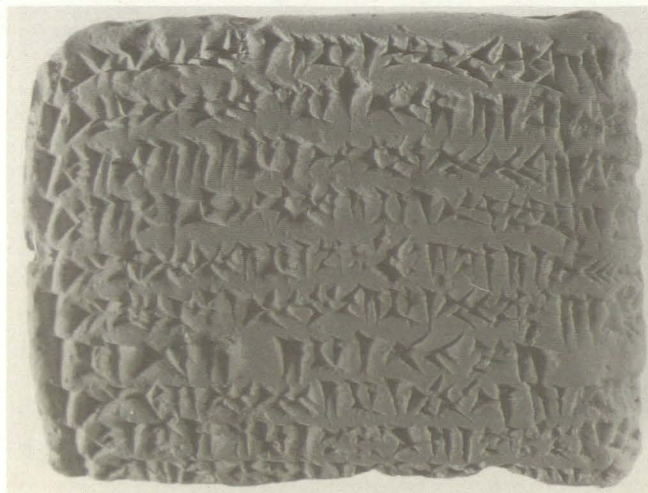
76 lower edge



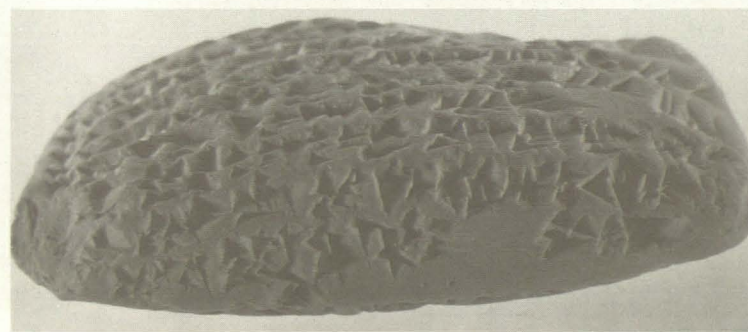
76 reverse



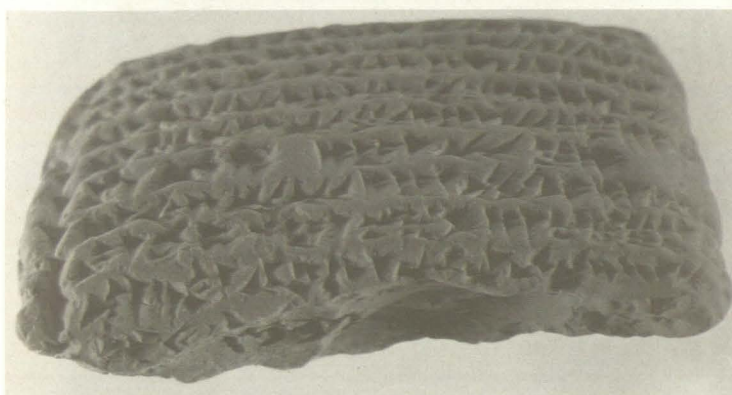
76 upper edge



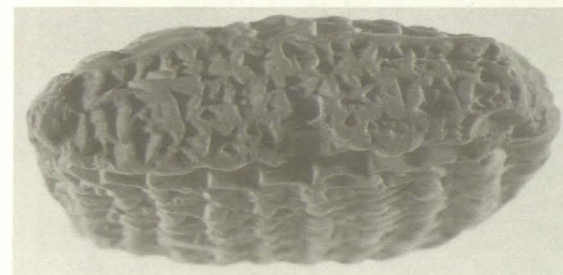
77 obverse



77 upper edge



77 lower edge



77 side



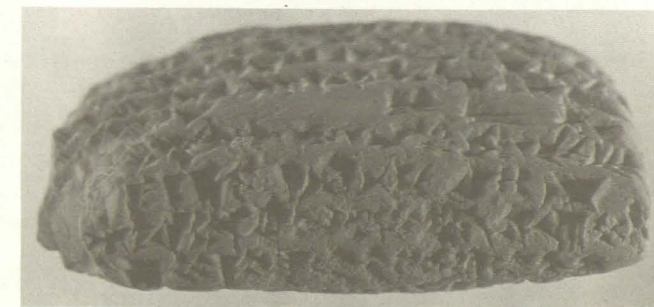
77 reverse



77 side



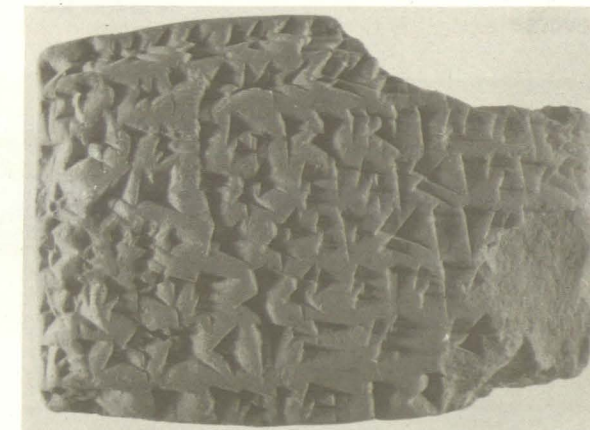
78 obverse



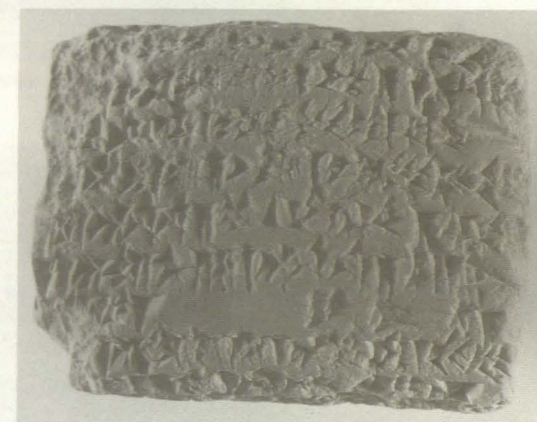
78 upper edge



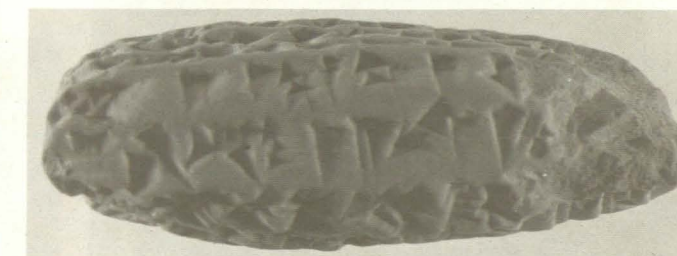
78 lower edge



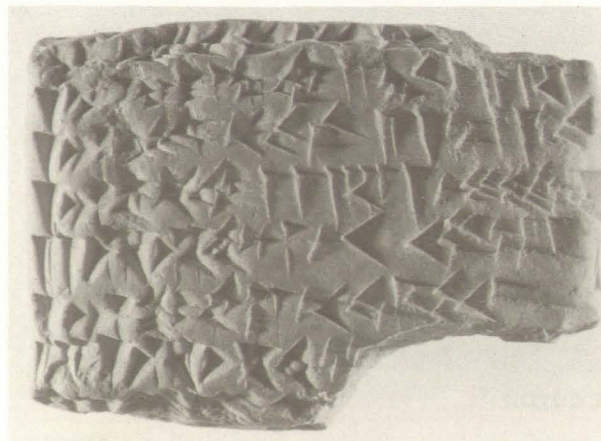
79 obverse



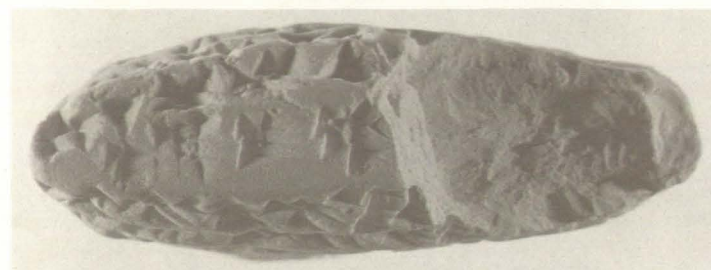
78 reverse



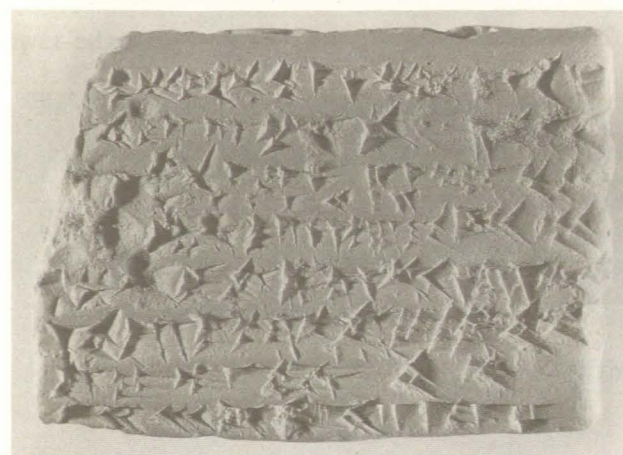
79 lower edge



79 reverse



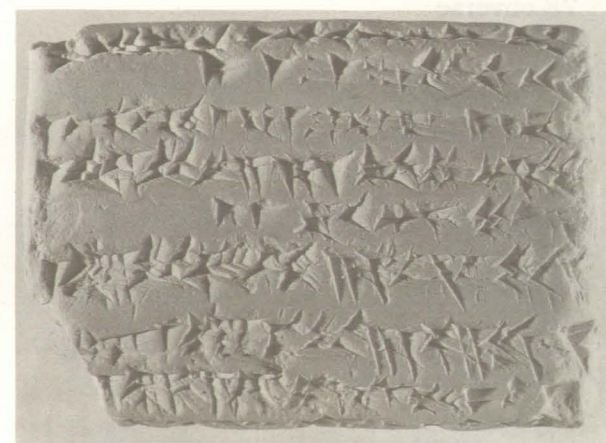
79 upper edge



80 obverse



80 lower edge



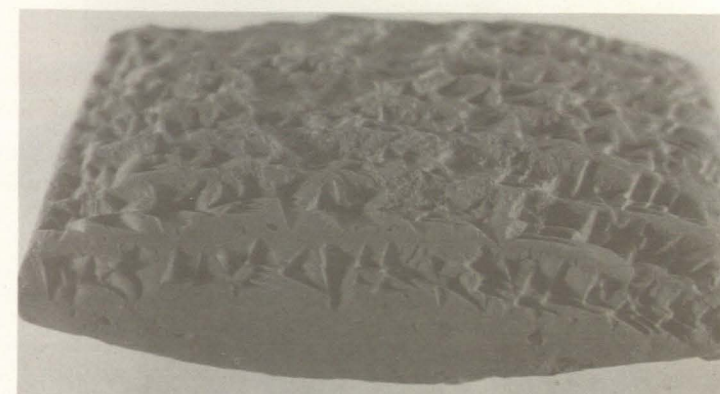
80 reverse



80 upper edge



81 obverse



81 lower edge



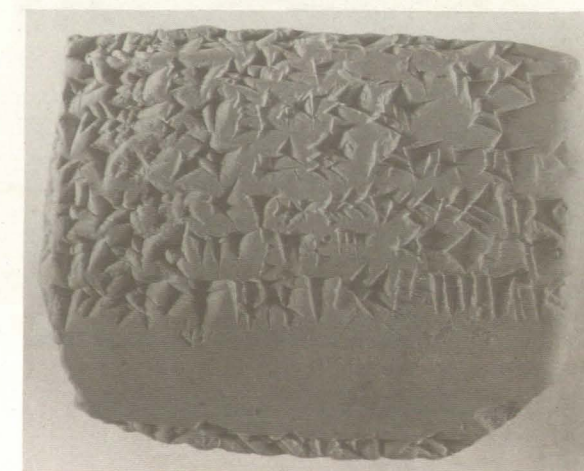
81 reverse



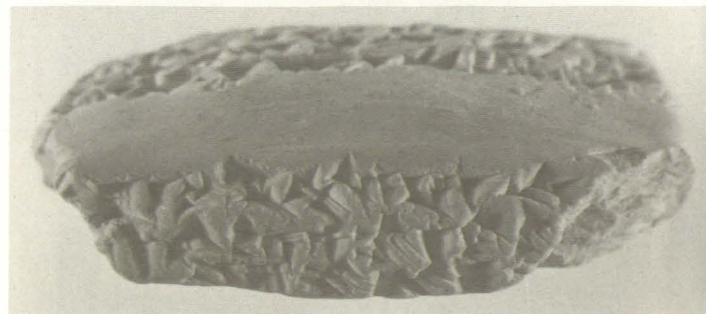
82 obverse



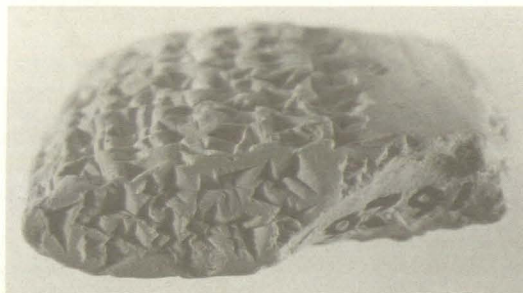
82 lower edge



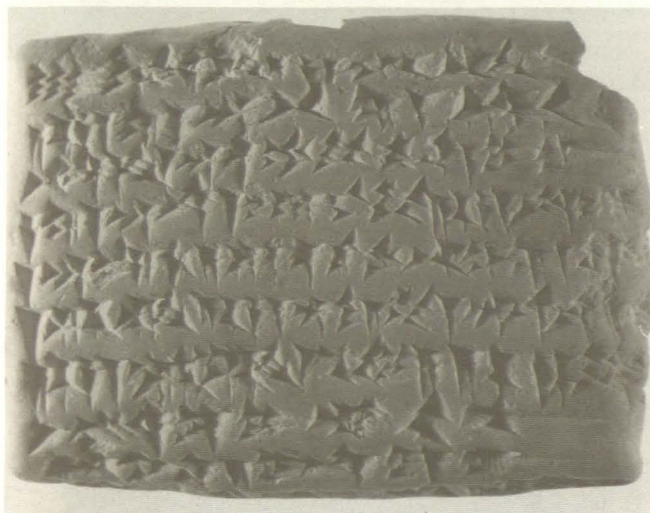
82 reverse



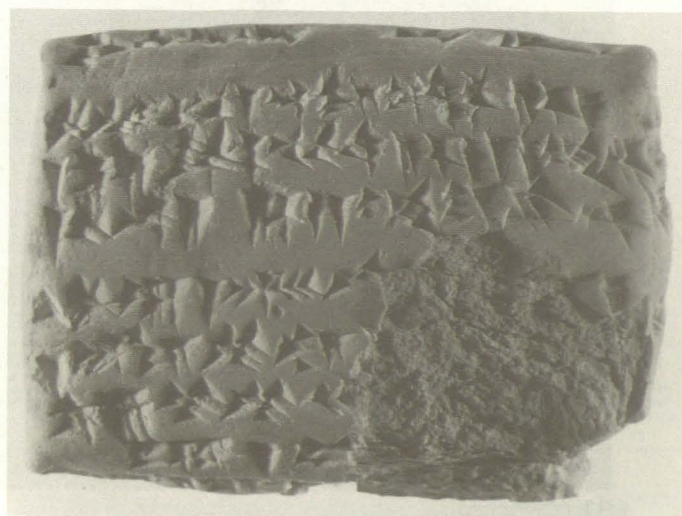
82 upper edge



82 side



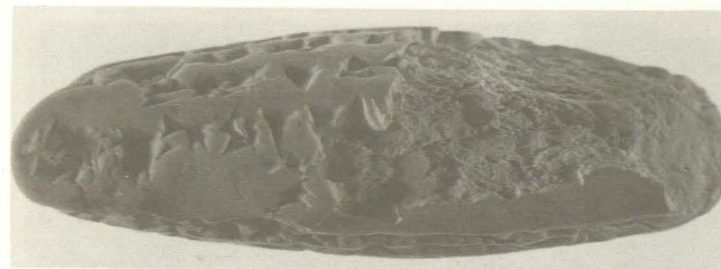
83 obverse



83 reverse



83 lower edge



83 upper edge



84 obverse



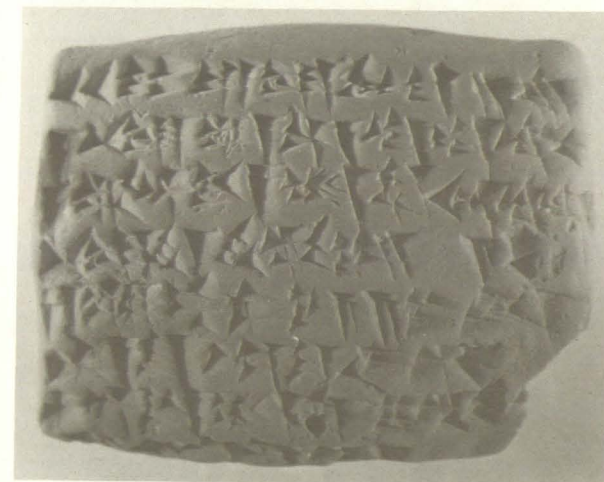
84 lower edge



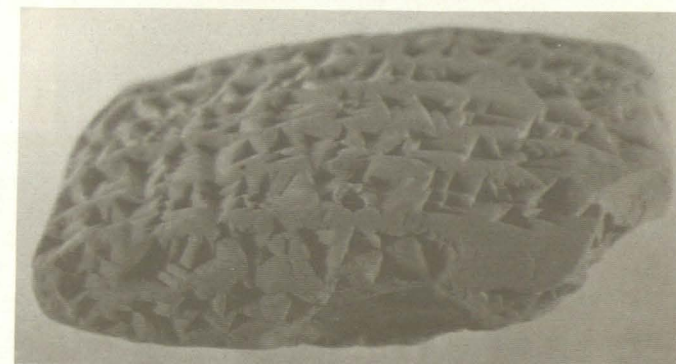
84 reverse



84 upper edge



85 obverse



85 upper edge



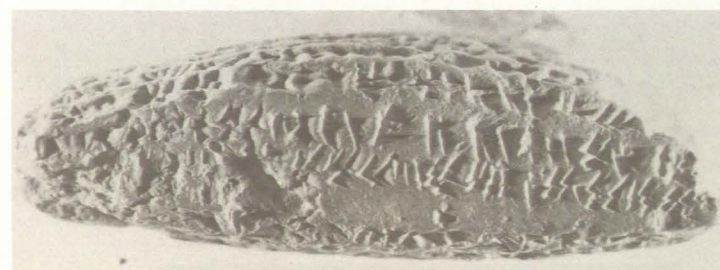
85 reverse



86 reverse



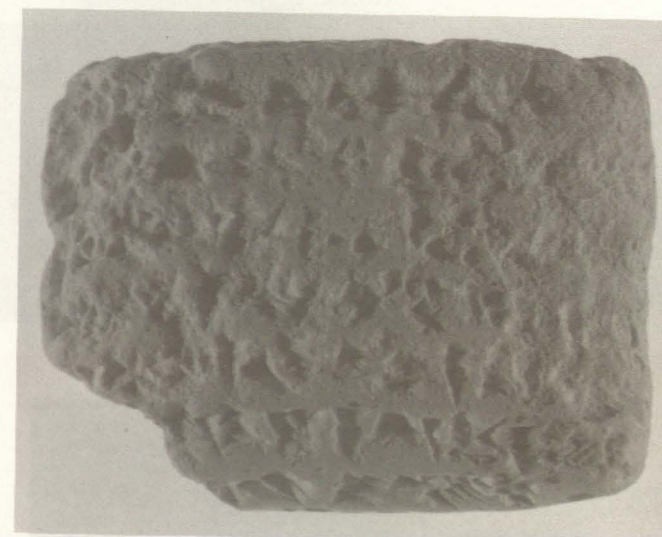
86 obverse



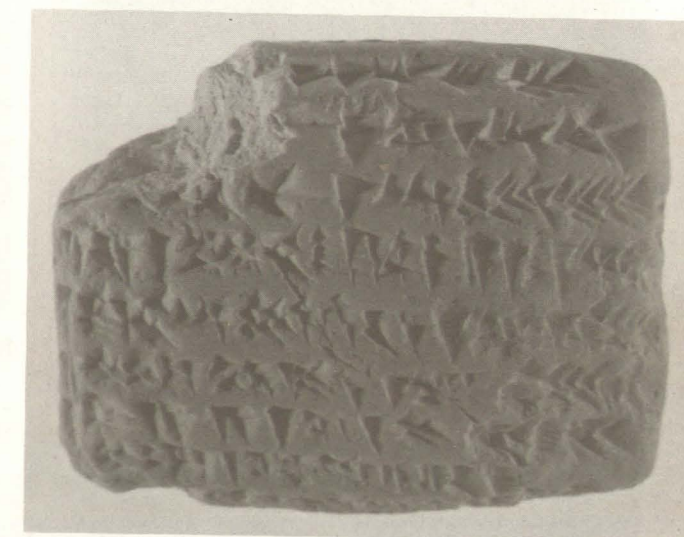
86 upper edge



86 lower edge



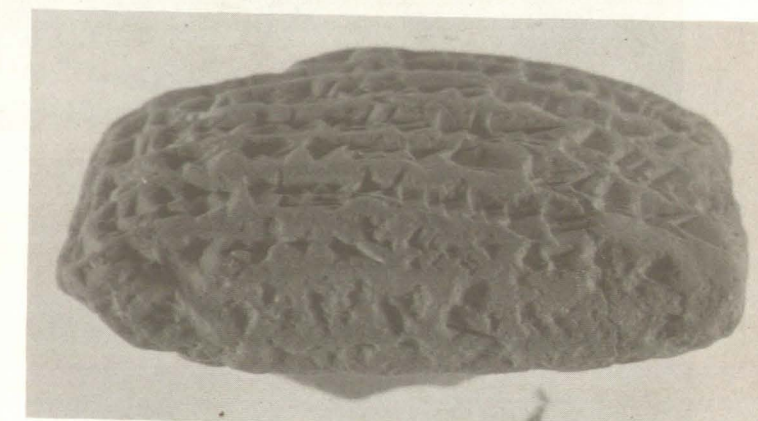
87 obverse



87 reverse



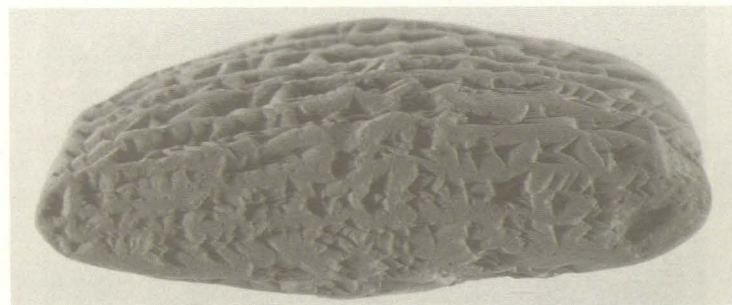
87 lower edge



87 upper edge



88 obverse



88 upper edge



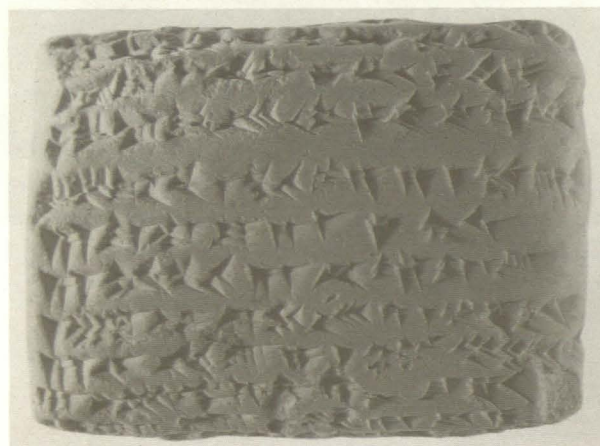
88 lower edge



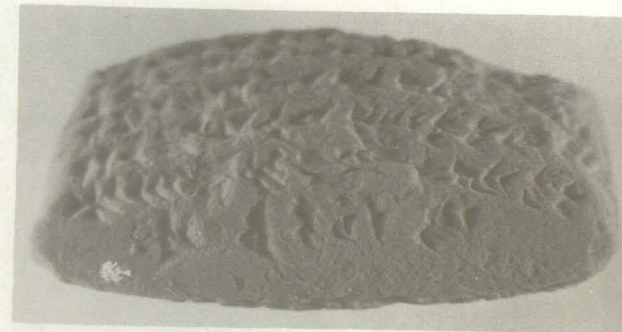
89 obverse



89 reverse



88 reverse



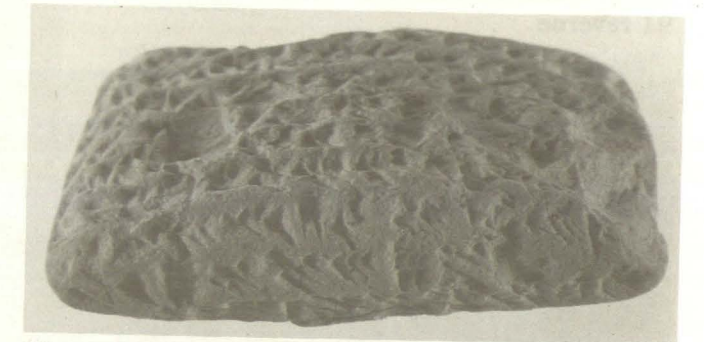
89 upper edge



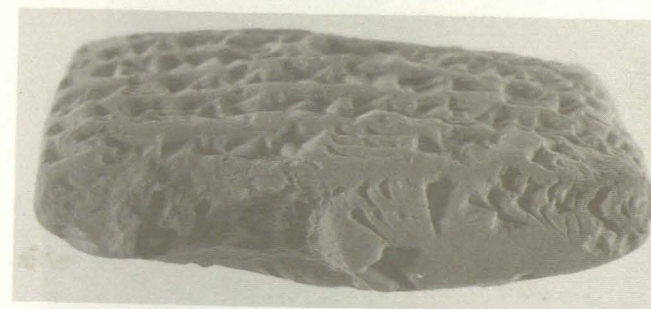
90 reverse



90 obverse



90 upper edge



90 lower edge



91 obverse



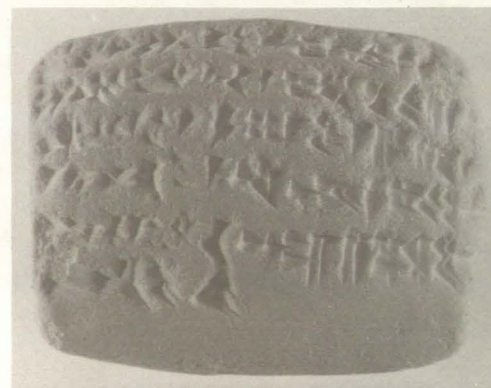
91 reverse



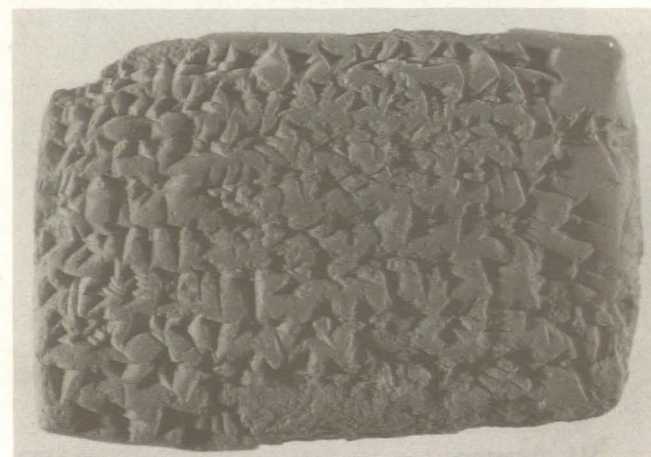
92 reverse



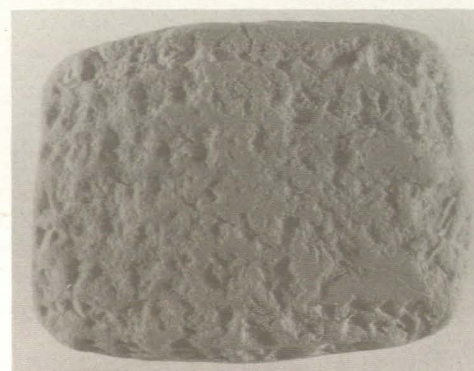
91 upper edge



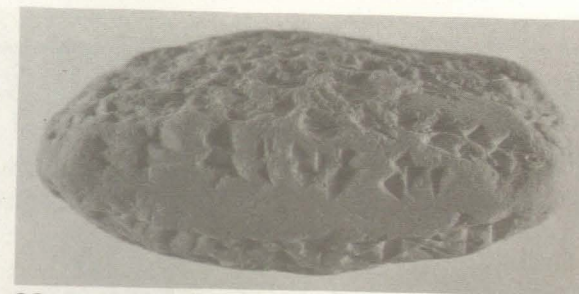
93 obverse



92 obverse



93 reverse



93 upper edge



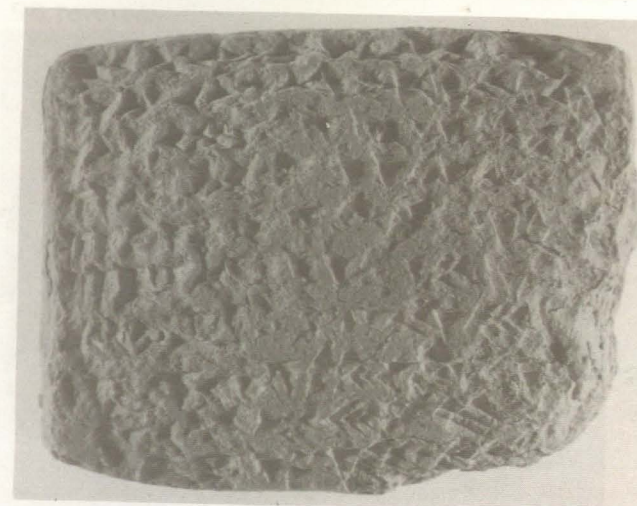
94 obverse



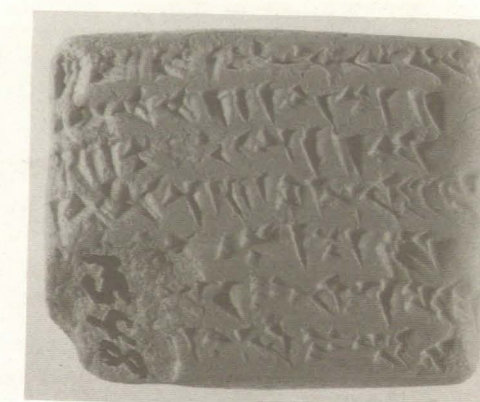
95 obverse



95 reverse



94 reverse



96 obverse



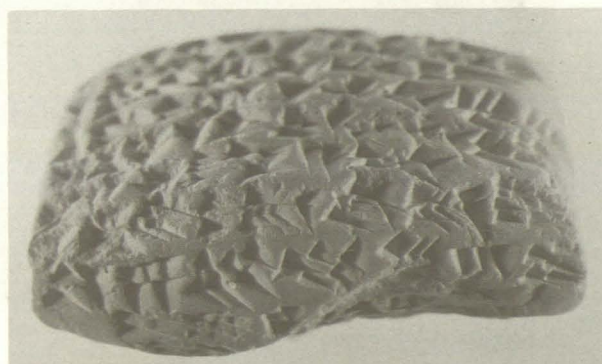
96 reverse



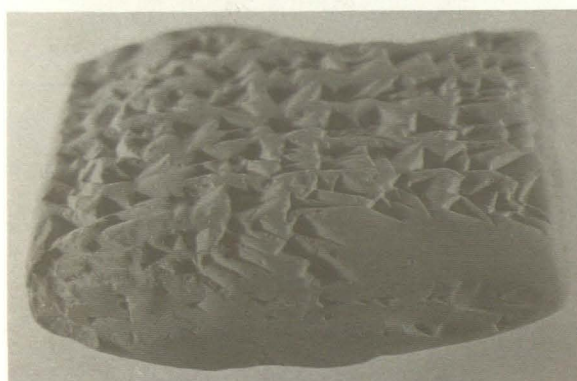
97 reverse



97 obverse



97 upper edge



97 lower edge



98 obverse



98 lower edge



98 reverse



98 side



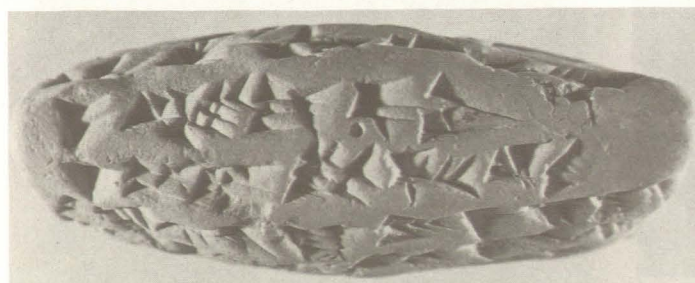
99 obverse



99 reverse



100 obverse



100 lower edge



101 obverse



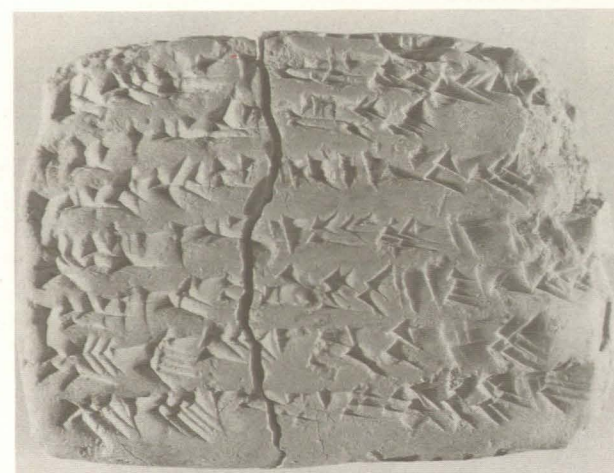
100 reverse



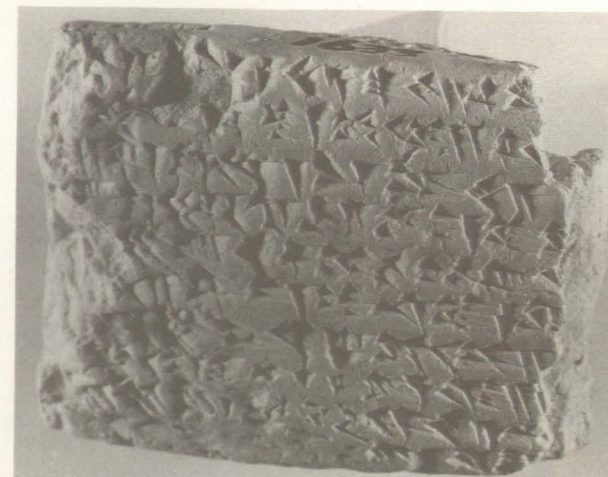
101 lower edge



100 upper edge



101 reverse



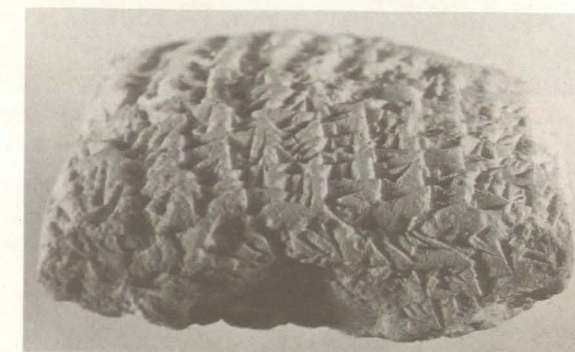
102 obverse



102 upper edge



102 lower edge



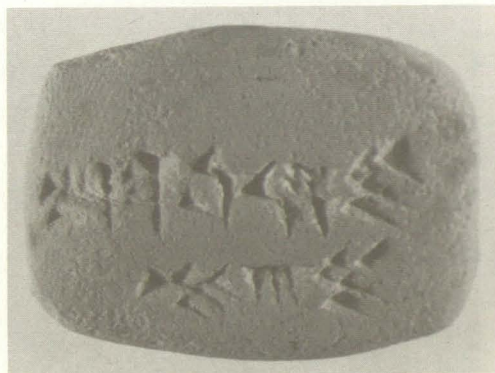
102 side



102 reverse



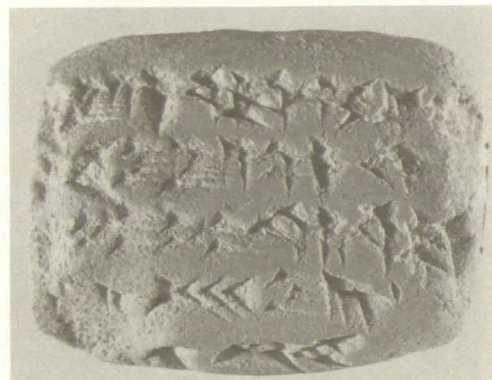
103 obverse



103 reverse



104 reverse



104 obverse



104 upper edge



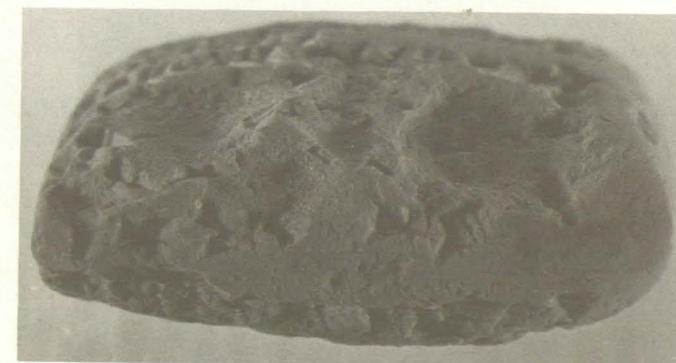
104 lower edge



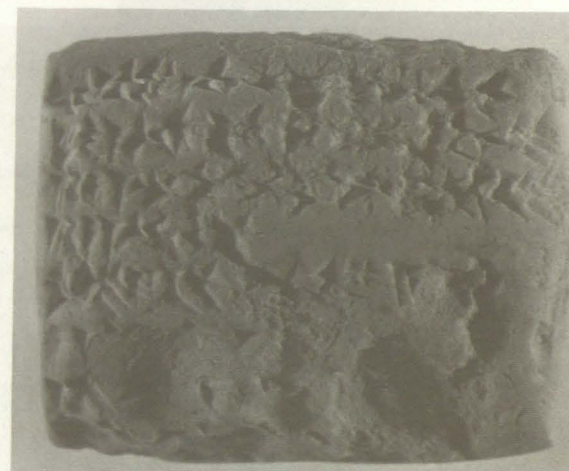
105 obverse



105 reverse



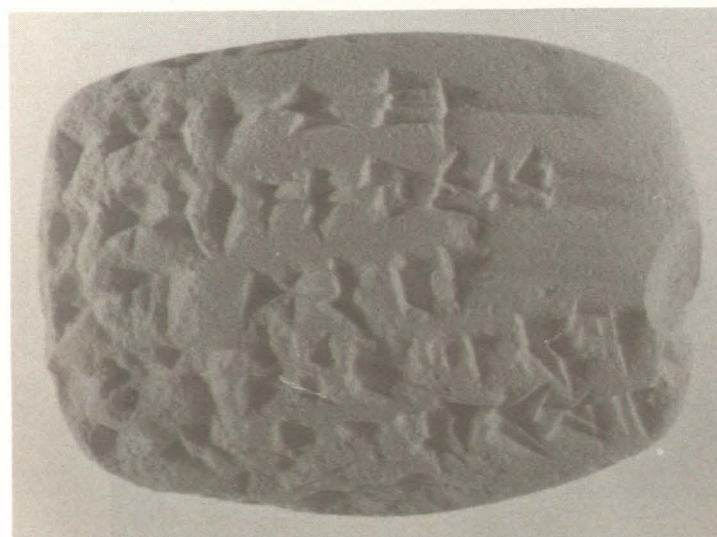
106 lower edge



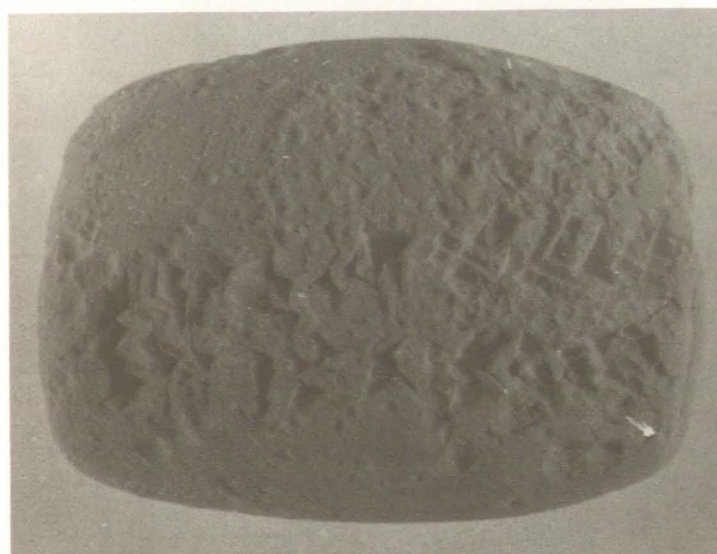
106 obverse



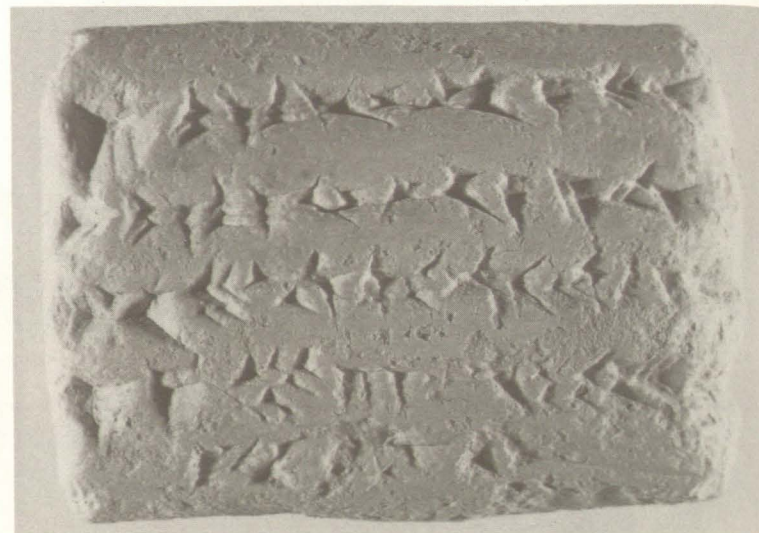
106 reverse



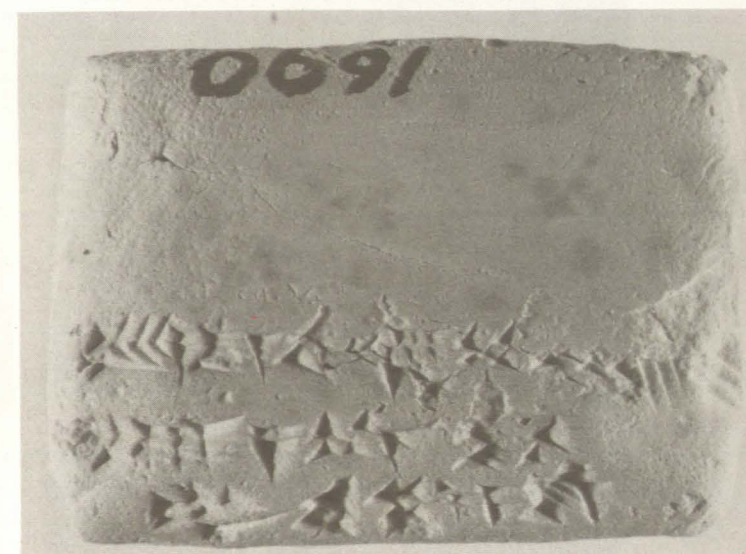
107 obverse



107 reverse



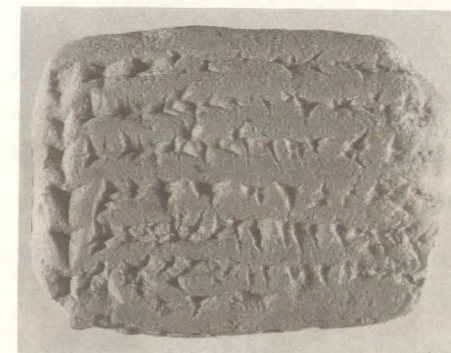
108 obverse



108 reverse



109 obverse



110 obverse



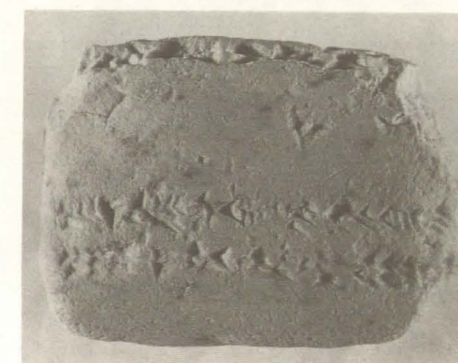
109 lower edge



110 lower edge



109 reverse



110 reverse



111 obverse



112 reverse



111 lower edge



113 reverse



111 reverse



112 obverse



113 obverse

About the Author

Ronald H. Sack is Professor of History at North Carolina State University, Raleigh. He received his Ph.D. at the University of Minnesota and is the author of several monographs, including *Images of Nebuchadnezzar* (Susquehanna University Press, 1991). He has published articles in a number of scholarly journals, including *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, *Mesopotamia*, and the *Journal of Cuneiform Studies* and is coeditor (with Marvin A. Powell, Jr.) of *Studies in Honor of Tom B. Jones*. Dr. Sack has taught at the University of Minnesota and the University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire, and has held fellowships or grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst. He spent a year at the Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Münster, Germany, during 1969–70 and has continued his research at the British Museum, London, and at the Babylonian Collection of Yale University.

Susquehanna University Press
London and Toronto: Associated University Presses

ISBN 0-945636-67-9



9 780945 636670